



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

427.06 .E58 v.7

C.1

A glossary of words an

Stanford University Libraries

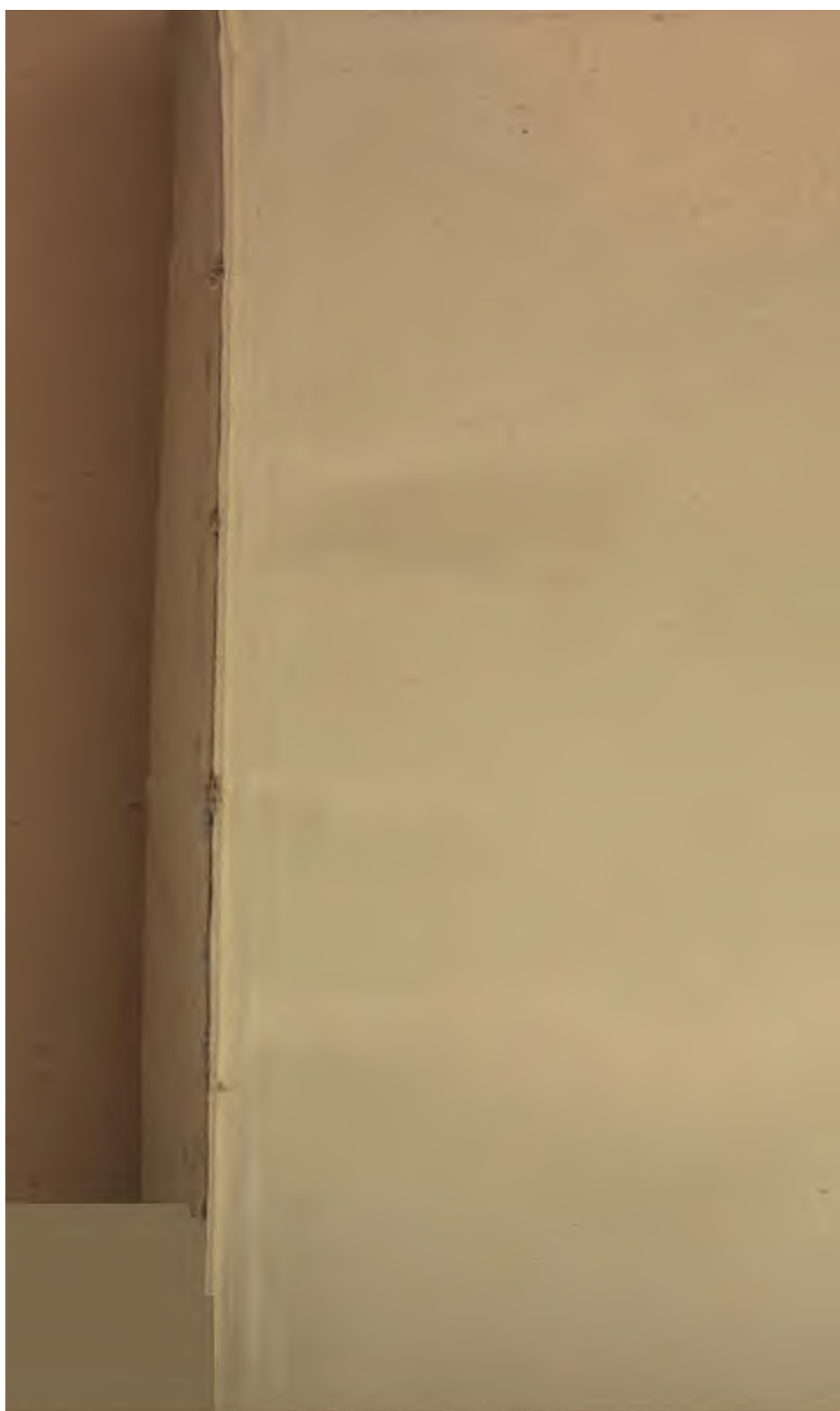


3 6105 047 701 367

7.06

28

2.7





卷二

11278

[illegible]

ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.

VOL. VII.

GLOSSARIES

67

CUMBERLAND, CORNWALL, AND ANTRIM.

LONDON:
Published for the English Dialect Society by
TRÜBNER & CO.
1878-80.

VIII.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES

PERTAINING TO THE

DIALECT OF CUMBERLAND.

SERIES C.
ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES,
AND GLOSSARIES WITH FRESH ADDITIONS.

VIII.
A GLOSSARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES
PERTAINING TO THE
DIALECT OF CUMBERLAND.

BY
WILLIAM DICKINSON, F.L.S.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY,
BY TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.

1878.

J

•

Printed by :
CLAY AND TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

INTRODUCTION.

English Dialect Society.

CUMBERLAND GLOSSARY.

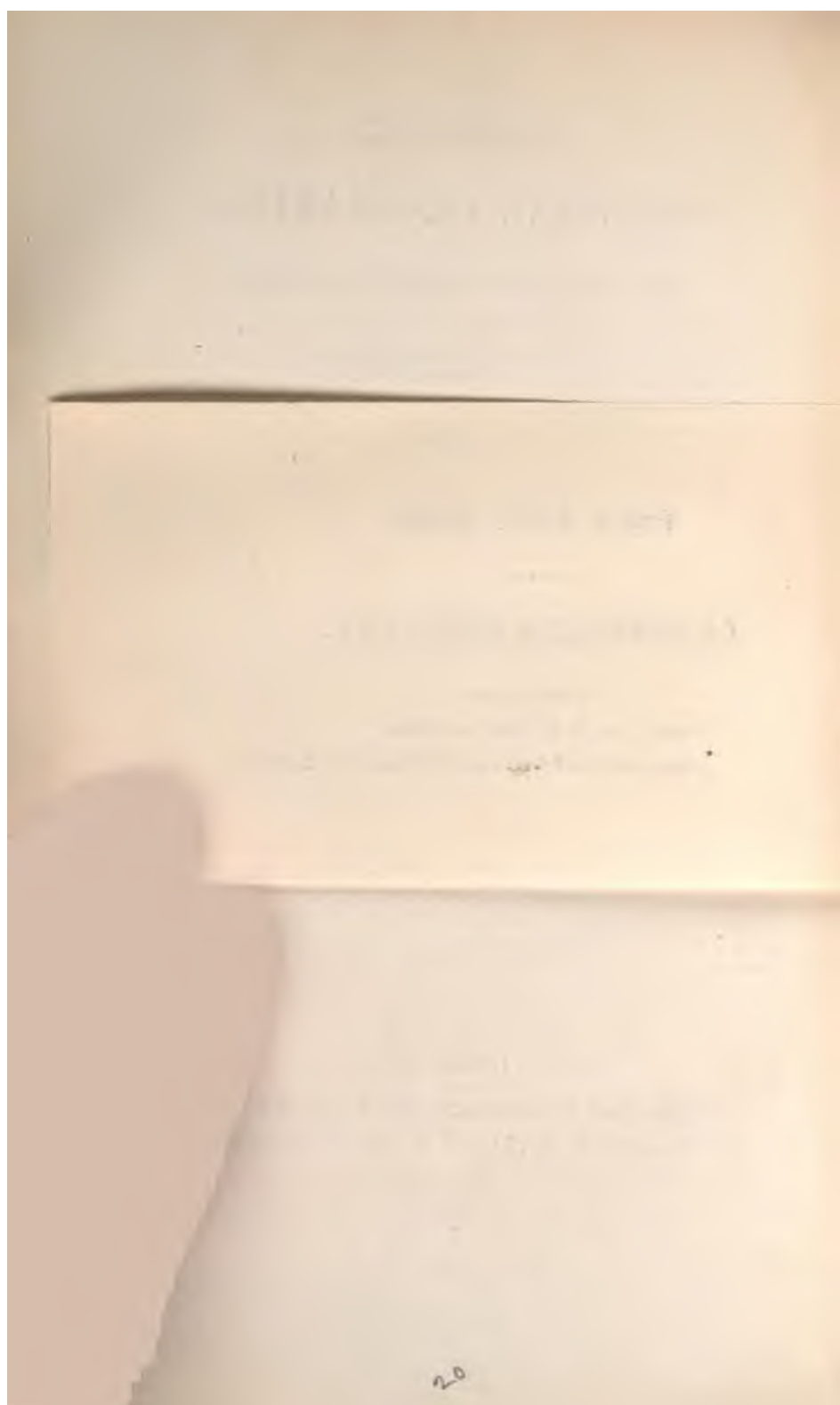
ERRATA.

Page v, line 20, *for* Eden *read* Ehen

Page xxiii, line 9 from foot, *for* Gilpin *read* Coward

... where the river Ehen discharges its waters into the sea, ascending the course of that stream to Egremont, and along the water-shed of the ancient forest of Copeland, passing the head of Borrowdale to Dunmail Raise, thence along the south-east and eastern boundary of the county to Kirkland, and by the base of the Black Fell mountain range to Croglin, and turning westward through the once royal forest of Inglewood, by Warnel, Brocklebank, and Aspatria, to Allonby, on the shore of the Solway. To the southward of this district the words and the mode of pronunciation and expression gradually merge into those of Lancashire; to the northward, into the Scotch; and to the extreme north-east, into the Northumbrian, partaking in some measure of the burr peculiar to parts of that county.

A little to the north-east of the pleasant bathing village of Allonby, on the Solway, the dialect begins to vary, and chiefly in the long i



INTRODUCTION.

THE present work is a second edition, revised and extended, of *A Glossary of the Words and Phrases of Cumberland*, published in Whitehaven, in 1859, which has for some time been out of print. The changes in this new edition are numerous, both in the way of omission and addition. As regards the omissions, many words previously included were merely corruptions or peculiar pronunciations of ordinary current English. These it has not been deemed necessary to retain. The rule of exclusion, however, has not been absolutely or rigorously observed, because some Cumbrian forms of common English cannot without explanation be made intelligible to people living beyond the borders of the county.

In treating of Cumberland words, it must be borne in mind that, small as the county is, having an area of only a little over fifteen hundred square miles, it possesses its geography of language, ranging across the county in tolerably distinct bands, and each preserving its substantive identity with the fidelity attaching to a national language, but occasionally shading into and blending with the others, its immediate neighbours. The most clearly defined band or belt of dialect extends across the centre of the county, and its southern boundary may be traced on a map by a line commencing where the river Eden discharges its waters into the sea, ascending the course of that stream to Egremont, and along the water-shed of the ancient forest of Copeland, passing the head of Borrowdale to Dunmail Raise, thence along the south-east and eastern boundary of the county to Kirkland, and by the base of the Black Fell mountain range to Croglin, and turning westward through the once royal forest of Inglewood, by Warnel, Brocklebank, and Aspatria, to Allonby, on the shore of the Solway. To the southward of this district the words and the mode of pronunciation and expression gradually merge into those of Lancashire; to the northward, into the Scotch; and to the extreme north-east, into the Northumbrian, partaking in some measure of the burr peculiar to parts of that county.

A little to the north-east of the pleasant bathing village of Allonby, on the Solway, the dialect begins to vary, and chiefly in the long i

being pronounced as *ey*—*meyne* and *theyne*, &c., and this continues northward along the whole border, stretching more or less into the county.

There are many idiomatic peculiarities appertaining to the dialects, or rather to the varying dialect of the county, such as contracting the article *the* into *t*, in the southern and central parts of the county,¹ but not in the north-eastern part. Another is the common note of assent, *um*, pronounced with the lips closed. A third consists in the entire absence of the terminative *ing* in all words of more than one syllable, and in its being substituted by *in*, and more frequently *an*, and by its retention in monosyllabic words. The affix *ed* is compensated by an abbreviated *t*, and those of *ly* and *ish* are in frequent use as approximates or diminutives, *e.g.* coldly, coldish, wetly, wettish, &c. The terminative *gh* in *right*, *tight*, *sight*, and similar words, was formerly, and even within memory, pronounced *resht*, *tesht*, *seesht*, &c., or by aspirating the *gh*. *Ho!* and *Hoo!* are common expletives at the commencement of a reply, and especially if the replicant deems the question somewhat irrelevant or unimportant, as *Ho nay!* *Hoo ey!*

The English language has no equivalent to the vowel sound in the way the word *brust* (*burst*) is pronounced. It is not the *u*, the *e*, nor the *i*, but a kind of compromise between the *e* and the *i*. The word *run* is in a similar predicament, it being frequently pronounced in a half-way sound between *rin* and *ran*, and partly approaching to *ren*, but not strictly coinciding with the sound of any of them.

A few words are common to both extremes of the county which are not used centrally, as *craa*, *haak*, &c., for *crow*, *hawk*.

Some words are differently pronounced in different parts of the county, although the spelling may indicate a similarity of sound; and *vice versa*. *Seathwaite* in *Borrowdale* is pronounced as *Sea-thwaite* or *whate*, while *Seathwaite* on the *Duddon* is *Seäthet*—the *e* and *a* in *sea* being distinct. *Calthwaite* near *Penrith*, and *Scothwaite* near *Ireby*, are both pronounced as *o* long—*Cothet* and *Scothet*: and a few other words and proper names are pronounced in an equally arbitrary manner.

There are shades and variations of pronunciation and accent in the districtal dialects which are extremely difficult to explain; and which can only be properly understood on hearing the native speakers in unrestrained colloquial glee, or in angry recrimination. We of the county-born know them, but others of distant counties may require help to know them, as we should of theirs. Instances are not wanting

¹ By the uniting of the article to the verb or substantive, the following ludicrous specimens become explanatory or puzzling, as the reader may fancy:—

1.—‘*Twether an’ twasps hes spoilt o’ trasps*’—The weather and the wasps have spoiled all the rasps.

2.—*Shoemaker*: ‘*Wife; whoars twax?*’
Wife: ‘*Its a twatter a twinda, aside twatch.*’

in which the modern refined pronunciation is the innovation, and the homely word the original. Among the older residents of the vales there still lingers such old and uncertain, and surely doomed expressions, as *lāl*, *lāl-ly*, *lāl-ish*; *girt*, *girtly*, *girtish*; and sundry others of kindred quaintness: and many of these are given with a peculiar inflexion which it is difficult to describe. These are easily understood when heard, and, excepting the leading word, are not easy to give an exact definition of, but they mostly act as diminutives or as degrees of comparison.

The strangeness of some words and expressions cannot be duly estimated from the sound alone, and on seeing them set out in print their ludicrousness becomes manifest: for instance, '*yannanudder*'—one another; '*dudta*'—did thou, &c. It is not enough to enumerate the words believed to be purely Cumbrian. There are many contractions, corruptions, and combinations now current, which custom and time are gradually incorporating into the dialect, and which another generation or two will stamp as provincialisms; and without a key to such, a stranger would encounter many difficulties in ordinary conversation with an untravelled native.

It may here be remarked, that a considerable portion of the labouring population, occupied in mining, draining, and other earth-works, consists of Irishmen, who, with their families, make the western side of the county a permanent residence; or at least till the labour market tempts a removal to better paid localities. And notwithstanding this influx, the Irishisms engrafted on the native dialect are singularly few, if indeed any. Their children reared here acquire the dialect as perfect as the natives, and soon use not a trace of their mother tongue: and even the parents, in many instances, abandon their own idiom, and learn to use the speech of their adopted country. It is somewhat different with the Scotch and the labourers from the borders, who nearly all retain the expressions and the peculiar inflexions of their national speech to their dying day. And some of their descendants are known to retain sufficient to distinguish their nationality over more than one generation. There is, at least, one creditable peculiarity in the dialect of Cumberland; and this is, its comparative freedom, except among the labouring classes in towns, from the contemptible slang engrafted into most others.

An attempt has been made (necessarily imperfect in the absence of a knowledge of the Glossic system) to convey an idea of the pronunciation. The chief orthographical alteration will be found in the introduction of an additional or duplicate consonant as expressive of emphasis or accent, and in part as a phonetic accommodation. Thus, the Cumberland equivalents for the word '*hot*' are '*het*' and '*heätt*,' and the latter would be '*heat*,' and would convey a different meaning, but for the additional and accented letter; and so with many similar words. The whole collection has been made in the intervals of business, extending

over many years, and has been found an agreeable change, and a serviceable relaxation. All the glossaries and publications in the county dialect, hitherto met with by the author, are local, and unavoidably provincial; or are indiscriminately intermixed, and consequently imperfect. An attempt is made to render this one more perfect, by localizing each word and phrase. The sources from which information has been derived are, a frequent, or rather an almost continuous, personal business intercourse with nearly all classes of the rural inhabitants of nearly every pariah in the county during the greater part of a half-century; the inspection of various glossaries of Cumberland and north-country words; a rigid search through the publications met with in the dialect of the county; the contributions of friends; an intimate acquaintance with the mother tongue of the county, and a life-long residence in the central district described.

I am indebted for a few ancient words, still partially in use here, to 'A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in antiquities. By the study, and travell of R. V. (Richard Verstegan.) London, 1634.' For a revisal of the words and phrases of the south-western district, I am indebted to the kindness of the late John Caddy, Esq., of Rougholm, near Ravenglass; and of those of the extreme north-eastern district, to the very competent assistance of Mr. D. Tweddle, of Workington, a native of the parish of Stapleton. The kindness of Mr. John Dixon, of Whitehaven, is gratefully acknowledged, in foregoing his intention to publish a work of a similar kind, and in placing the basis of his collection at my disposal. The late Mr. Barker, of Greystoke, heartily contributed the benefit of his intimate knowledge of the dialect of his neighbourhood, and of its geographical limits; and to the late William Randleson, Esq., of Croft-Hill, Whitehaven, a native of Scotby, near Carlisle, I am indebted for a perusal of Brockett's Glossary, containing sundry valuable manuscript notes and memorandums, relating to the subject.

By way of facilitating the objects of the Glossary it has been thought advisable to tabulate some of the subjects, as follows:—

DIALECTAL PRONUNCIATIONS OF CURRENT OR ORDINARY
ENGLISH WORDS.

A			
Abba	abbey	aleánn	alone
adveyce, N.W.	advice	alliblaster	alabaster
afword	afford	amang	among
airn, N.	arm	ayqual, S.W.	equal
akkern	acorn		
		B	
		Bcàkk	bake

ix

bearr	bare	clivver, N.	clever
bēast, s.w.	beast	cofe	calf
bēans, s.w.	beans	coff, C.	cough
belliz	bellows	cowgh, N. }	
bennish, N.	banish	coo, C., N. }	
beùkk	book	caww, s.w. }	cow
bōak, s.w.	book		
beùtts	boots	D	
bōats, s.w.	boots	Dowter	daughter
beyble, N.W.	bible	dreàkk	drake
beyond	beyond	dreëam	dream
beyt, N.W.	bite	dreyve, N.W.	drive
binsh	bench	driss, C., druss, N.	dress
bizzom, N.	besom	drown, druven	driven
blāa, s.w.	blow	drukken	drunken
bleadd	blade	du, s.w.	do
bleakken	blacken	durs n't	durst not
bleamm	blame	durt	dirt
blēcak, s.w.	bleak	dwoat	doat
blēeat, s.w.	bleat		
bleeze	blaze	E	
bleight, s.w.	blight	Eēals, s.w.	eels
bleudd	blood	eēast, s.w.	east
bleumm	bloom	eēat, s.w.	eat
bliss, N.	blesse	earnin'	earning
		eyce, N.W.	ice
Cairds, N.	cards	eydle, N.W.	idle
cannel	candle	F	
car	cart	Fassen	fasten
carran	carrion	feale, N.	fail
cassel	castle	fēast, s.w.	feast
'cause	because	feels, N.	fields
cawm, come	calm	feester	fester
cāwwshin, C., s.w.	caution	fellies	felloes
ceàkk	cake	fent	faint
ceàpp	cape	fowl	fowl
ceàrr	care	fift	fifth
ceass	case	filly fwol	female foal
ceestern	cistern	fin-er	finger
cest	cast	flannin	flannel
ceùkk	cook	flee	fly
chēcap, s.w.	cheap	fleean	flying
chēeat, s.w.	cheat	fleudd	flood
channel	channel	forseàkk	forsake
chern, s.w.	churn	fote, C., fāat, s.w.	fault
chimla	chimney	fourt	fourth
chist	chest	fower	four
chōcaz, s.w.	choose	freeten	frighten
churry	cherry	frind, freend, N.	friend
chwose	chose	furd	fir
cleath	cloth		
clēaan, s.w.	clean		

milkas	dairy, milk-	péas, s.w.	peace, peas
	house	péeat, s.w.	peat
millreet	millwright	peer, peur, N.	poor
minsh	mince	pennerth	pennyworth
mistakken }		pen'lam	pendulum
misteänn }	mistaken	pent	paint
myzert, N. }		peùll, N.	pool
meyzer, N.W. }	miser	peye, N.	pye
morgidge	mortgage	peype, N.	pipe
mote, c., määat	malt	plad	plaid
mo wd	soil, mould	pleague, N.E.	plague
mwotes	dust, motes	pléass	place
myld, c., meyle, N.	mile	pléaz, s.w.	please
		ploasant, N.	pleasant
N		plet	plat
Neakk't	naked	plu, c., s.w. }	plough
neämm	name	pleugh, N. }	
neävvel	navel	porpas, s.w.	purpose
necklath	{ neckcloth	portcher	poacher
	{ handkerchief	pot 't, s.w.	put it
nēeadles, s.w.	needles	powny	pony
nevvy	nephew	prent	print
neyce, N.W.	nice	prentas'	apprentice
neyne, N.W.	nine	preüvv	prove
nieberheed, N.	neighbourhood	preyce, N.W.	price
nin, c. }		preyd, N.W.	pride
nēean, s.w. }	none	preym, N.W.	prime
neänn, N. }		pruzzently }	presently
neunn	noon	prizzently }	
noo, c., N. }	now	puzzen	poison
näww, s.w. }		pworch	porch
nwotish, nwotis	notice		Q
nwoze	nose	'Quentance	acquaintance
O		queyt, N.	quite
Oblege	oblige	'quit	acquit
oft, c., s.w. }		quo'	quoth
offen, N. }	often		R
offer, c., s.w. }		Rackan	reckon
of'ner, N. }	oftener	rack'nin	reckoning
ogre	ochre	'rang	wrong
onder	under	reakk	rake
oor, c., N. }		reäpp	rope
äwwer, s.w. }	our, hour	reäss	race
oot, c., N. }		'reätt	wrote
äwwt, s.w. }	out	reävven	raven
ower, c., N. }	over	reet	right
oor, s.w. }		reg'lar }	regular
P		reggyilar }	
Parjery	perjury	reggalate	regulate
peässt	paste	risk	riak
		reuiff	roof

reyde, N.W.	ride
reyme, N.W.	rhyme
ribbin	ribbon
riddy, ruddy	ready
rinje	rinse
roostit	rusted
rost, C., S.W. }	
rwost, N. }	roast
rosy, rwosy	a rose
rowe, C. }	
rāa, S.W., N. }	raw
rowl	roll
rowm, S.W.	room
ruddy, riddy	ready
rwoag, N.	rogue
rwoan, N.	roan
rwoar, C. }	
rōoar, S.W. }	roar

S

Sallar, N.	cellar
san', N.	sand
sang	song
sarman, C., S.W. }	
sarmant, E. }	sermon
sarvant	servant
sarvice	service
satisfys't, N.	satisfied
screapp	scrape
scworn	scorn
sēa, seah	so
seakk	sake
seamm	same
seapp	soap
seb'm, sebben, }	
C., S.W. }	seven
seeven, N.	
sek	sack
sēeat, S.W.	seat
seet, C., S.W. }	
seeght, N. }	sight
sel	self
setchelt	satchel
seunn, C. }	
sēcan, S.W. }	soon
seyde, N.W.	side
seutt	soot
shavs, sheavvs	shaves
shāwwor	shower
sheyn, N.W.	shine
shippert	shepherd
shuk, sheukk	shook

shwort, N.W.	short
sing-el	single
'sizes	assizes
'skeapp	escape
skearce	scarce
skeet, C., S.W. }	
skeatt, N. }	to skate
skelf, E.	shelf
skōoal, S.W.	school
skool, N.	scowl
skooar	score
skreapp	scrape
skreuf	scurf
slippy	slippery
alee, N.	aly
sleep't	slept
slopstan	sinkstone
slowp	slope
smeukk, C., S.W. }	
smeeak, N. }	smoke
smiddy	smithy
smo', C. }	
smāa, S.W., N. }	small
sneel	snail
snāa't, S.W.	snowed
snwoar, C. }	
snoor, S.W. }	snore
soam	psalm
soder, sowder, E.	solder
somewhoars	somewhere
sook	suck
soor, C., N. }	
sāwwer, S.W. }	sour
sote, C. }	
sāat, S.W., N. }	salt
sove	salve
sowjer, N.	soldier
spar, S.W.	spare
'sparragrass	asparagus
speadd	spade
spēeak, S.W.	speak
speunn, C., N.E. }	
spōoan, S.W. }	spoon
speyse, N.W.	spice
spittle	saliva
spokkan, spok'n	spoken
spreckel't }	
sprickel't }	C., S.W. speckled
spreed, C., N. }	
spreead, S.W. }	spread
spwort	sport
squash	quash
starn	stern

'stait, C., S.W. }	estate	teànn, tukkan	taken
'steatt, N. }		teàsst	taste
steabble	stable	tedder	tether
steakk	stake, steak	tent'	tenth
steall, C., S.W. }		teùkk	took
steull, N. }	stole	teùll	tool
steéal, S.W.	steel, steal	teunn	tune
stéam, S.W.	steam	teùtth	tooth
steàppel, C. }		teydy, N.W.	tidy
stappel, S.W. }	staple	teyt, N.W.	tight
steepel, N. }		teym, N.W.	time
steel	stile	teyny, N.W.	tiny
steudd, steadd	stood	teyth, N.W.	tithe
steyl, N.W.	style	teytel, N.W. }	title
stown	stolen	than	then
strea, C. }		théaaf, S.W.	thief
streäa, S.W. }	straw	thaim, N.	them
stree, N.		thenk	thank
street, stroight	straight	thissel	thistle
streùvv	strove	thoo, C., N. }	
streyk, N.W.	strike	thàww, S.W. }	thou
streyve, N.W.	strive	thoom	thumb
strinkle	sprinkle	thoosan', C., N. }	
strinklin'	sprinkling	thàwwsan', S.W. }	thousand
strop	strap	thowe, C., N. }	
sturrups	stirrups	thàww, thaa, S.W. }	thaw
stutter	stammer	thraa, S.W.	throw
su, C., sewe, S.W. }	a sow	threàvv	throve
soo, N.	suppose	threed, C., N. }	
suppwose	suppose	threead, S.W. }	thread
sweer	swear	threeten	threaten
swearr	swore	threy, N.	three
sweyn, N.W.	swine	thrwat, N.	throat
swin'ler	swindler	thunner	thunder
swint	squint	thurd, C., N.	third
swoak	soak	thurdy, C. }	
swober, N.	sober	thairty, N. }	thirty
swory	sorry	thworn, N.	thorn
swun, N.	swoon	'tice	entice
swurd	sword	tiddious	tedious
		timmer	timber
		to'	tall
Täak, S.W.	talk	tooa, C., S.W. }	
tarrier	terrier	twee, twee, N. }	two
'taty	potato	toon, C., N. }	
taylear, C., S.W. }		tàwwn, S.W. }	town
teaylear, N. }	tailor	'torious, N.	notorious
teabbel	table	'tossicatit, N.	intoxicated
teadd	toad	towerts, C. }	
teàkk, teùkk	took	to'rts, S.W. }	towards
téah, S.W.	tea	tréacale, S.W.	treacle
teall	tale	treadd, C., S.W. }	
teàmm	tame	treudd, N.	trod

treass	trace	whatsomiver	whatsoever
troot, C., N. }		whedder	whether
tràwwt, s.w. }	trout	whëeat, s.w.	wheat
tuk, teukk, teakk	took	whissel, C., s.w. }	whistle
twoast	toast	whussel, N.	
twenty, N.	twenty	whissenday, C., s.w. }	whitsuntide
		whussenday, N.	
U		whoar, C., whäär, s.w. }	where
Upreet	upright	wheer, N.	
		whol	hole
V		whornpipe, N.	
Vagran'	vagrant	whornpeyp, N.w. }	hornpipe
vally	value	whup	whip
varman, varment	vermin	wid, C., s.w. }	with
varso	verse	wud, wuth, N. }	with
vëeal, s.w.	veal	widder	with
vinekar	vinegar	wid-in	within
vitlin'	victualling	wizzel	weasel
vittels	victuals	wo', C., N. }	wall
vwoat	vote	wää, s.w. }	oath
		woath	oats
W		woats, C., aits, N.	
Wake, C., s.w.	weak	wo-er, C.	
wand'ren'	wandering	wää-er, s.w., N. }	waller
war, C., s.w. }		wreyt, N.w.	write
wor, wur, N. }	were	wordy, N.	worthy
'ward	award		
warmness	warmth	Y	
weäge, N.	wage	Yalla	yellow
weäger, N.	wager	yerd, C., s.w. }	yard
wearr	wore	yurd, N.	
weaystowoat	waistcoat	yerneest	earnest
weel	well	yer-sel	yourself
wee n't	will not	yerth	earth
well, C., s.w. }		yis	yes
wol, N.	weld	yist, C. }	
wesh, C., N. }		yast, s.w. }	yeast
weysh, s.w. }	wash	yit	yet
weyd, N.w.	wide	yooar, C., N. }	
weyf, N.w.	wife	yawwar, s.w. }	your
weyl, N.w.	wile	yowl, gowl	howl
weyn, N.w.	wine		

WORDS APPLIED TO BEATING OR STRIKING.

THE number of words and terms applied to beating and striking is sufficiently remarkable to deserve separate enumeration. As some proof of the combative proclivities of our ancestors, when wars were

frequent; and rapine, at times almost a necessity, as well as a powerful incentive on the borders; the following list of their words, still in use, with a small mixture of later date relating to personal conflict, and of beating and correcting, are surprising from their number and variety; and are very expressive of sundry degrees of intensity in the different sections of the county. Some of the words have other meanings as well. Words signifying the use of the spear in warfare are so few as to indicate that the club, the stone, the battle-axe, the bow and arrow, the sword, and the fist, were the prevailing weapons.

Bang	...	...	to beat
Bat	...	...	a blow, a stroke
Batter	...	...	to strike repeatedly
Bash away!	...	...	strike vigorously
Beasst	...	...	to beat
Beat	...	...	to thrash with fist or stick
Bensal	...	...	to beat
Blāa, s.w.	...	...	a blow
Bray	...	...	to bruise or beat
Breakk	...	...	to thrash
Bump	...	...	a blow
Clink	...	...	a sharp blow
Clonk	...	...	a sounding blow
Cloot	...	...	a blow not repeated
Clowe	...	...	to attack and scratch
Cob	...	...	to kick
Cuff	...	...	to strike without malice
Dander	...	...	a blow on the head
Dang	...	...	to push or strike
Ding	...	...	to knock
Doose	...	...	a slap
Down	...	...	to knock down
Drub	...	...	to thrash
Dump	...	...	to butt with the head
Dust	...	...	to beat till dust rises
Flail	...	...	to hit with a down stroke
Flap, Flop	...	...	a blow scarcely in earnest
Floor	...	...	to knock down
Fluet	...	...	a smart blow
Heftin'	...	...	an effective attack, such as driving a dagger up to the haft
Hide	...	...	to beat the skin or hide
Hit	...	...	to strike
Kange, Kainje, E.	...	...	(g soft) to flog severely
Kelk	...	...	to hit roughly with hand, elbow, knee, or foot
Knap	...	...	to strike gently and quickly
Knock	...	...	a hard blow
Lam, E.	...	...	to beat
Larrop	...	...	to flog with a strap, &c.
Lash	...	...	to whip
Leass	...	...	to thrash
Ledder	...	...	to beat
Lickin'	...	...	a thrashing

Lig at	...	...	to strike at
Lounder	...	...	to thrash clumsily
Mak at	...	...	go and attack
Mash	...	...	to disfigure by blows
Massacree	...	...	to all but kill
Maul	...	...	to abuse greatly
Nap	...	...	a slight blow on the head
Nope	...	...	to strike on the head
Paiks	...	...	a boyish term for a thrashing
Pay	...	...	to beat
Peg	...	...	a thump with the fist
Pelk	...	...	to beat— <i>query</i> from pelt
Pelt	...	...	to beat
Prick, Prod	...	...	to wound with the spear
Pum, Pummel	...	...	to pound or beat with the fists
Quilt	...	...	to beat keenly
Rap	...	...	a hard stroke
Rozzel	...	...	to whip
Scop	...	...	to hit with a stone, or by a sling
Settle	...	...	to quiet a person by a thrashing
Skaitch	...	...	to thrash with a stick or rod
Skelp	...	...	to whip or beat
Slaister	...	...	to disfigure without serious injury
Slap	...	...	to beat with the open hand
Slash	...	...	to wound with the sword
Slouch	...	...	a blow clumsily struck
Smack	...	...	a stroke on the face with the open hand
Smash	...	...	to break a man down
Spankin'	...	...	a clever beating
Stirrup oil	...	...	punishment with a strap
Strop	...	...	to apply the strap
Switch	...	...	to flog with a rod or switch
Tan	...	...	to belabour the body
Tap	...	...	a sharp stroke on the head
Targe	...	...	to whip or thrash severely
Thud	...	...	a heavy blow with a dull sound
Thump	...	...	a hard stroke with the fist
Towel	...	...	to beat with a stick
Trim	...	...	to whip a child
Trounce	...	...	to punish by beating
Twilt	...	...	to beat keenly
Wallop	...	...	to beat roughly
Warm	...	...	to slap a child
Weft	...	...	to beat
Whack	...	...	a strong and sounding blow
Whale	...	...	to apply a cudgel
Whap, Whop	...	...	a smart blow
Whelk	...	...	a thump with the fist
Whup	...	...	to whip
Wipe	...	...	a back-handed stroke
Yark	...	...	the fiercest of blows

PLACE NAMES.

THE following is a list of places in Cumberland the pronunciation of which differs from the spelling. Some are corruptions, and others are simply abbreviations :—

Spelled.	Pronounced.	Spelled.	Pronounced.
Abbey	Abba	Ehen	End
Acrewalls	Yakkerwo's	Eskdale	Eahdal
Aldby	Oalby	Fallen Cross	Fo'en Cross
Arlecdon	Aärelton	Gamblesby	Gammersby, E.
Aspatria	Speättry	Gatesgarth	Gasket
Aughertree	Affatree	Gilcrux	Gilcroos
Barkhouse	Barkas	Glencoin	Glenkeünn
Beaumont	Bemont	Graysouthen	Grayseünn
Bewaldeth	Bewodeth	Greystoke	Graystick
Blackhall	Bleckel, N.	Guardhouse	Gardess
Blennerhasset	Blinrayset	Haile	Heäll
Bolton	Bowton	Hallsenna	Ho'sena
Boonwood	Beinwood	Hensingham	Hensigem
Bothel	Bwol	Hope	Whope
Brampton	Branton	Holme, as a termination, is usually pronounced 'am.'	
Branthwaite	Branthet	Hopebeck	Hobbek
Brotherilkeld	Butterilket	Huddlesceugh	Huddleska
Caldbeck	Coadbeck	Hutton soil	Hutton seüll
Calder	Coder	Johnby	Jwonby, E.
Caldew	Coda	Keswick	Kezzick
Calthwaite	Cothet	Kidburngill	Kiprangill
Calva	Cova	Kirkbanton	Kerbanton
Carlisle	{ Cäarel, G. Cairrel, N.	Kirksanton	Kersanton, S.W.
Castlerigg	Castrigg	Kirsgillhow	Kerskilla
Coldale	Cowdal	Lanefoot	Lonninfeütt
Cow lane	Coo lwon, N.W.	Longwathby	Langanby, E.
Crookdake	Creükdake	Lowscals	Laskels, S.W.
Cumberland	Cummerlan	Lucyclose	Lustyclwose
Cuthwaite or } Kirkthwaite }	Curthat	Melmerby	Mellerby, E.
Dalehead	Deäll Heed	Middlesceugh	Middleska
Dalston	Dostan	Moat	Mwoat, N.
Derwent	Däaren	Mockerkin	Mowerkin
Devoke	Duvvok	Moota	Meuta
Dirt hole	Durt whol	Oakshaw	Yaksha
Distinguon	Dissenton	Oldscale	Askel
Dryholme	Dryam	Oulton	Ootan
Duncow fold	Dunkafoald, N.		
Edenhall	Eadnal, E.		
Egremont	Eggermoth		

Spelled.	Pronounced.	Spelled.	Pronounced.
Pardshaw	Pardza	Small thwaite	Småa whate, s.w.
Pelutho	Pellyda, n.w.	Stanwix	Stannix
Penrith	Peerath	Stapleton	Steåppelton
Pickthall, s.w.	Pyk't hāa	Stonyheugh	Steanny heugh
Plumbland	Plimlan'	Talkin	Tokin, E.
Plumpton	Plunton	Threlkeld	Threlkat
Ponsonby	Punsaby	Thursby	Theursby
Poolfoot	Poo föoat, s.w.	Toadhole	Teaddel
		Todhole }	
Ravenglass	Reb'nglass	Toot Hill	Tehtt Hill
Redmain	Reedmeānn	Torpenhow	Trapenna
Rockcliff	Rowcla	Tortolacate	Tortla-cate
Rothmire	Rowmer	Ulpha	Oofa, s.w.
		Ulverston	Oostan, s.w.
Sandwith	Sannath	Warthol	Wardel
Saltcoats	Sote cwoats	Waverton	{ Warton
Salter	Soter		{ Waerton
Scaleby	Skealby	Welholme	Weddam
Scales	Skealls	Whitehaven	Whitten
Scalesceugh	Skelska	Wildcat bank	Wulcat bank
Scothwaite	Skothet	Workington	Workiton
Seathwaite	Seathet, s.w.	Wythburn	Wybern
Seathwaite	Sea whate, c.	Wythmoor	Wymer
Skinburness	Skinbernees		
Smaithwaite	Smeatthwate		

In some of the northern parishes there are farm-houses called towns, as Justus' town, Nixon's town, Gibby's town, Phillip's town, Jerry's town, &c. Others are onsets, as, Nether Onset, Upper Onset, &c. Very many other names of places are more or less altered, but are recognizable.

PLANT NAMES.

Cumberland names of British plants.

Agrostemma Githago	...	...	Popple
Agrostis vulgaris	...	...	Water twitch
Aira cœspitosa	...	...	Bull toppins, Bull feasses. Bull fronts
Allium ursinum	...	...	Ramps
Alnus glutinosa	...	...	Eller
Anagallis arvensis	...	...	Poor man's weather-glass
Angelica sylvestris	...	...	Water kesh, Kesks
Arctium Lappa	...	...	Bur, Crockelty bur, Clot bur, Bur dockin, Eldin—a general term for dry stems used for lighting fires

<i>Armeria maritima</i>	...	...	n.w. Marsh daisy
<i>Arrhenatherum avenaceum</i>	...	...	Havver grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	...	...	Lords and ladies
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	...	...	Sparragrass
<i>Avena</i>	...	...	Havver, Woats, Aits, Cworn, and the stems Strea
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	...	...	Dog daisy, Benwort, Bennert
<i>Betula alba</i>	...	...	Birk tree, Burk tree
<i>Botrychium Lunaria</i>	...	...	Shoe the horse, Unshoe the horse
<i>Brassica Napus</i>	...	...	Roap
„ <i>Rapa</i>	...	...	n.w. Turmet
<i>Brassica</i>	...	...	The seeds of the tribe are called Popple, and the plants Field kale and Wild mustard
<i>Briza media</i>	...	...	Dadder grass, Dotherin grass, Dod- derin Nancy, Dodderin Dicky
<i>Bromus mollis</i>	...	...	Havver grass, Goose grass, n.w. Duck havver
<i>Bunium flexuosum</i>	...	...	The roots are Yowe yorlins, Yowe yornals, Jocky jurnals, Jack dur- nils; and the plants Scabley hands
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	...	...	Open gowan, Water gowan
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	...	...	Blue bells
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	...	...	Lamb lakins, Bonny bird een, Bird eye
<i>Carduus lanceolatus</i>	...	...	Bur thistle
<i>Carex præcox</i>	...	...	Pry, Little seg
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	...	...	Horse nops
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	...	...	Meols, Fat hen
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	...	...	Yellow gull, Gull
„ <i>leucanthemum</i>	...	...	Dog flower, White gull, Dog daisy, Great daisy
<i>Cnicus palustris</i>	...	...	Water thistle
„ <i>arvensis</i>	...	...	Sharp thistle
„ <i>heterophyllus</i>	...	...	Fish belly
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	...	...	n.w. Umlik
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	...	...	Thimble, n.w. Fairy fingers
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	...	...	Codlins and cream
<i>Equiseti</i> —are all called	...	...	Teadd pipes, Paddock pipes, Scrub grass
<i>Erythræa centaurium</i>	...	...	Mountain flox
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> ...	...	...	Cat tails, Catlocks, and the early blossoms Moss crops
<i>Euphorbia Helioscopia</i>	...	...	Wart grass, Wart weed, Churnstaff
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	...	...	Esh
<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>	...	...	Guinea-hen flower, n.w. Pheasant lily

<i>Galium aparine</i>	...	...	Goose grass, Cleavers, Clavver grass, Rob run up dyke, Robin run the dyke, Sticky back, Soldiers' buttons
<i>Galium verum</i>	...	...	Rennet, Steep
<i>Geranium Robertianum</i>	...	...	Bloodwort, Death come quickly, Stinkin Bobby
<i>Hedera helix</i>	...	...	Ivin, Hyvin
<i>Heracleum spondylium</i>	...	...	Dry kesh, Kesk. The dried stems are Bunnels and Candle Lighters
<i>Holcus avenaceus</i>	...	...	Button twitch, Button grass
„ <i>mollis and lanatus</i>	...	...	N.w. Wheyte (white) top't grass
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	...	...	Sheep rot, Rot grass
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	...	...	N.E. Stinkin Roger
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	...	...	Hollin
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	...	...	Mekkin, Seggin, N. Seag
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i> , <i>effusus</i> and <i>glaucus</i>	...	...	Seaves, Reshes
<i>Juncus lampocarpus</i>	...	...	Closs
„ <i>squarrosus</i>	...	...	Whirlbent, Star bent
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	...	...	Savvin
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	...	...	Black-man's posies
<i>Lastrea</i> —all the species	...	...	Fearn brackins
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	...	...	Butter and eggs, Chopt eggs
„ <i>cymbalaria</i>	...	...	Rambling sailor, N.W. Mother of thousands
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	...	...	Line
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	...	...	Buck horn moss
„ <i>selago</i>	...	...	Fox feet
<i>Lychnis diurna</i>	...	...	Lousy beds
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	...	...	Wandering Jenny
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	...	...	Common Mallow, erroneously called Marsh Mallow
<i>Myrica gale</i>	...	...	Gale, Gawel, Moss wythan
<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	...	...	Sweet brackin
<i>Narcissus</i> , <i>Pseudo-narcissus</i>	...	...	Daffy, Daffy-down-dilly
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	...	...	Water crashes
<i>Egopodium podagraria</i>	...	...	Kesh. N.W. weyl (wild) esh
<i>Enantho crocata</i>	...	...	Deed (dead) tongue, Water hemlock
<i>Ononis arvensis</i>	...	...	N.W. Weyl (wild) liquorice, Spanish reütt
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	...	...	In the north called Crâa teazz = Crow toes
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	...	...	Bog onion
<i>Oxalis ascetosella</i>	...	...	Cuckoo cheese and bread

<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	...	...	True lover's knot
<i>Pæonia corallina</i>	...	...	Piannet
<i>Petasites vulgaris</i>	...	...	Water dockin
<i>Peucedanum Ostruthium</i>	...	...	Felon wood, Felon wort, Felon grass
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	...	...	n.w. Fur, and the cones Fur apples
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	...	...	n.w. Pez
<i>Plantago major</i>	...	...	Rattan tails
„ <i>minor</i>	...	...	Cockfighters
<i>Polemonium cœruleum</i>	...	...	Charity
<i>Polygonum Bistorta</i>	...	...	Easter mun-jiands, Easter May giants, Waster ledges
„ <i>Hydropiper</i>	...	...	Arse-smart, Bity tongue
<i>Populus tremulus</i>	...	...	Esp
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	...	...	Goose tansy, Wild tansy
<i>Primula farinosa</i>	...	...	Bonny bird een
„ <i>veris</i>	...	...	Cow struplin
<i>Prunus institia</i>	...	...	Bullister
„ <i>padus</i>	...	...	Ekberry, Eggberry, Heckberry, Bird cherry
„ <i>spinosa</i>	...	...	Slea tree, Slea thorn
<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	...	...	Bottle of all sorts
<i>Pyrus Aucuparia</i>	...	...	Roan tree, Rowantree, Witchwood, Cock drink, Hen drunks
<i>Quercus robur and sessiflora</i>	...	...	Yak, n. Yek
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	...	...	Meg wi' many feet, Meg wi' many teazz, Crowfeet, Buttercups, n. Hod the rake
<i>Rhinanthus Crista-galli</i>	...	...	Hen pens, Horse pens
<i>Ribes grossularia</i>	...	...	Grossers in the north-east
„ <i>nigrum</i>	...	...	Blackberries
„ <i>rubrum</i>	...	...	Wineberries
<i>Rosa canina</i>	...	...	Choop tree. The fruit is called Choops, and n.w. Cat choops. A girl from Norway called the fruit Chubem, in her native tongue
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	...	...	Brear, and the fruit Black kites, Bummel kites, Bummelty kites, Bumly kites, Brummel kites
„ <i>idæus</i>	...	...	Hine berry
„ <i>saxatilis</i>	...	...	Bunch berry
<i>Rumex alpinus</i>	...	...	Butter leaves
„ <i>ascetosa and ascetosella</i>	...	...	Sour dockins
„ <i>obtusifolius</i>	...	...	Dockin
<i>Salicornia herbacea</i>	...	...	Pickle plant
<i>Salices</i> —any of the trees	...	...	Saftrees, Saughtrees, Willy trees
„ „ shrubs	...	...	Wythes, Willies, n.w. Wans
<i>Salix pentandra</i>	...	...	Sweet willy
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	...	...	Bulltree, Burtree, n. Boretree

THE WORDS OF OALD CUMMERLAN'.

YA neet aa was takkan a rist an' a smeùkk,
 An' snoozlan an' beekan my shins at t' grate neùkk,
 When aa thowt aa wad knock up a bit ov a beùkk
 About t' words 'at we use in oald Cumberlan'.

Aa boddert my brains thinkan some o' them ower,
 An' than set to wark an' wreàtt doon three or fower
 O' t' kaymtest an' t' creuktest, like 'garraak,' 'dyke stower,'
 Sek like as we use in oald Cumberlan'.

It turnt oot three-corner't, cantankeras wark,
 An' keep't yan at thinkan fray dayleet till dark ;
 An' at times a queer word would lowp up wid a yark,
 'At was reet ebm doon like oald Cumberlan'.

John Dixon, o' Whitt'en, poo't oot ov his kist,
 Ov words 'at he thowt to hev prentit, a list ;
 An' rayder ner enny reet word sud be mist
 Yan wad ratch ivry neùkk ov oald Cumberlan'.

Than Deàvvy fray Steappleton hicht in a lock,
 An' Jwony ov Ruffom gev some to my stock ;
 Than, fray Cassel Graystick a list com, fray Jock ;
 They o' eekt a share for oald Cumberlan'.

Friend Bannelson offer't his beùkks, an' o' t' reet
 (O man! bit he 's full ov oald stories—the best) ;
 Aa teùkk am at word, an' aa harry't his nest
 Ov oald-farrant words ov oald Cumberlan'.

Than naybers an' friends browt words in sa fast,
 An' chattert an' laft till they varra nar brast,
 To think what a beùkk wad come oot on't at last—
 Full o' nowt bit oald words ov oald Cumberlan'.

Than, who can e'er read it—can enny yan tell ?
 Nay, nivver a body bit t' writer his sel !
 An' what can be t' use, if it o' be to spell
 Afoor yan can read its oald Cumberlan' ?

Workington, July 15th, 1859.

GLOSSARY

OF THE

DIALECT OF CUMBERLAND.

[The letter *g.* denotes the word or phrase to be in use generally over the county; the letter *c.* indicates the use in the central parts; *h.c.* in the east-central; *n.w.* Abbey Holme and upper shores of the Solway Frith; *s.w.* south-west; and *e.* and *n.e.* in the east and north-east.]

- Aā**, *g. I*, pronounced as in *harm*.
Aāpral (formerly general), April.
Aā'z, Ize, *g. I is, I am*.
Aback, *g. behind*.
Aback o' beyont, *g. no where, lost in the distance. 'Whoar t' meer fwoal't t' fidler.'*
A-bed, *g. in bed*.
Abehnn, *c., Abocan, s.w., Aboon, n.e. above*.
Abehnn wid his sel, *c. rejoicing beyond reasonable control*.
Abide, *c., s.w. to bear, stay, remain, suffer, withstand. 'I cāa-n't abide sek wark.'*
Abreed, Abraid, *c. extended, spread*.
Ac, *g. to heed. See Neer ak*.
Acram, *n.e. a sort of ancient Border judicature wherein a person (plaintiff or defendant) lay bound till his champion's victory or fall in combat determined his fate, to death or freedom.—Bp. Nicolson*.
Afear't, *c. afraid. Not often heard*.
Afeutt, *c., Afcoat, s.w., Afitt, n. on foot*.
Afoor, *c., Afwore, s.w., Afore, n. before*.
Age, *c., Yage, n. to grow old. 'He begins to age.' 'He ages fast.'*
Ageann, *c., n., Again, s.w. again, against, before. 'Tom ageann t' field.'*
Ageann t'hand, *c. inconveniently placed, interfering with progress*.
Ageätt, *g. going, on the way, on foot again, progressing*.
Aglet, Tag, *c., s.w., Tiglet, n. the metalled end of a boot-lace, &c.*
Agreeable, *g. assenting to*.
Ahint, Behint, *g. behind*.
Aim, *c. to intend, to purpose. 'He aims to be a gentleman.'*
Airs, *c. humours. 'He's in his airs to-day'—out of humour*.
Airy, *g. breezy. 'It's rayder airy to-day.'*
A-jar, *g. partly open*.
A-jye, *g. on one side, awry, oblique*.
A-lag, *n.e. a term used in calling geese together*.
Alang, Lang, *g. along. 'It was o' alang o' Dick.'*
Aleb'm, *c., s.w., Aleeven, n. eleven*.

- Allan**, *g.* a bit of land nearly surrounded by water; an island.
- Ally**, *g.* the aisle of a church.
- A-loddin**, *g.* not engaged, on offer. 'She's still *a-loddin*.'
- Alongst**, *c.* along. Used in old deeds.
- Am**, *g.* him. 'Catch *am*, an' hod *am*, an' whack *am* weel.'
- Amackily**, *g.* in some fashion, partly.
- Amang hands**, *g.* among other things.
- Ameast**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Ameast**, *n.* almost.
- Amess**, *c.* a kind of oath; a note of verification. 'Amess it is.'
- Amiss**, *g.* used in a slight (negative) approval. 'It's nut seah far *amiss*.'
- Amry**, **Aumry**, *n.e.* a cupboard, or place where victuals and sometimes plate and other valuables are kept. Nearly obsolete.
- An**, *g.* *ing* as a terminative is pronounced *an*. Rising, *risan'*, &c.
- Anenst**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Fornenst**, *n.e.* opposite to; over against. *Anenst* in some old writings.
- Aneuff**, *c.*, **Anoo**, *s.w.*, **Aneugh**, *n.e.* enough (as relating to quantity).
- Anew**, *g.* enough (as relating to number).
- Ang nails**, *c.*, **Ang-er nails**, *n.* jags round the nails; nails grown into the flesh.
- Angry**, *g.* inflamed and painful.
- An' o'**, *g.* also, and all, too. 'We'd breed an' butter, an' cheese *an' o'*, *an' o'* maks *o'* drink.'
- Anonder**, **In anonder**, *g.* under; beneath.
'Ten schyppmen to lond yode,
To see the yle in length and brede,
- And fet water as hem was nede,
The rocke *anondyr*.'—
Rom. of Octavian Imp.
- Anters**, *n.w.*, **Ananters**, *n.* in case (? perhaps). 'Or *anters* in yon mouldering heap.'—*Stagg's Poems*.
- April gowk**, **April noddy**, *c.*, **April feüll**, *n.*, **April fool**. This term is provincial, but the application is of wider extent.
- Arbitry**, *c.* arbitrary. Applied to manorial customs.
- Arch whol**, *c.*, **Slit whol**, *s.w.*, **Bowel whol**, *n.* a vent-hole in the wall of a barn, &c.
- Ard**, **aird**, *n.e.* high. (?) Boucher says, in his Glossary: 'It is, however, in Cumberland only that I happen to have heard the term used abstractedly, to describe the quality of a place, a country, or a field; thus, *ard* land means a dry, parched, arid soil, which no doubt is but its secondary sense, such lands being dry, parched, &c., only because they lie high.' I never heard the term in Cumberland. [I think Boucher is wrong.—*W. W. S.*]
- Argify**, *g.* to debate.
- Argy**, *g.* argue, signify. 'It doesn't *argy*'—it does not signify.
- Ark**, *g.*, **Airk**, *n.* a chest, as meal-ark, &c.
- Armin chair**, *g.* an arm-chair, or elbow-chair.
- Arr**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Err**, *n.* a scar from a wound, a cicatrice.
- Arridge**, *g.* an angular edge. *Arris*, in architecture.
- Arse-beurd**, *n.* the end board of a cart.
- Arse-breed**, *g.* a contemptible width or extent. 'His heall land's nobbet a *arse-breed*.'
- Arse-smart**, *c.* the Pepperwort plant—*Polygonum Hydropiper*.

- Arsewurts**, g. backwards. An early Methodist preacher in Workington used to enlighten his hearers with 'Aa wad as seunn expect a swine to gang *arsewurts* up a tree and whistle like a throssle, as a rich man to git to heaven.'
- Art**, c., s.w., **Airt**, n. point of the compass; quarter.
- Arvel** breed, n. bread prepared for a funeral. **Arvel** also relates to other funeral matters.
- As how**, c. that. 'He said *as how* he wad nivver gang near them.'
- Aside**, c. beside; near to. 'Par-ton *aside* Whitten.'
- Ask**, g. the lizard or newt.
- A-slew**, **Aswint**, g. one-sided; out of truth; diagonal.
- As-ley**, E. 'as asly'; as willingly; as soon that way as the other.
- A-spar**, g. wide apart. 'He set his feet *a-spar*.'
- A-spole**, c. asplay; wide asunder—in reference to the feet.
- Ass**, g. ashes.
- Ass**, **Ax**, c., **Aas**, n., E., s.w., ask; inquire.
- Assel-teuth**, g. one of the grinders or molars.
- Assel-tree**, g. axle-tree.
- Ass-grate**, c. a grating through which ashes pass from the fire into a sunken cell.
- Ass-trug**, c., s.w., **Ass-beurd**, n. ashes box.
- Asteed**, g. instead.
- A-swint**, g. aslant.
- At**, s.w., and some fell-dales, to. 'I's gaan *at* git my poddish.' Rarely heard.
- 'At is aa**, **'At is e**, g. that I am. 'Aa's cum to advise tha, *'at is e*.'—Anderson.
- 'At is 't**, g. that it is. 'It's gay bad wark *'at is 't*.'
- Atomy**, c. a skeleton. 'She's dwinnelt away til a *atomy*.'
- Attercop**, c., speyder wob; n. cock web, s.w. spider's web.
- A-varst**, g. a vast deal.
- Away**, g. to go away. 'I'll *away* to t' church.'
- Awsom**, g. appalling, awful.
- Ax't at church**, **Hung in t' bell** reäpp, c., **Cry 't i' the kirk**, n.e. having had the banns published.
- Ax't out**, c. the banns having been three times proclaimed.
- Ayder**, **Ider**, **Owder**, g. either.
- Ayder syne mak**, c. not a pair; different kinds.
- Aydle**, c., **Addle**, s.w., **Ettle**, n. to earn.
- Aydins**, c., **Adlins**, s.w., **Etlins**, n. earnings.
- Ayga**, c., s.w., **Yigga**, n. ague.
- Ayont**, n.w. beyond.
- Aywas**, c., n. anyway, always.
- Baal**, **Bäald**, n. bold, impudent.
- Babblement**, g. silly discourse.
- Babby lakins**, g. children's playthings.
- Bachelor buttons**, c. the double white or yellow ranunculus.
- Back-boord**, g. a board to roll dough upon; a bake board.
- Back-bred**, g. bred late in the year or season.
- Back-dyke**, c. Many of the fences against commons were formerly breasted with stone on the exposed side, or with stone and sod, and backed up with earth on the inner side, hence the name.
- Back end**, c. the autumn. 'On about t' *back end*.'

Backen, *g.* to retard.

Back kest, *g.*, **Back fling**, *E.* a relapse. 'He was mendan' nicely, but he gat a sair *back kest* i' winter.'

Back nor edge, *g.* 'I can mak nought on him nowder *back nor edge*.' Unmanageable; useless; 'like an oald knife.'

Back rackonin', *g.* an unpleasant reference to an old grievance.

Back-set, *g.* a reserve; something to fall back upon.

Back-set and foot-set, *g.* surrounded with difficulties.

Back-side, *g.* the back yard.

Back-stick, *g.* the rod connecting the foot-board of the spinning-wheel with the crank. *N.* sword.

Backstone, *c.* an iron plate or slate to bake cakes upon.

Back up, *g.* an angry cat elevates its back, and so an angry person is said to set his back up.

Back watter't, *g.* When the tail race of a wheel is flooded the stream above is unable to keep the wheel moving, and the mill is back-watered.

Back-word, *g.* a countermanding. 'They ax't us to t' tea yâa day, and than they sent us *back-word*.'

Bad bread, *c.* To be out of favour is to be in *bad bread*.

Baddan, *c.*, **Baddin**, *N.* bad one; the evil one.

Badder, *g.* worse. 'Many a *badder* thing med happen.'

Baddest, *g.* worst. 'It's t' *baddest* thing 'at could hev happen't.'

Badger, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Badger body**, *N.* a person who buys corn and retails the meal ground at the mill of another; a travelling dealer in butter, &c.

Badly, *c.* poorly; out of health.

Baffle, *c.* to confound; to defeat by stratagem. Boucher says, 'to treat with indignity, to expose.' I have not heard the word so used.

Bag, *g.* the belly; the udder of the cow.

Baggin', *c.* provisions taken into the field for workmen.

Baggish, *g.* baggage. A term of reproach to a child or a female; 'a dirty *baggish*!'

Bag shakkins, *g.* short supply; the last of it.

Bagwesh, *c.* poverty and disrepute. 'He's gone to *bagwesh*.'

Baily, Bumbaily, *c.*, **Bum**, *s.w.*, **Baily**, *N.* bailiff; a sheriff's officer.

Bain, *c.*, *N.E.*, **Gain**, *s.w.* handy, willing, near. 'It's a *bain* lad, poor thing!' 'Yon's t' *bainest* way.'

Bait, *g.* a lunch, or intermediate meal; a feed for a horse in travelling.

Ball money, *N.* money given by wedding parties at the church gates to children-to buy balls. In some parishes the scholars buy coals with this money for the school fires. The men give each, if booted and spurred, sixpence; women nothing. In the west the money is given without rule, and is spent in sweets, &c.

Bally rag, *g.* to bully and scold.

Baltute, Belleute, *c.* the bald coot.

Bam, *c.* a jesting falsehood, trick, cheat.

Ban, *N.E.* band.

Band, *c.* a boundary on high and unenclosed land.

Bandylowe, *c.* a prostitute.

Bang, *g.* to beat, to excel, an act

- of haste. 'He was bad to *bang*.'
'He com in wid a *bang*.'
- Banger**, *g.* anything great. 'It is a *banger*.'
- Bannock**, *c.*, **Bannick**, *n.* thick oat-cake usually made for the harvest-home or kern supper.
- Bannock feass't**, *g.* having a flat face and a short nose.
- Banty**, *c.* the bantam; a dwarfish person or animal.
- Banty cocks**, *c.* intermediate-sized cocks of hay.
- Bare gorks**, *c.* unfledged birds.
- Barfet**, *c.* feet naked.
- Bark**, *g.* to peel the skin or bark off, to unbark. 'He *bark't* his nockles ower tudder fellow's skope.'
- Bark at t' heck**, *c.* to wait outside the door.
- Barken't**, *c.* dirt hardened on; to make crisp like bark; hide-bound, stiff.
- Barley play**, *c.* a term used by boys bespeaking a cessation of their game.
- Barn**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Bairn**, *n.* a child, a term of familiarity. '*Barn*, thou mun come in, thou's like.'
- Barnicles**, *g.* an old name for spectacles; irons put on the noses of horses to make them stand quietly.
- Barnish**, *g.* childish.
- Barn time**, *c.* the period of fruitfulness in women.
- Barrin'**, *c.* except. 'You may hev any of my kye *barrin'* t' black an'.'
- Barrin' out**, *g.* School-boys bar the teacher out at Christmas and negotiate for holidays before admitting him.
- Bash**, *c.* to spoil the appearance. 'Her bonnet was *bash't* in t' rain.'
- Bash away!** *c.*, *n.w.* work vigorously; strike hard.
- Bass**, *g.* the perch.
- Bat**, *g.* a blow; a stroke; the sweep of a scythe; condition. See **Oald bat**.
- Batch**, *c.*, *n.* a sack of corn prepared for being ground at the mill; a pack of cards.
- Bateable lands**, *n.* lands claimed by adverse parties. In a treaty of Truce held by the Commissioners of England and Scotland, at Newcastle, on the 13th August, 1451, the Scotch Commissioners declare that 'touching the *Bateable lands* or Threpe lands in the West Marches,' &c.—*Matchell MS.*
- Batlin' steann**, *c.* a stone used to beat the coarse hempen shirts of old times upon, to soften them previous to being worn.
- Batten**, *g.* to fatten; to thrive. 'Here's good *battenin'* to t' barn, and good mends to t' mother,'—a usual toast on the occasion of a birth.
- Batter**, *g.* to slope; to incline; to beat. Field walls are built wider at the bottom than at the top, and this constitutes the *batter*.
- Battins**, *c.* corn in a half-thrashed state.
- Baum, Beam**, *g.* to bask in the sun or by the fire; balm. '*Baum* in t' sun like a 'hag-worm.'
- Baurgh**, *c.* a horse-way up a steep hill.—*Halliwell*.
- Baze**, *c.* to prize or lift with a lever.
- Beaddless**, *c.* impatient of suffering.
- Beanns**, *g.* bones; bad people. 'He's a bad *beann*.'
- Beard**, *c.* to lay short brushwood

- to project over the edge of a wall to prevent sheep going over. Sods or stones are laid on the wall to keep it firm.
- Bearr**, c., **Bwore**, s.w., **Beur**, n. bore; did bear.
- Beast**, g. to baste a roasting joint; to sew loosely; to beat.
- Beatt**, g. abate; did bite. 'Our dog *beitt* a lump out o' Tommy Tidy lad leg.' 'Aa'll nut *beätt* a single fardin'.
- Beatth**, c., s.w., **Bēath**, n. both.
- Beat t' yub'm**, c. to supply sticks, &c., to the oven while heating.
- Beck**, c., s.w., **Burn**, n. brook, streamlet.
- Bed-gown**, c. a woman's outside dress, reaching only to the hips, common in the early part of the 19th century, and worn only by day.
- Bee-bink**, z. a stand for beehives.
- Beek**, c., n., **Bēak**, s.w. to heat hazel or other rods to cause them to bend more easily for basket-making purposes; to bask by the fire.
- Beel**, c., n., **Bēal**, s.w. to bel-low; to bawl.
- Beeld**, **Bield**, g. a place of shelter; a fox den.
- Beeldin'**, n. building.
- Beer**, g. to bear.
- Beermouth**, **Barramouth**, c. an adit or level dug in a hill-side.
- Beese**, c., **Bēas**, s.w. beasts, cattle.
- Beestins**, **Beast milk**, c. the milk of a new-calved cow.
- Behodden**, c., s.w., **Behadden**, n. beholden, obligated.
- Belangs**, **Belengs**, **Perlang**, g. belongs.
- Belk**, c., n. belch; an eructation.
- Bellar**, g. to bellow.
- Bellican**, c. an obese person or animal.
- Bēlt**, n. bald.
- Belly rine**, c., **Belly rim**, n. the membrane inclosing the intestines.
- Belyve**, g. after a while. 'Aa'll pay thee *belyve*.'
- Benk**, c., **Bink**, n. a low bank or ledge of rock.
- Bennert**, **Benwort**, **Dogdaisy**, c. the daisy—*Bellis perennis*.
- Bensal**, c. to beat. 'Aa'l *bensal* ta'—I'll beat thee.
- Bent**, c. bleak. 'Yon's a *bent* pleass o' yours.'
- Berries**, c., **Grossers**, n.e. gooseberries.
- Berry**, c. to thrash corn with the flail.
- Berryin' skin**, c., s.w. a dried (horse's) skin used for thrashing upon, to prevent the grain sticking into the clay flooring of the barn.
- Besom out**, g. a signal that open house is kept—the wife being from home.
- Bessy blackcap**, c. the black-headed bunting.
- Bessy blakelin**, c., **Yalla yowderin'**, n. the yellow-hammer or yellow bunting.
- Bessy dooker**, e. the water-ouzel.
- Better**, c. more. 'Theer was *better* ner twenty.'
- Better it**, g. improve it. 'He wad n't hev done 't if he could hev *better't it*.'
- Bettermer**, g. of the better sort. 'The *bettermer* swort sat snug in the parlour.'—*Anderson*.
- Betterness**, g. amendment. 'Theer noa *betterness* in 't weather yit.'
- Between whiles**, **Atween whiles**, g. at intervals.

Behnn days, Behnns, Boon days or **Bound days**, *g.* days on which the customary tenants are bound to work for the lord of the manor.

Behnn days, *g.* boons or gifts in work of ploughing, &c., when a young man or a stranger enters on a farm.

Behnnmest, *c.*, **Boonmest**, *s.w.* uppermost.

Beuss, *c.*, *n.*, **Booas**, *s.w.* a stall for a cow or horse.

Beutless, *c.* bootless. 'He's *gaan* a *beutless* eran.'

Beutt money, Boot money, *g.* money given to equalise an exchange. (*Bote*. It is yielding amends or supplying a defect.—*Verstegan*.)

Beutt stockins, *c.*, **Hoggers**, **Fots**, *n.* upper stockings devoid of feet, made long enough to cover half the thigh. Much worn by elderly men when on horseback about and before 1800.

Bever, *E.* to tremble.

Bew, Bu, *g.* a bough or branch.

Bicker, *c.*, *n.* a small wooden vessel used for porridge, &c., made with staves, one of which is longer than the rest as a handle. 'Aa'l tak a stap out o' thy *bicker*.' 'I'll reduce the size of the vessel thy food is supplied in.' 'I'll give thee less food and more correction.' *c.* a quarrel, *g.* to hurry.

Bid, *g.* to invite. See **Bride-wain**.

Biddable, *g.* obedient; tractable.

Bidden, *c.* occupied; taken. 'It's *bidden* a mort o' time, but it's deunn at last.'

Biddy, *c.* a nursery name for a louse.

Bide, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Beyd**, *n.w.*, *n.* to abide, &c. See **Abide**.

Big, *g.* build.

Biggan, *s.w.*, *n.* the act of building.

Biggin', *g.* building.

Biggle, *c.* to blindfold.

Biggly, *c.* blindman's buff. When the boy is blindfolded, another turns him gently round to confuse his ideas of the locality, and says—'Antony blindman kens ta me, sen I bought butter and cheese o' thee? I *ga' tha* my pot, I *ga' tha* my pan, I *ga' tha* o' I hed but a rap ho'penny I gave a poor oald man.'

Bile, *c.*, **Beel**. *n.* a boil; an inflammation preparing to suppurate.

Bindin', *c.* a long rod or binder, used in hedge-making.

Bink, *n.* a row of peats, &c., piled up; a ledge of rock.

Bir, Bur, *g.* any rapid whirling motion; also the sound produced by the motion.

Birk, Burk, *g.* birch.

Birtlin', *c.* a small and sweet summer apple.

Bishop't, *g.* burnt in the pan.

Bisky, *g.* biscuit.

Bit, *g.* but. 'Knock't to bits, *bit* don't waste it.'

Bit, *g.* position; station. 'He's gittan poorish and pinch't to hod his *bit*.'

Bit, *n.* little. 'The *bit* lad.'

Bit thing, *n.* small and insignificant.

Bite, *g.* a mouthful; a hasty repast. 'He gat a *bite*, and than to wark he went.'

Bitter-bump, Mire drum, *c.* the bittern. This bird is now a very rare visitor, and is not known to

CUMBERLAND GLOSSARY.

breed here. The writer has a recollection of being called to listen to the booming of a bittern in a mild spring evening, about the year 1804, in the mooses of Arleodon.

Bittock. * *N.* a bit. 'It's twee meyl an' a *bittock*.'

Bissen. *Bysen*, *N.E.* ugly or ill-made; shameful. 'Skinner writes it *Beesan*, or *Beesen*, or *Bison*: blinded—from *by*, signifying beside, and the Dutch word *sin*, signifying *sense*,' a mistaken etymology, corrected in *E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15*, p. 33. In Cumberland it is seldom heard, except as 'a sham and a *byen*.'

Blab, *G.* to let out a secret.

Blabberakite, *N.E.* a vain-talking fellow.

Black an' white, *G.* writing. 'Put it down in *black an' white*.' 'Nay, aa'l keep my hand frae paper.'

Black-a-vyz't, *C.* dark-complexioned.

Black berries, *C.* black currants.

Black dog, *C.* the sulks. 'T' *black dog's* on his back,'—he's in a bad humour.

Black feutt, *C.* a go-between in love affairs; one who courts for another.

Black jack, *G.* a leathern tankard. 'There is preserved at Eden Hall, and in constant use in the servants' hall on New-Year's-Day, a good specimen of the old leathern tankard, or jack. *Black jack*, indeed, is its familiar appellation.'—*Rev. B. Porteus*.

Black kites, *C.* **Bummel kites**, *N.* **Bummeltykites**, *E.* bramble-berries.

* Although this word is a prominent Scottishism, it is used in the same meaning in South Warwickshire.

Blacks, *C.* flying flakes of soot.

Bladder, *C.* **Blether**, *N.* idle talk. 'A *bletheran* feull.'

Blake, *G.* pale yellow. '*Blake* as May butter.'

Blare, *C.* **Bladder**, *N.* to roar violently; to bellow. 'He *blares* like a billy gwoat.'

Blash, *G.* to splash; **Blish**, *N.* an attack of purging.

Bleary, *C.* windy, cold, and showery.

Bleatt, *C.* *N.* bashful; timid.

Blebberry, *C.* the bleaberry—*Vaccinium myrtillus*.

Blebs, *C.* bubbles; watery blisters.

Bladder, *G.* the bladder; to talk nonsense.

Blenk, **Blink**, *C.* *N.* a gleam. 'A *blenk* o' sunshine.'

Blin, *N.* blind.

Blind man's holiday, *C.* evening twilight.

Blink, *C.* to move the eye-lids; 'a *blink* o' blue sky'—an opening in the clouds.

Blinkers, *N.* **Blinders**, *C.* **Winkers**, **Gloppers**, *N.W.* eye-shades used on horses' bridles.

Blinnd lonnin', *C.* a green lane used as an occupation way.

Blishes, *C.* small blisters.

Blitter't, *C.* torn by winds.

Blob, *C.* to take eels by a bait of strung worms.

Blob, *G.* the best of it. 'He teuk t' *blob* on't.'

Blob nukkel't, *C.* newly calved and in full milk.

Blocker, *C.* a butcher's pole-axe.

Blow, *G.* to let out a secret.

Blow low, *G.* do not publish it; keep silence.

- Blown fruit**, *g.* fruit blown down by the wind.
- Blown milk**, *g.* milk from which the cream is blown. A practice seldom used now.
- Blue buttons**, *c.* the *Scabiosa succisa* plant.
- Blur**, *g.* blot; to defame.
- Blurt**, *c.* to tell or speak out something unexpected.
- Bo**, *c.*, *Baa*, *s.w.* ball.
- Boar seg**, *g.* a castrated boar.
- Bobberous**, *c.* boastful; proud.
- Bob tail't**, *c.* a waggish tail, and thickest at the end.
- Boddam**, *g.* bottom; low ground; a small valley or hollow.
- Boddamest**, *g.* the lowest.
- Bodderment**, *g.* perplexity. See Gibson's 'Bobby Banks' *bodderment*.'
- Boddersom**, *g.* troublesome.
- Boggle**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Boogle**, *n.e.* a ghost; something to be avoided. 'You needn't *boggle* at me, I'll nit hurt ye.'
- Bogie**, *g.* a sledge on wheels.
- Bog onion**, *c.* the *Osmunda Regalis* or flowering fern.
- Boillies**, *c.* food boiled for infants.
- Boillin'**, *g.* the whole quantity. 'The heall *boillin'* o' them.'
- Bok**, *c.* a motion of the throat, &c., denoting an attempt to vomit from nausea.
- Boke**, **Bawk**, *c.* a ridge of land left for division of ownership.
- Bokes**, *c.* a hay-loft, &c., of rough poles, and turf or branches in place of boards. 'Fork that hay on ta t' *bokes*.'
- Boly**, *c.*, *s.w.* a horse having white legs and white face.
- Bo man**, *c.* the name of an imaginary person used to frighten children.
- Bond sucken**, *g.* Some farms are bound by tenure to take their corn to the manorial mill to be multered and ground, and are *bond sucken* to that mill.
- Bonnily**, *g.* prettily.
- Bonny**, *g.* pretty. Sometimes ironically used in a contrary sense. 'It's a *bonny* consarn!'
- Bonny burd-een**, *g.* the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*. In some parts the mealy primrose, *Primula farinosa*, is so called.
- Boo**, *c.*, *n.*, **Baww**, *s.w.* to bow.
- Booer**, *n.* (bower) a parlour, also a house or shelter.
- Booin**, **Grundswathe**, *c.*, **Mug-gert**, *E.*, **Grunsel**, **Agreen**, *n.* ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*.
- Book**, *g.* bulk. 'Will't rain to-day?' 'Nay, nea girt *book*.'
- Booky**, **Booksom**, *g.* bulky.
- Bool**, *c.*, *n.*, **Booal**, *s.w.* to bowl. 'Bool in, lads,' go boldly in.
- Boon**, *g.* service done by a customary tenant to the lord of the manor.
- Boonce**, *c.*, **Bawnce**, *s.w.*, **Bunce**, *n.* bounce.
- Boor staff**, *c.* the pin the hand-weaver turns his beam with.
- Boot**, *g.* bout; a turn. 'Let him have a *boot* at threshin';' a contest; an entertainment.
- Booze**, *c.* a carouse.
- Boozy**, *c.* elevated by liquor.
- Borran**, *c.* a cairn; a large heap or extent of stones tumbled promiscuously together, generally ancient funereal piles.
- Bosom wind**, *g.* an eddying or whirling wind.
- Boss**, **Sop**, *c.*, **Waze**, *n.* a milk-maid's cushion for the head.

- Botch**, *g.* to mismanage. 'Thou hez meid a *botch* on 't now.'
- Botcher**, *c.* a drink made by pouring water on honey-comb after the honey has been drained. 'Sweet as *botcher*,' was an expression formerly in use.
- Bottom wind**, *c.* The waters of Derwent lake are sometimes considerably agitated even in a calm day, and are seen to swell into high waves rolling easterly, and this is called a *bottom wind*.
- Bounder**, *c.* boundary. A term found in old deeds.
- Bout**, *g.* A *bout* with a plough is twice the length of the field, or once about.
- Bowze**, *c.* the recoil of a gust of wind against a wall, &c. 'T wind com wid a girt *bowze* an' whenmelt ma.'
- Brack**, *c.* brine. 'This bacon's as *wote* as *brack*.'
- Brackin clock**, *g.* a small brown beetle, used as a bait for trout in June.
- Brackins**, *g.* the fern family.
- Brassam**, *c.*, **Barryham**, *s.w.*, **Breigham**, *x.* a neck-collar for a horse when drawing. (*Beruham*, *Barkham*.—Boucher.)
- Braid**, *n.w.* to spread; to throw about.
- Braid**, *c.* A cow is said to *braid* during the throws of parturition. The Saxon meaning is, to resemble; to favour.
- Brak**, *g.* broke.
- Brake**, *c.*, **Breikk**, *s.w.*, **Brēcak**, *x.* to beat.
- Brake-sowt**, *c.*, **Brakshy**, *x.* inflammatory fever in young sheep.
- Brandied**, *c.*, **Brannit**, *x.* brindled.
- Brandreth**, *c.* an iron frame for supporting the baking-plate or girdle at a proper distance above the fire; a trivet.
- Brang**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Brong**, *x.* brought. 'An' Kursty *brong* his lug a whang'—*Anderson*.
- Branglan**, *s.e.* wrangling.—*Nicolson's Leges Marchiorum*.
- Brank**, *c.* to hold the head proudly and affectedly. 'Brank-an' like a steg swan.'
- Branks**, *x.* a kind of halter, having an iron nose-band which tightens when the horse pulls.
- Bran new**, *g.* never having been used; having the maker's brand.
- Brannigan**, *c.* a fat puffy infant boy.
- Brant**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Brent**, *x.* steep. 'As *brant* as a house side.'
- Brash**, *c.* rash, headlong. 'He's a *brashan*' body, and runs heid and neck still.'
- Brash**, *x.* a spell or turn of work. 'Kursty, come kurn a *brash*.'
- Brashy**, *c.* weak; delicate.
- Brass**, *g.* copper money; riches.
- Brass**, *g.* impudence; assurance. 'He's plenty o' *brass* in his feases.'
- Brast**, **Brust**, **Brist**, *g.* burst. 'That with the strain his weas-and nigh he *brast*.'—*Spenser's Fairy Queen*.
- Brat**, *c.* a coarse apron; a contemptuous term for a troublesome child. In Borrowdale they have a saying that 'when it rains on Maudlin (Magdalen) day, Jenny Maudlin is bleaching her *brat*.' This is the 2nd August.
- Brattle**, *g.* the loud rattling noise of thunder, &c.
- Brave**, *g.* superior; fine; of a good sort.
- Bravely**, *c.*, *s.e.* quite well. 'I's *bravely*; how's thou?'

- Brayin' steann**, c., n. a rounded stone used for pounding sandstone to sand floors with.
- Brayzent**, c. brazen; impudent; excess of assurance.
- Brazzle**, c. to press into a crowd, &c.; to scorch.
- Brazzled or Brizled, or Bruzled pez**, n.e. scorched peas scrambled for by boys. A glorious feast for the youngsters! A sly urchin steals a sheaf of peas; notice of the fact spreads quicker than the progress of the Fiery Cross in old times, and the village green is soon peopled by joyous faces. The sheaf is readily in a blaze, and this subsided, down go the boys on hands and knees amongst the yet hot ashes, seeking as for hidden treasure. The peas, some still green, some only scorched, others charred to a cinder, are all excellent to the anxious juveniles, who rise from the scramble with hands and faces black as sweeps.
- Breadd**, s.w., **Braid**, n.e. broad.
- Bread sticks**, n. a wooden frame for drying bread-cakes upon before the fire.
- Breakk**, c. to thrash.
- Bree**, n.w. good. 'He's no *bree*,' —he's not good.
- Breëar**, g. briar. 'Now in the croppes, now down in the *breres*.' —*Chaucer*.
- Breed**, c., n.e., **Brëead**, s.w. bread.
- Breekin'**, c. the space behind the udder of a sheep; the fork.
- Breeks**, g. breeches.
- Breest**, **Brist**, c., n.e., **Brëeast**, s.w. breast.
- Breet**, c., s.w. **Breeght**, n. bright.
- Breeth**, c., s.w. **Braith**, n. breath.
- Brek**, c. to break; fun; a practical joke. 'Sek *breks*!'
- Brek, Break**, c. the portion of land ploughed out of ley in the year.
- Brek of a frost**, g. a thaw.
- Breme**, n.e. to froth. 'It *bremes* ower;' it froths over the brim.
- Brenth**, g. breadth.
- Breuk't**, c. A white sheep having the belly and legs black is a *breuk't* sheep in colour.
- Breüzz**, **Briz**, c., **Breeze**, n. bruise.
- Bridewain, Bidden weddin'**, c. A wedding custom, now obsolete, at which subscriptions were made for the newly married pair, and sports held for the amusement of all. The following is copied from a local paper of 1786, and is part of an advertisement relating to a *Bridewain*. 'Notice is hereby given, that the marriage of Isaac Pearson and Frances Atkinson will be solemnised in due form in the parish church of Lamplugh, in Cumberland, on Tuesday next, the 30th May, 1786; immediately after which the bride and bridegroom, with their attendants, will proceed to Lanefoot, in the said parish, where the nuptials will be celebrated by a variety of entertainments.' And doubtless a handsome collection would find its way, according to custom, into the napkin-covered pewter-dish upon the bride's lap. (The bride and bridegroom were known to the writer.) Seventy pounds was contributed at Henry Stoddart's *bridewain* at Keswick; and one hundred pounds at a similar fête at the Beck in Holm Cultram, both in the early part of the 19th century.
- Broo**, c., **Brëäa**, s.w., **Brëea**, n. brow. 'T' beek's *broo* full.'
- Broon leemers**, c. nuts browned

- with ripeness and ready to drop out of the husks.
- Brooy**, *g.* being on the edges or sides of hills.
- Brossen**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Brussan**, **Brust**, *n.* burst.
- Brossen hackin**, *x.* a corpulent, gluttonous person.
- Brossen kern**, *g.* This term is applied in ridicule when the harvest-home is held prematurely.
- Brot**, *c.* refuse corn; odds and ends.
- Brot out**, *c.* Corn is said to *brot out* when the grain is shed through over ripeness.
- Browse**, *c.* friable; mellow. 'You may begin to sow, for t' land's *browse* now.'
- Brugh**, *n.e.*, **Bur**, *c.*, *s.w.* a halo round the sun or moon. 'A far off *brugh* tells of a near hand storm.'
- Brully**, *c.*, **Brulliment**, *n.* broil; disturbance.
- Brumstan**, *c.*, **Brunstan**, *n.* brimstone.
- Brunt**, *g.* burnt.
- Brusey**, *c.* an overgrown female.
- Bruz**, **Briz**, *c.* bruise.
- Buckel't**, *c.* A saw is *buckel't* which has lost its pliancy from being over-bent.
- Buck i' t' neucks**, *x.* a rude game among boys.
- Buckle**, *c.* order; condition; health. 'He's i' girt *buckle* to-day.'
- Buckle**, *c.*, *s.w.* to marry; fasten upon; attack.
- Buckle beggar**, *n.* the Gretna Green parson. His office became extinct by Act of Parliament in 1857.
- Buckle teah**, *g.* begin; take in hand. '*Buckle teah*, men, ye're varra welcome.'
- Buck up**, *c.* to subscribe; help or assist; to advance. '*Buck up* till her, lad.'
- Buff**, *g.* nakedness. '*Strip't* into *buff*.'
- Bule**, *c.* the bow of a basket, or corfe, or pan. See **Yetlin**.
- Bullace**, *g.* the wild plum—*Prunus institia*.
- Bull-grips**, *g.* iron claspers for leading bulls by the nose.
- Bull-heed**, *c.* the tadpole.
- Bullister**, *n.e.* the fruit of the bullace-tree.
- Bull-jumpins**, *c.* the second day's milk of a newly-calved cow boiled till it curdles.
- Bull-ring**, *g.* the ring to which bulls were formerly secured previous to being baited or slaughtered, as at Penrith, Keswick, &c.; also a place of public challenge. To '*shak t' bull ring*' was, some threescore years ago, to challenge the village, or town, or fair-stead to produce a champion to fight the '*shakker*': similar to the Irishman dragging his coat through the fair for another to tread upon.
- Bull-stang**, *g.* the dragon fly—*Libellula*.
- Bull-toppins**, *c.*, **Bull feasses**, *s.w.*, **Bull fronts**, *n.* tufts of the *Aira cæspitosa*—a very coarse grass.
- Bully-rag**, **Bally-rag**, *g.* to scold or reproach; to rally contemptuously.
- Bultree**, *c.*, **Burtree**, *s.w.*, **Bore-tree**, *n.* the elder-tree—*Sambucus nigra*.
- Bultree gun**, *c.* a boy's pop-gun, made of a young stem of the elder.
- Bum**, *g.* to be furiously busy. '*Bumman* about like a bee in a bottle.'

- Bumly**, c. the humble-bee, *Bomba*.
- Bummel**, c. to bungle; blunder.
- Bump**, c. a blow; a hump.
- Bumper**, g. a large one.
- Bunch berry**, N.E. the fruit of the stone-bramble—*Rubus saxatilis*.
- Bund**, c., **Bawnnd**, s.w., **Bun**, N. bound.
- Bunnels**, c., **Bullens**, **Spoots**, N. dry stems of the *kesh* or cow-parsnip, or of hemp, used for candle-lighters.
- Bur**, c. a wheel-stopper.
- Bur**, **Cockly bur**, c. the rough seed-ball of the burdock used by children to stick upon each other's hair or clothes.
- Bur**, **Runnan' bur**, c. a short run to gain impetus for a leap.
- Burn**, N. a brook; a rivulet.
- Burn t' beck**, g. having taken no fish.
- Burnt his fingers**, g. applied to persons having failed in some object, or having been overreached.
- Burnywind**, N. burn the wind; the blacksmith.
- Burr**, c. a sudden hurry. 'He went off wid a burr.'
- Buryin' t' oald wife**, g. the treat by an apprentice on attaining his freedom.
- Busk**, c., **Buss**, N. bush. Nearly obsolete.
- But and ben**, N. the outer and inner rooms of the Border farm-houses.
- Butch**, g. to slaughter cattle for the shambles.
- Buts**, g. short ridges of land of unequal and decreasing lengths.
- Butter and eggs**, c. the Toadflax plant—*Antirrhinum Linaria*.
- Butter bwoat**, c. a small tureen having a handle at one end and a spout at the other.
- Butter finger't**, g. having a careless habit of allowing things to drop through the hands.
- Butter kits**, c. square boxes used for conveying butter to market in a wallet on horseback.
- Butter leaves**, g. the leaves of the mountain dock, *Rumex alpinus*, used for packing pounds of butter in the market-basket.
- Butter shag**, c. bread and butter spread with the thumb, and sometimes called a thumb-shag.
- Butter sops**, c., N. wheat or oat bread steeped in melted butter and sugar.
- Button twitch**, E. couch grass—*Holcus avenaceus*.
- Butts**, c. earthen mounds at bow-shot distance for bow and arrow practice.
- Butt-welt**, g. to turn the butt-ends of corn sheaves to the wind to dry.
- Butty**, g. bulky at the butt or lower end, 'like oald Bennett wife.'
- Buzzert**, c. the buzzard or bustard; a timid person. 'She's a fair buzzert at 'neets.'
- Bworn days**, c. 'In o' my *bworn* days;' in the whole course of my life.
- Bye-blow**, g. a bastard.
- By-neamm**, g. nickname.
- Byse-pel**, **Byse-ful**, g. full of vice; mischievous. Perhaps *By-spell*, i. e. begotten by a spell, or by an evil spirit or demon. *Byspel* in Middle English means 'an example,' and by way of reproach 'a sad example.'
- By-set**, c. anything set aside till wanted.
- By-wipe**, c. an insinuation.

- Caan't**, c., **Caat**, s.w., **Canna**, n. cannot.
- Caaw't**, g. twisted; said of shoes when worn down on one side.
- Cabbish**, g. cabbage.
- Cabbish runt** or **akrunt**, c., **Cas-tick**, N.E., a cabbage-stalk, and N.E. the inside of it.
- Cad**, c., s.w. to mat or felt together. 'Her hair was *caddit* till it cud niver be cwom't mair.'
- Cadger**, c. a hard biscuit, n. a retailer of small wares having a cart. 'A *peatcadger*.'—*Anderson*.
- Caff**, g. chaff.
- Calavine**, n. a black-lead pencil.
- Caliever**, E. energetic and ungraceful action. 'He's a *calieveran*' dancer is Ned.'
- Callas't**, c. hardened skin; cal-loused.
- Caller**, n. fresh, cool.
- Cammarel**, c. the heel or hock-joint of animals; a wooden stretcher used for suspending carcases by the hocks.
- Campers**, g. persons who sleep in tents or camps; vagrants.
- Cample**, c. to reply pertly to a superior.
- Camps**, **Kemps**, c. hairs growing among wool.
- Cams**, c. the top stones of a rubble wall; coping stones.
- Canker't**, g. ill-conditioned; rusted.
- Cannel-bark**, c. a small box made of bark and used for holding candles—now made of tin or wood and retaining the name.
- Cannel-leet**, g. candle-light. 'When harrows begin to hop, *cannel-leet* mun stop.' 'Efter *Cannelmas* neet ceukks find
2'
3. a. rushes used for
- Cannel stick**, g. Candlestick evidently took its name from a stick having a split side-branch wherein a lighted candle could be stuck.
- Canny**, g. a term of praise or encouragement. 'Canny Bob! lig at him till he giz in.'
- Canny bit**, g. an uncertain term of comparison; as 'a *canny bit* better'; 'a *canny bit* warse.'
- Canny come off**, c. ludicrous and unexpected turn of affairs.
- Canny**, **Conny**, g. pretty, nice, suitable, gentle, cautious. 'Be *canny*,' or cautious.
- Cant**, g. to overturn; to lean to one side. 'It's gitten a *cant* to ya side.'
- Canty**, g. merry, lively, cheerful.
- Caper corner way**, c. diagonally.
- Capes**, **Ceapps**, c. light grains of wheat with the husks on.
- Capper**, g. one who excels.
- Cappers**, g. something difficult. 'Aa'l set thee thy *cappers*.'
- Caps cut lugs**, c. anything unexpectedly puzzling or droll.
- Cap't**, c. overcome, puzzled. 'He's fairly *cap't* now.'
- Car clout nails**, c. broad-headed nails formerly in use for securing the tire of wheels.
- Care**, g. 'I do n't *care*;' I pay no respect; I am not afraid.
- Car end-board**, **Coop board**, c., **Car scut**, s.w., **Heck board**, n. the board closing the hinder end of the cart.
- Car-house**, c., **Carras**, n. a house to shelter carts in.
- Carkish**, g. a corruption of carcase.
- Carl**, g. a coarse unmannerly fellow. 'A rough *carl*.'
- Carl cat**, E. a male cat, a master cat.

- Carl hemp**, g. the coarsest of hemp.
- Carlin' pez**, n.w. grey pease softened in water and fried in butter, and eaten on the Sunday next before Palm Sunday. Seldom practised now.
- Carr**, c. a rather extensive hollow place where water stands in winter; as 'Brayton Carr, Eller Carr, Kirkland Carr,' &c.
- Car rack**, g. a cart-rut or track of the wheels.
- Car reet**, c., **Car reeght**, n. cart-wright.
- Carry**, g. to drive or convey. 'He carry't his yowes to sell and hed them to carry back ageänn.'
- Carry**, c. the movement or direction of the clouds. 'It'll be fair to-day because t'carry's i' t'west.'
- Carry on**, c. to be playful or rompish. 'They'd fine carryin's on.'
- Carry on the-war!** c. continue the fun.
- Car-stangs**, c., **Car-limmers**, s.w. cart-shafts.
- Cash**, c. friable shale in coal strata. 'A varra cashy reüff.'
- Casly**, g. a spinning-top.
- Castick**, n.e. cabbage-stalk. See **Cabbage runt**.
- Cat**,* g. an implement having six legs projecting from a central ball. It is so called from the impossibility of its being upset. Used in supporting the plate of toast before a fire.
- Catch't**, g. caught.
- Catchy**, c. capricious. 'Catchy weather' is when the crops are necessitated to be secured in small quantities as they become dry between the showers.
- * The caltrop used for spiking the feet of the enemy's horse is of this kind.
- Cat collop**, c. the spleen.
- Cat gallas**, g. two sticks set upright with one across in the form of a gallows; used for boys to leap over.
- Cat geätt**, c. a narrow space separating the buildings of adjoining owners; a space left around a corn mow in barns.
- Cat lowp**, g. in near proximity; 'within a cat lowp.'
- Cat mallison**, c. and e. a cupboard which cats cannot rob; a dog given to worry cats.
- Catscope**, **Catscalp**, c. clay iron-stone in nodules.
- Cat-tails**, c. the cotton grass. *Eriophorum vaginatum*.
- Cat-talk**, c. idle conversation; small talk. 'They talk't nought bit a heap o' cat-talk.'
- Cat-whin**, c. the dwarf whin. *Ulex nanus*.
- Cat-wittit**, c. silly and conceited.
- 'Cayshin**, g. occasion. 'Nay, thank ye, I've neah 'cayshin.'
- Ceäss hardent**, insensible to shame or remorse.
- Cellar op'nin'**, g. a benefit night for the new occupier of a public house.
- Cennel** (c hard), g. cannel coal.
- Cessen** (c hard), g., and **Cassen**, n. cast, overturned. 'Bob meer was kessen in a gutter.'
- Ceüll** (c hard), g. cool.
- Chaffer**, c. to tease in bargaining.
- Chafths**, g. jaws.
- Chalks**, **Chokes**, g. marks. 'Better by chalks.' Wagers are sometimes made to determine who can reach farthest or highest, and there make a *chalk mark*.
- Champ**, c. to bruise or crush. 'He champ't his thoom in a yat sneck.'

- Chance barn**, *c.* an illegitimate child.
- Chang**, *c.* the cry of a pack of hounds; the conversation of numbers.
- Charm**, *c.* Since 1850, James Bunting of Cockermouth, a man of seventy, charmed a scorbutic sore on a carter named Telford! He took an ashen stick and burnt its end, and with it drew a circle around the sore. He said something to himself which Telford did not understand, 'bit it dud nea good.'
- Chasser**, *c.*, *s.w.* chaser. A defective male sheep much given to annoy the females. See **Humlin** and **Riggelt**.
- Chats**, *c.* small potatoes; ash-tree seedlings.
- Chatter**, *c.* to shatter. 'Chatter't into splinters.'
- Chatter hen**, *c.* the wren.
- Chatter wallet**, *c.* a talkative child.
- Cha-wāww**, *c.* abundance of silly talk.
- Cheelie**, *c.*, **Cheel**, *n.* a droll young fellow.
- Cheeny**, *c.* china ware.
- Cheese rennet**, *c.* the plant *Galium verum*. The infusion has been used as rennet.
- Cheg**, *c.* to pull sharply or suddenly; to champ with the teeth; to chew without dividing.
- Chemmerly**, *c.*, *n.*, **Chammerly**, *E.*, *s.w.* chamber-lye; stale urine.
- Cheppel Sundays**, *c.* Sundays set apart annually in August or September at Bassenthwaite, Thornthwaite, Newlands, &c., when people assemble from a distance, attend Divine service, dine with their friends, and then adjourn to the inns to make merry in honour of the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated.
- Cherts o' grass**, *c.* the first blades of grass in the spring.
- Chess**, *c.*, **Chass**, *s.w.*, **Cheass**, *n.* chase.
- Chibies**, *n.* onions.
- Chiggle**, *c.* to cut wood unskilfully.
- Chillip**, *c.* the cry of a young bird.
- Chillipers**, *c.* nut coals.
- Chip**, *c.* to trip; a term in wrestling; the first breaking of the shell by the young bird.
- Chirm**, *c.* to chirp; abundant female gossip. 'chirman like as many sparrows.'
- Chirrup**, *c.* chirp; the noisy chatter of incipient inebriety.
- Chit**, *c.* the note used in calling a cat.
- Chitter**, *c.* animated whisperings.
- Chitters**, *c.* the small entrails of the goose or sheep.
- Chitter waāw**, *c.* the amorous language of cats.
- Chitty**, **Chitty wren**, *c.* the wren.
- Chitty feasst**, *c.* baby faced.
- Chives**, *c.* the plant *Allium schænoprasum*.
- Chock full**, *c.* full to the top.
- Chollers**, *c.* fatty jaws and double chin.
- Choop**, **Shoop**, *c.* the fruit of the wild rose.
- Chop**, to barter; to change. 'T' wind *chops* round to t' north.'
- Choppers**, *s.w.* snuffers.
- Chops**, *c.* jaws. 'Aa'l slap thy *chops* for tha.'
- Chowe**, *c.* chew.
- Chowk**, *c.n.* to choke or strangle.

- Chowl**, c. the fleshy part of the cheek.
- Chris'mas cannel**, g. a candle given by grocers to each customer at that season. Nutmegs or other spices are occasionally substituted.
- Chris'mas shaf**, c. the sheaf of corn given to each cow and horse on Christmas morning.
- Chuckle-head**, c. a stupid person.
- Chuffy**, c. a person having fat cheeks; chubby.
- Chump**, c. the first note of a hound on scenting game. 'We try't o' t' day and niver hed a *chump*.'
- Chuns**, n. the sprouts of the potato.
- Chunter**, c. to reply angrily and weeping.
- Chur**, c. the subdued growl of the dog; the prolonged note of the night-jar.
- Churchwarner**, c., **Kirkmaister**, s.w., **Kirkwarden**, n. churchwarden.
- Clabber**, c. dirt in a pasty state.
- Clack**, g. a low, quick sound. 'She listened and heard the soft *clack* of the mill.'—*Blamire*.
- Clag**, g. to stick to.
- Claggy**, g. clammy, adhesive.
- Clam**, g. did climb. 'He *clam* out at t' fell heed like a crow flean.'
- Clammer**, **Clavver**, c. to climb.
- Clammers**, s.w. a yoke for the neck of a cow to prevent her leaping hedges.
- Clammersom**, c. clamorous.
- Clamper**, **Clonter**, c. to make a clattering noise with the feet.
- Clam up**, c. to satiate; to cloy. 'Aa's fairly *clam't up* wi' sweets.'
- Sullivan says—to starve; from Dan. *klemme*, to pinch.
- Clap**, g. to pat; to squat as the hare does. 'He *clap't* his sel down on t' settle without iver bein' as't.'
- Clap bread**, c. cakes beat and clapped out with the hands.
- Clap on**, c. to put on a lid or hat, &c.
- 'Seek th' aul' grey yad, *clap on* the pad,
She's deun lile wark t' year.'
- Anderson.
- Clart**, g. adhesive dirt; anything clammy; a scrap. 'He still leaves a *clart* on his plate.'
- Clash**, c. to abuse; to weary; to throw or strike furiously; gossip.
- Clash't**, c. fatigued and exposed in bad weather.
- Clashy**, c., s.w. showery. '*Clashy* weather.'
- Clat**, c., **Clash**, n. news; a female newsmonger.
- Clatch**, c. a brood of chickens.
- Clatter clogs**, n., coltsfoot—*Tus-silago farfara*; and c. a noisy walker in clogs or pattens.
- Clavver**, g. to climb; n. clover.
- Clavver grass**, c. goose grass—*Galium aparine*.
- Clay daubin'**, c., **Clay biggin'**, n.w. and n. a house built of clay.
- Cleadd**, c., **Cleed**, **Clethe**, n. and n. to clothe.
- Clean heel't**, g. active with the feet.
- Cleanin' time**, g. the general house cleaning before Martinmas and Whitsuntide.
- Cleazz**, c., **Cleeaz**, s.w. clothes.
- Cleckin**, g. a shuttlecock. 'As leet as a *cleckin*.'
- Cled**, g. clad, clothed.

Cled score, *n.* and *z.* twenty-one to the score. Double *cled*, twenty-two.

Cleenin', **Clensin**, *g.* the after-birth of animals.

Cleet, *g.* a cross rib in carpentry; a batten.

Cleets, **Fwoalfest**, *g.*, **Clatter** clogs, *z.* the coltsfoot plant—*Tussilago farfara*. The young leaf resembles the impression of the foot of a foal in outline.

Cleg, *c.* the sting fly *Chrysops*. To 'stick like a *cleg*' is a common expression for a close adhesion.

Cleps, *c.*, **Weedsticks**, *n.* tongs for pulling up weeds.

Cleh*, *c.*, **Clëea**, *s.w.*, **Cleütt**, *n.* claw, hoof.

Cleugh, *n.* a ravine or cleft. 'Clough, a kind of breach downe along the side of a hill.'—*Verstegan*.

Cliar't, *c.* the lungs adhering to the ribs of cattle; consumption.

Click, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Cleek**, *n.* to snatch; a steep part of a road. 'It's a sharp *click* up Workiton Ho' brow.'

Clim, *g.* to climb.

Clinch, *g.* to rivet the point of a nail.

Clincher, *g.* a positive fact. 'Theer, that is a *clincher*.'

Clink, *g.* a blow, a jingling sound.

Clip, *g.* to cut with scissors.

Clip, *g.* to shear sheep; the wool of a whole flock. 'Ned Nelson hees a parlish *clip* o' woo' at Gas-ket.'

Clipper, *c.*, *s.w.* a clever one.

Clippin, *g.* the annual sheep-shearing.

* I am unable to give the proper sound. It is between *c* and *n*.

Clip't, *c.* shortened. 'T' days is *clip't* in a bit.'

Clip't and heel't, *g.* in proper trim—like a game cock prepared for battle.

Clock, *c.* a beetle; a head of dandelion seeds. Children pretend to tell the hour by the number of puffs required to blow off all the seeds from a ripe head.

Clocker, *z.* a hen when disposed to sit.

Clock lound, *c.* very still. See **Lownd**.

Clog, *c.* a block of wood to hang to the neck of an uneasy cow or to the leg of a rambling horse.

Cloggins, *n.* and *z.* snowballs on the feet.

Cloggy, *g.* fat and heavy. 'As *cloggy* as a fat su.'

Clog wheels, *c.* cart wheels of thick plank and without spokes. In common use in the 18th century.

Clonk, *c.* a sounding blow.

Clonter, *g.* to walk clumsily and make a clattering noise with the feet.

Cloor heed, *z.* a sluice at the head of a mill-dam.

Cloot, *c.*, *n.*, **Clawt**, *s.w.* a blow; a patch; a rag.

Closs, *c.* the *Juncus lampocarpus* plant.

Clot, *c.*, *n.* a clod; to throw clods, &c. 'They *clottit* t' lasses wid apples and hed sec fun!'

Clot, *c.* to strew. 'Her *cleazz* and things is o' *clottan* about like hay and stroa.'

Clot bur, *n.* the burdock—*Arctium Lappa*.

Clotch, *c.* to shake roughly.

Clotchin, *c.*, **Cleekin**, **Cleckin**, *n.* a brood of chickens, &c., or the

- set of eggs from which the brood is produced.
- Clot-head**, *g.* a stupid person.
- Clout-nails**, *c.* broad-headed nails used for attaching the iron hoop to the old clog wheel.
- Clowven**, *c.* when a sheep is fit for slaughter the fat on the rump is indented or 'clowven at t' tail heed.'
- Clowe**, *c.*, *s.w.* to scratch; to beat. 'She gev him a *clowin*.'
- Clower**, *c.* a quick worker. 'A *clowan* knitter.'
- Clowk**, *c.* to snatch.
- Cludder**, *c.* to crowd together; cluster.
- Clud nut**, **Club nut**, *g.* two or more nuts united in growth.
- Clum**, *c.*, **Clom**, *s.w.* having climbed.
- Clum** (Borrowdale, &c.), a woman who acted as guide over a mountain said to a tourist on completing the journey, 'I claim t' *clum*,' i. e. the fee as guide for the climb.
- Clunch**, *c.* a heavy stupid person or animal.
- Clunter**, *c.* to walk noisily in ironed shoes or clogs.
- Clwose**, *g.* sultry, close.
- Clwoze**, *c.*, **Clōoaz**, *s.w.* close; an inclosure.
- Co'**, *c.*, **Cāa**, *s.w.*, *n.* to call, scold, proclaim. 'I th' kurk garth the clark co' t' a seall.'
- Co'**, **Cuh**, *c.* come. 'He co' to-wert me and I said *cuh* narder.'
- Coald**, *c.*, **Cāald**, *s.w.*, **Cāald**, **Col**, *n.* cold. 'It's *cāald* an' rāa to-day;' *s.w.* 'It's parlish *coald*.' 'Ey, fit to skin a teadd.'
- Coald pie**, *c.*, **Penny pie**, *n.* a fall on the ice.
- Cob**, *g.* to kick; to beat.
- Cobble steann**, *g.* a boulder stone. 'With staves or with clubs, or els with *cobble stones*.'—*Gammer Gurton's needle*.
- Cobble up**, *g.* to perform roughly and hastily.
- Cock**, *c.*, *s.w.* to sit bashfully or unobserved. 'When o'was nar blindit wi' smeuk, And they jwok't and they laugh't i' their fun, Lāal Dicky sat *cockan* i' t' neuk, Takkan t' in, ey, as suer as a gun.'—*Old Song*.
- Cock-a-lilty**, *c.* in a merry mood.
- Cockan'**, *g.* cock-fighting.
- Cock-crow-land**, *E.* superior croft-land over which the cock exultingly leads his harem.
- Cock drunks**, *c.* the fruit of the mountain ash.
- Cocker**, *g.* a cock-fighter.
- Cockfighters**, the seed stems of *Plantago minor*, used by boys in play.
- Cock gard**, *c.*, **Cock dyke**, *n.* and *E.* a mode of hedging; the same as **Stower** and **Yedder**.
- Cock-loft**, *c.* the top attic where cocks have occasionally been kept in cock-fighting times.
- Cockly**, *c.*, *n.*, **Cockelty**, *s.w.* unsteady; on a precarious foundation.
- Cockly-jock**, *E.* a game among boys. Stones are loosely placed one upon another, at which other stones are thrown to knock the pile down.
- Cock-me-dainty**, **Prick-me-dainty**, *E.* a pert and showily dressed girl or young man.
- Cocks dillies!** **Cockswunters!** *g.* exclamations of surprise.
- Cock-steull**, *g.* a kind of stocks for the punishment of female scolds.

Cock sure, c. perfectly certain.

Cock walk, g. during the rage for cock-fighting, young game cocks were sent out with one or two hens each among the friends of the owner, to be kept at some retired shed or hut till ready to be trained, and this was the 'walk.'

Cod, g. a pillow, hassock, pin-cushion.

Coddle, g. to embrace with the arms.

Codikel, c. a corruption of codicil.

Cofe-lick't, c. when the human hair grows perversely, it is said to be calf lickod. The hair of a calf or cow remains for some time in the direction of the last licking by the animal's tongue.

Cofe lye, **Cofe lyer**, c. the womb of the cow.

Cofe trunnels, E. entrails of the calf selected and cleansed, shred and seasoned, and made into a pie.

Co' i' the court, N. The customary tenants are required to answer to their names when called in the manorial court, and this is termed having a *co' i' the court*, and implies being a yeoman or his representative.

Cokers, c., **Caakers**, s.w., N. calkers; irons for clog bottoms.

Cokes, c. heels and toes sharpened to prevent slipping.

Colfins, c. gun wads.

Collogue, c. to plot; to confederate.

Collop Monday, g. the day after Shrove Sunday, when collops are usually prepared for dinner.

Collorake, **Colrake**, g. See **Scrapple**.

Com, c., s.w., **Cam**, N. came.

Come at, c. to obtain. 'I wantit to hev't bit I couldn't *come at it*.'

Come on, g. to prosecute. 'He *come on* Jemmy for brakkan a yat and gat sob'm shillin'.'

Comers and gangers, g. visitors, &c., coming and going.

Come't, c. came. 'He's *come't in*.' He came in.

Come thy ways, g. an usual invitation. 'Come *thy ways in*, bonny laal barn.'

Come t' time, g. when the day or time comes. 'It'll be three year *come t' time*.'

Con, c., s.w. a squirrel.

Conk, c. the nose or profile.

Connily, c., s.w. prettily.

Conny, c., s.w. pretty.

Consàte, g. conceit, pride.

Consàte, g. to suppose, 'I *consàte* you're a stranger hereaway?'

Coo, c., **Cowe**, s.w. to intimidate; to place in subjection.

Cōoas, c., **Cāwwas**, s.w. cow-house.

Coo clap, c. the firm dung of the cow as dropped in the field.

Coom, or **Coomb**, a hollow scooped out of the side of a mountain.

Coom cardins, **Coomins**, N. wool once carded.

Coom cards, N. the first and coarsest cards used in carding wool.

Coop, c., **Cowp**, s.w. a small fell-side cart.

Coor, c., **Cāwwer**, s.w. cower, crouch.

Coo skarn, c. cow-dung.

Coo struplin, c. the cowlip. (Nearly obsolete.)

Coo swat, c. the semi-fluid dung of the cow as dropped in the field.

Coo tee, g. cow tie; a rope to

- fasten the hind legs of a kicking cow during the operation of milking.
- Cooter**, *g.* coulter.
- Cop**, *c.* the top; a peak; a conical hill; as *Coulderton cop*, *Kinniside cop*, &c.
- Coppy**, *g.* coppice.
- Copt**, *c.* pert; set up; proud.
- Copy steull**, *c.* a child's stool.
- Corby**, *n.*, *Dawp*, *E.* the carrion crow.
- Corker**, *g.* something very appropriate. 'That is a corker!'
- Corlak**, *c.*, **Cowrak**, *s.w.* coal rake. See **Scrapple**.
- Cornage**, *g.* a rent paid by certain customary lands towards the cost of a person to watch and give notice, by blowing a horn, of the approach of an enemy.
- Cornish**, *g.* cornice.
- Corp**, *c.*, *s.w.*, to die; *n.* corpse.
- Cot**, *c.* did cut; has cut. 'He cot his thoom wid his sickle.'
- Cot**, *s.w.* to wait on a sick person; to saunter about home. 'He cots on about heamm.'—See **Teutt**.
- Cot**, *g.* a hut; a humble dwelling.
- Cotter**, *c.* to entangle; to mat together. 'It was cotter't like an oald wig.'
- Cotterel**, *g.* a pin for preventing the withdrawing of a bolt; coin.
- Cottit**, *c.* short-tempered.
- Count**, *c.*, *n.* **Cāwwnt**, *s.w.* count; account. 'I count nought o' soc wark'—I hold it in no esteem.
- 'Countin'**, *g.* arithmetic.
- Country side**, *g.* neighbourhood. 'Our country-side lads ageann o' Ingleland.'
- Courts**, *g.* small railled-in spaces in front of houses.
- Courtahip and matrimony**, *g.* the plant *Spirea Ulmaria* has been so called from the scent of the flower before and after being bruised.
- Covver**, *g.* to recover. 'He covver't five pund dammish.'
- Cow clog**, *c.* a clog of wood to hang on the neck of a 'lowp-i-dike' cow.
- Cowdy**, *c.* better fed than taught; in high spirits.
- Cowey**, **Cow't cow**, *c.*, **Doddy**, *n.* and *E.*, **Polly**, *s.w.* a cow without horns.
- Cowk**, **Gowk**, *g.* the core. 'It's badly burnt lime—it's nought bit cowks.'
- Cowl**, *s.w.* to rake together.
- Cowp**, *g.*, **Swap**, *s.w.* to exchange. ('*Ceapman*. For this we now say *Chapman*, which is as much as to say a Merchant, or *Copeman*.'—*Verstegan*.)
- Cowp**, *n.* to overturn.
- Cowp**, *s.w.* a cart.
- Cowper hand**, *n.* the upper hand; the advantage as of a practised chapman.
- Cowper word**, *g.* having the first word, or the word that gives the advantage.
- Cowpress**, *c.* the fulcrum.
- Cowshin**, *c.*, **Cāwwshin**, *s.w.* caution.
- Cowt**, *g.* colt; a petted child—'mother's cowt.'
- Cow't**, *c.* bare, without ornament or shelter; without horns.
- Cow't dyke**, *c.* an earthen fence devoid of growing wood.
- Cow't leady**, *E.* a pudding made of flour and lumps of suet.
- Cow t' lowe**, *c.* snuff the candle.
- Cow't lword**, *c.* a pudding made of oatmeal and lumps of suet.

Coyds, c. quoits.

Coze house, **Cwoze house**, g. the house where a corpse is within.

Crüä teäzz, n. the early purple *Orchis mascula*.

Crüawl, c., n., **Crääl**, s.w. crawl.

Crack, g. a conversation, conference, challenge; to do quickly. 'Come, Nichol lad, give us thy cracks.' 'Aa will, in a crack.'

Crack, g. to boast; to restrain. 'Ho's nought to crack on, for he set his dog on a bit lad and wad n't crack't off againn.

Cracker, c. a small hard biscuit.

Cracket, c. cricket. A superstition used to prevail that prosperity comes and goes with the crickets.

Crad, **Craddagh**, c. a troublesome child; an inferior animal.

Crag, c. the face; the neck or countenance. 'He hang a lang crag when t' news com.'

Crag starlin', n. the Ring Ouzel.

Crammel, c. to walk as if the feet were sore.

Crammelly, c. tottery, unsteady.

Cranch, c., **Crunch**, n. to crush with the teeth. Coarse sand *cranches* under the feet.

Cranky, g., **Granky**, n. crotchety; sickly and complaining. 'How's thy mudder?' 'Nobbet varra cranky to-day.'

Cranky, c., n. The grandfather of the compiler of this was called out as a cavalry or yeomanry soldier in 1745; and, like his neighbours, wore a check linen shirt with white frills on the breast—then called a '*cranky* sark:' but the ancient garment of that name was made of home-grown and home-spun hemp.

Crater, **Creeter**, c., **Crater**, n., **Crëater**, s.w. creature.

Creäpp, **Crop**, c., **Cräp**, **Creüpp**, n. crept.

Cree, g. to crush or break into fragments.

Creean' trough, g. Old stone troughs of circular or semi-globular form may still be found about some ancient farm-houses, which have been used in *creeing* or crushing barley for making bread of.

Creel, c. an ancient horse pack-ago; a wicker basket.

Creelin', n. cowering, crouching.

Creükk, c., **Crëak**, s.w., n.w. crook.

Creünn, c., n., **Crëän**, s.w. the subdued roar of the bull.

Crib, **Crub**, **Kerb**, c. the curb of a bridle.

Crine, n. to overdo in frying or roasting. 'Thou's crine't it tul a cinder.'

Crinkelty Crankelty, c. very crooked, zigzag. 'O' in's an' outs.'

Cro, c., **Craa**, s.w., n.w. crow.

Croab't, c. drunk.

Crobbek, c., **Crovvik**, s.w., **Cravvik**, n. a disease in the stomach of cattle occasioned by want of change of pasture.

Crobs, **Crob lambs**, c., s.w., **Shots**, **Shot lambs**, n. and n. the worst of the flock.

Crock, **Crock yowe**, c., s.w. an old owo. To *crock*, is to grow feeble and decrepit with age.

Croft, g. a field next the house, commonly level and of good quality. Verstegan, in 1634, says, 'A *croft* we esteem some little plot of ground, and both the name and the thing are yet in ordinary knowledge.'

Croft land, g. a range of fields near the house, of equally good quality with the *croft*.

- Croful**, c. a very lean person is said to have not a *croful** of flesh on his bones.
- Crones, Mossberries, c., Creànns**, n. cranberries.
- Cronk**, c. the hollow note uttered by the raven when on the wing.
- Croodle**, c. to crouch.
- Croon**, c., n., **Cràwwn**, s.w. crown; the top of the head.
- Crooner**, g. coroner.
- Croopin**, c., **Crippin**, s.w., **Crippe**, n. crupper.
- Croose**, c., n. haughty; set up; elated.
- Croppen**, c., s.w. crept. 'He was lang varra wankle bit he gat *croppen* out ageann.' 'T' oald woman's sare *croppen* in,' or failing in bodily appearance.
- Crop sick**, c. disordered in the stomach.
- Crottelly, Crockly**, c. crumbly.
- Crottels**, c., n. small lumps.
- Crow**, g. a trivet for supporting a pan on the fire.
- Crowdy**, g. oatmeal mixed with the fat of broth; a horse's mess of seeds and meal, &c. See **Stick by t' rib**.
- Crowfeet**, g. the plant *Ranunculus repens*.
- Crowk**, c. to croak. 'The guts *crowk*' when the bowels make a rumbling noise.
- Crowkins**, g. greaves from melted fat.
- Crowl**, c., n., and e., **Cràwwl**, s.w. to crawl.
- Crub**, c. a crib or manger.
- Crub**, c., n., **Kerb**, s.w. to curb; restrain.
- Crud**, g. curd.
- * Probably not so much as would satisfy the appetite of a carrion crow.
- Cruddle**, g. to turn into curd; to coagulate.
- Crummy, Crum horn't**, g. horns turned towards the eyes.
- Crump**, c. brittle; crumbling; the sound of horse's teeth when eating.
- Crusty**, g. ill-tempered.
- Cry**, n. call. 'Cry the lad back.' 'Cry in as ye come back.'
- Cuckelty burs**, c. the seed heads of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*, which mischievous boys stick into each other's hair.
- Cuckoo bread and cheese**, c. the leaves and flowers of the wood sorrel—*Oxalis Acetosella*.
- Cuckoo spit, Teadd spit**, c. frothy matter seen on plants in early summer; the breeding places of the *Tettigonia*, a species of beetle.
- Cuddy**, g. Cuthbert. Also an ass.
- Cue**, c. trim, temper. 'He's i' girt *cue* to-day.'
- Cuff**, c., **Cluff**, n., **Clàwwt**, s.w. a blow.
- Cum**, g. a useless expletive frequently preceding a remark, &c. 'Cum. What hes ta to say?' 'Cum. O' yer healths āā wish.'
- Cum-atable**, g. attainable. Query a modern coinage?
- Cum bye**, c. reprisal. 'It'l *cum bye* him.' It will visit him hereafter.
- Cum-mether, Cummiter**, c. god-mother. Seldom used.
- Cum't milk**, c. milk curdled with rennet and seasoned.
- Cum what cum may**, c. let the consequence be what it may.
- Cum yer ways in**, c. come in and welcome.
- Cun**, c. come. 'Peter's *cun* heàmn.'

- Cundeth, Cundert, g.** conduit or culvert.
- Cup down, c.** It was formerly the custom to turn the *cup down*, or place the spoon across it when a person had done tea.
- Cur, g.** the ripple on water caused by a slight wind.
- Curly kue, g.** a flourish in writing, &c.
- Curly powe, g.** a curled poll or head of hair. 'Dainty Davie, curly powe.'—*Old Song*.
- Currock, N.E.** a heap of stones used as a land-mark, &c.
- Cursen, Kersen, g.** christen.
- Cursenmas, Cursmas, Kersenmas, g.** Christmas. 'At Christemasse mery may ye dance.'—*Chaucer*.
- Cush! Scush! c.** exclamations of wonder; a kind of oath. The first is a call note for cattle.
- Cushy, c.** a pet name for a cow.
- Custa? c.** comest thou?
- 'Kursty, whoar custa frao? custaw, kye?**
Ey, twenty good nowt an' ya yoad forbye.'
- Cut, g.** to castrate.
- 'Cute, g.** acute, clever.
- Cut lugs, g.** = Short-ears, but I don't know who he was. There is an old saying relative to any stroke of great cunning, that 'it caps *cut lugs*, and *cut lugs* caps the de'il'.
- Cut'n, g.** has been cut.
- Cuts, g.** pieces of straw, &c., used in drawing lots.
- Cutter, g.** to whisper or talk softly. 'I th' pantry the sweet-hearters *cutter*' quite soft.'—*Anderson*.
- Cuttary ooo, c.** secret conversation; thenote of the male pigeon.
- Cuttle, n.** to chat or gossip.
- Cutty, n.** short. See *Skutty*.
- Cuvvins, c.** perriwinkle shell-fish.
- Cuz, g.** comes. 'He *cuz* ower to see us now and than.'
- 'Cuze, g.** accuse.
- Cwoam, c., s.w., Keamm, N.E.** comb.
- Cwoaty pin, c.** a large brass pin used to fasten the cloak or coat collar with.
- Cwol greùvv, c.** an old name for a coal work.
- Cwol-greùvv law, c.** the rule of turn. 'Furst come furst sarv't.'
- Cwolly, c., N.E.** the shepherd's dog; colley.
- Cwoorse, c., N., and E., Cawwrae, s.w.** coarse, course.
- Cwoort, c., N.E., Cawwrt, s.w.** court.
- Cworn, c., N., and E., corn; s.w.** oats, corn.
- Cworn creakk, g.** the corn-crake or landrail.
- Cworn later, c.** a person begging for corn. It was the custom till lately for a poor man beginning the world on a small farm, to go round among his neighbours soliciting for seed corn, when one or two gallons would be given him at nearly every farm-house.
- Daab, g.** daub; bedaub.
- Daad, c.** a slight covering of snow, &c. 'A läl *däad* o' snow on t' grund.'
- Däarent, c., Darna, n.** dare not.
- Däarenwatter leets, g.** On the night of the execution of the Earl of Derwentwater the aurora borealis flashed with remarkable brilliancy, and has since been so named in remembrance of him.
- Dab, g.** an expert one.
- Dadder, c., s.w., Didder, Dod-**

- der, *n.* and *E.* to shiver; to tremble.
- Dadder grass, c., Dotherin grass,** *n.* quaking grass—*Briza media*.
- Daddle, g.** to walk or work slowly; to trifle; the hand. 'And give us a shak o' thy *daddle*.'
- Dadge, E.** to trudge.
- Daffan', g.** joking, bantering.
- Daffy-doon-dilly, Daffy, c.** the daffodil.
- Daft, g.** idiotic. 'He's nobbut *daftish*.' 'Ey, *daft* as a bosom.'
- Daft, g.** silly, wanton. 'He's fairly *daft* about hor.'
- Daggy, n.** wet and misty weather.
- Dally, c., Tully, n., Tee tak up o', g.** a wooden toy. 'Tee tak o', *dally* an' o'.'
- Dance, c.** a country party where dancing is the chief amusement.
- Dander, g.** passion, excitement; a blow. 'His *dunder*'s up.'
- Dander, n.** to hobble, to wander—'dunderan about.'
- Dang, n.** to push, to strike. 'Dang him for a feull! Aa'll ding him ower, and efter he's dung ower aa'll *dang* his silly heed off.'
- Dar, Darrat, Dar-zonn ! c.** oaths—real or implied.
- Dark, g.** to lurk; to listen in the back ground; 'like a pig in a stroa heap.'
- Darkan', g.** lurking; listening without seeming to attend.
- Darken, c.** to stand or be in the way. 'He sal niver *darken* my door na mair.'
- Darknin', g.** evening twilight.
- Darrak, c., Dark, s.w., Darg, n.** day's work.
- Darter, c.** a quick person.
- Dass, n.** a cutting in a hay-stack.
- Daud, Dode, c.** daub, dot; a lump or rough quantity—'lumps o' puddin' and *dauds* o' pan-cakk.'
- Dawp, c.** the carrion crow.
- Day, g.** a mining term for the surface.
- Day leet'nin', g.** morning twilight; daybreak.
- Dayz't, c., Deaz't, s.w.** pasty, half-baked, exhausted, stupid. Literally, dazed.
- Dea, Deuh, c., Du, s.w., Dee, Du, n.** and *E.* do.
- Deāa nettle, Dēea nettle, Dee nettle, c.** the dead nettle—*Lamium album*.
- Deal, g.** very much; a great number or quantity.
- Deall land, g.** land held in defined but unfenced parcels in an open field.
- Deall meall, c.** Dale mail, a tribute formerly paid by the customary tenants of the manor of Eunerdale for permission to put sheep and cattle on the forest.
- Deamm, c., s.w.** dame; mistress of the house; wife.
- Deary me ! c.** an exclamation of lament. 'Deary me !' said Daniel Fidler, 'Three girt lasses and cannot o' mak a taty puddin' !'
- Death come quickly, c.** the plant *Geranium Robertianum* used to be so called.
- Decent, c., Daycent, s.w.** worthy, favourable. 'A varra *decent* man.' 'A *decent* swort of a day.'
- Deddy, c., Daddy, s.w., Dady, Dade, n.** dada, father.
- Dee, g.** die, do.
- Dēean', c., Duan, s.w., n.** doing.
- Deed, c., n., Dēead, s.w.** dead.
- Deed drunk, c.** when a man can

- 'nowther gang, nor stand, nor hod by t' girso.'
- Deed horse wark**, c. paying off an old debt by labour.
- Deed lift**, c. the moving of an inert body; a difficulty without assistance.
- Deed ripe**, g. over ripe and ready to drop.
- Deed tongue**, c., s.w., the water hemlock or dropwort plant—(*Eranthe crocata*).
- Deef**, c., n., **Deeaf**, s.w. deaf. Applied to corn, it means light grain; and to land, weak and unproductive.
- Deef-nut**, g. a nut without a kernel. 'He cracks nea *deef-nuts*'—said of a well-fed person or animal.
- De'el bin!** n. a mode of oath.
- Deepness**, c. depth.
- Deer**, c., **Duer**, s.w. door.
- Deet**, c., **Deeght**, n. to winnow or dress corn; to wipo or make clean.
- Deeth**, c., n., **Dēath**, s.w. death.
- Deetin' cleath**, c. a cloth used to dress corn upon.
- Deetin' hill**, c. a hill used to dress corn upon by throwing the grain up against the wind. Ancient barns had opposite doors, between which the grain could be cleared of chaff in the draught when the weather was unsuited for the use of the *deeting hill*.
- Deeve**, c., n., **Dēav**, s.w. to deafen; to stun with noise.
- Deft**, c. quiet, silent; n. handy—pretty in old times.
- Deg**, c., **Dag**, n. to ooze; to flow slowly like a moist ulcer or '*deg-gan saru*.'
- Dem**, c. a dam or weir.
- Dench**, c. squeamish, delicate.
- Despart**, c., **Dispart**, n. desperate, inveterate, great. 'He's a *despart* fellow for drinkin'.'
- Dess**, c. to adorn; to build up as applied to cocks of hay, &c.
- Deukt**, g. cattle blotched with white are *deukt*.
- Dewe**, s.w. do, dew; pronounced *day-oo*, quickly.
- Deyl't**, n. moped; spiritless; with faculties impaired.
- Dibble**, g. to plant seed. Sometimes applied to the burial of a corpse in hope to rise again.
- Dickadee**, **Willy lilt**, c. the common sandpiper—*Tringa alpina*.
- Dickey**, c. the hedge-sparrow—*Accentor modularia*.
- Dicky**, g. 'It's dicky wid him'—he's ruined, or dead.
- Difficulter**, c. more difficult.
- Dilly dally**, c. to waste time.
- Din**, n. dun colour.
- Ding!** c. a kind of oath; to knock.
- Ding dew**, g. a person who walks with his toes much turned out; splay-footed.
- Ding drive**, c., n. full drive; full speed.
- Ding ower**, g. to upset; to knock or push down.
- Dinnel**, c. to tremble with cold.
- Dint**, g. to indent; vigour; energy; thrift. 'He hez some *dint* in him'—he will make his mark.
- Dintless**, g. lacking in energy.
- Dirl**, c., n. a tremulous sound. 'Sek a *dirlin'* and a birlin' it meadd.'
- Dish feaast**, g. hollow-faced; feminine.
- Dish't**, g. defeated, overcome.

- Disjest**, c. digest. Doubtless a corruption.
- Dis'nan'**, c. distancing. A corruption.
- Divval**, c., s.w. **Deel**, **Dēeval**, n. devil.
- Diz**, n. and E. does.
- Dizzen**, n. and E. dozen; to be-deck, to decorate.
- Dobby**, g. a dotard; a boggle.
- Dockin'**, g. the dock plant.
- Dod**, g. a round topped fell, generally an offshoot from a larger or higher mountain.
- Dodder**, n., **Yur**, c. the corn spurrey plant—*Spergularia arvensis*.
- Doddy**, n. and E. a cow without horns.
- Doff**, g. to do off; to undress.
- Doffboy**, **Doughboy**, c. a stiff pudding without fruit.
- Dog cheap**, g. much within its value.
- Dog daisy**, c. the daisy—*Bellis perennis*. See **Benwort**.
- Dog dyke**, c. E. a boundary without a fence, where dogs are used to hound back trespassers.
- Dog flower**, E. the ox-eye daisy—*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.
- Dog fo'**, g. an undecided fall in wrestling; the advantages being equal.
- Dogger't**, c. beggared.
- Dog nwise**, E. a compound of hot ale and gin, formerly cold ale and gin.
- Dog pig**, g. a castrated male pig.
- Dog trail**, g. a hound race.
- Doldrums**, c. low spirits.
- Dollop**, c. a lump; a large share.
- Dolly**, g. an instrument to twirl clothes with in the wash-tub.
- Don**, g. to do on; to dress.
- Done out**, c. fatigued.
- Donky** = dank.
- Donky weather**, c. mist and rain. 'It's a *donky day*, Ben.' 'Ey, rayder slattery.' 'Yesterday was varra slashy.' 'Ey, parlish soft.'
- Donnat**, g. devil; an unruly person or animal. 'She's that o' t' *donnat*.' From *dow nought*; see *Dow*.
- Donnican**, E. a privy. See **Lāal house**.
- Doo**, c., **Du**, s.w. a feast or merry making; something exciting. 'We'd a grand *doo* tudder neet.'
- Doer**, c., **Deer**, **Deur**, s.w., n.E. door.
- Dook**, g. to bathe; to duck; to dive.
- Doon**, c., n., E., **Dāwnn**, s.w. down.
- Doon at mouth**, c. dejected; dispirited.
- Doonbank**, c., n. downwards.
- Doon come**, c., n. a fall in price or station.
- Doon fo'**, g. the low parts around mountains where sheep retire to for shelter in bad weather; a fall of rain. 'We'll hev some *doon fo'* er' lang.'
- Doon him**, c. knock him down.
- Doon liggin'**, g. lying in.
- Doon't**, g. knocked down; felled. 'Aā *doon't* him at t' furst bat.'
- Doon thump**, g. honest, truthful.
- Doors**, c. the fold yard before the door.
- Door steann**, **Door step**, g. the threshold.
- Doose**, c., n. a slap. 'Aa'll *doose* thy chops.'
- Doose**, c., n. jolly, hospitable,

- open-handed ; having a good appearance.
- Doot**, c., n., *Dàwwt*, s.w. doubt.
- Dootsam**, c., n. doubtful.
- Dope**, **Dopy**, c. a simpleton.
- Dote**, c. dalt ; a specified share in an open field, &c. ; as, a peat *dote* ; a bracken *dote* ; a hay *dote* ; a tangle *dote*, on the sea-shore : and also of a fence or road ; as, a dyke *dote*, a road *dote*, a beck *dote*, &c.
- Do thee**, c. a command. 'Do thee gang to thy wark.'
- Dottle**, n. the small portion of tobacco remaining unconsumed in the pipe.
- Dow**, g. doing. 'Mair din nor *dow*'—more noise than work.
- Dow**, g. to be useful or good. 'He's nought at *dow*'—not reliable.
- Dowdy**, g. slovenly.
- Dowly**, c., **Dowy**, n. downhearted, sorrowful.
- Down**, c. to knock down.
- Dowp**, c. a bay in a lake ; a recess.
- Dozen't**, n. spiritless and impotent ; stupified.
- Dozzle**, c., n. a shapeless lump.
- Drabble**, g. draggle ; to make wet and dirty.
- Draff**, g. brewer's grains.
- Draft**, g. a team of horses or oxen.
- Draft sheep**, c., s.w., **Tops**, n. a selection of the best annually.
- Drag**, g. a three-pronged fork used for drawing manure from the cart.
- Draik't**, g. wet.
- Drammock**, E. a mixture of oatmeal and water.
- Draw**, c., **Draa**, s.w. to overtake. 'He's off, bit we'll soon *draw* him.'
- Dree**, g. slow, lasting, lengthy. 'It's a *dree* rwoad 'at niver hes a turn.'
- Dreed**, c., n.e., **Drēad**, s.w. dread. 'He niver *dreedit* soc a thing.'
- Dreen**, **Dreann**, c. the gratified note of the cow during milking.
- Dreesom'**, n. tiresome, lengthy.
- Dreñv't**, c., **Dreeav't**, s.w. **Drayk't**, **Dreak't**, n. saturated with water. This term is commonly applied to slaked lime when very wet. The old name was *muddy*.
- Driddle**, c. a corruption of dribble ; a dropping or slow running.
- Dridge**, c. dredge ; to sprinkle.
- Drift road**, g. a way over which a person has a right of driving cattle, &c., through his neighbour's field, but not for other purposes.
- Drip**, g. 'white as *drip*'—brilliantly white as the driven or now dripped (dropped) snow.
- Driss butter**, c. to work up and make fresh butter into cakes and pounds.
- Drisser**, g. the crockery shelf.
- Drissin'**, c. a whipping.
- Drive**, g. force, action. 'Our hay-knife's square mouth't and hez nea *drive* wid it.'
- Drook't**, c. severely wet.
- Drop dry**, g. a waterproof roof is *drop dry*.
- Droppy**, g. rainy ; beginning to rain.
- Drush down**, c. to rush down ; to fall suddenly.
- Druv**, **Dreuv**, **Dreav**, c., n. drove ; did drive.
- Dry**, **Dryish**, c., s.w. thirsty.
- Dry wo'**, g. a wall built without mortar.

- Dub**, *a.* a small pond or pool.
- Dub-a-cock**, *c.* to clip off the comb and wattles preparatory to fighting.
- Dubersom'**, *c.* dubious; in some doubt.
- Dubler**, *c.*, **Dibler**, *n.* a large earthenware dish. *Q'* a double-sized one.
- Dud**, *g.* did.
- Duddy fuddiel**, *n.* a ragged fellow.
- Dudn't**, *a.* did not.
- Duds**, *a.* clothes. 'Bits o' *duds*'—the scanty wardrobe of indigence.
- Dud ta?** *a.* didst thou?
- Duffy**, *c.* spongy; soft and woolly; finest dust.
- Dulbert**, *c.* a dull person of the male sex; a dunce.
- Dumbwife**, *n.* and *E.* formerly a dumb person was believed to have a knowledge of futurity, and hence fortune-tellers were called *dumbwives*.
- Dummel heed**, *s.w.* a block-head.
- Dump**, *c.* to butt with the head.
- Dumpty**, **Dumpy**, *c.* short and thick.
- Dumpy cow**, **Putty cow**, *c.*, **Bunsan cow**, *n.* a cow given to attack people.
- Dunder heed**, *g.* a blockhead.
- Dunnecan**, *E.* a privy. Originally a fixed rail was used instead of a seat-board.
- Dunsh**, **Dump**, **Nub**, **Nudge**, *g.* to butt with elbow or knee.
- Durdum**, *g.* disturbance.
- Durtment**, *g.* anything valueless or despicable.
- Dust**, one of the provincial terms denoting money.
- Dust**, *g.* uproar, disturbance.
- 'Kick up a *dust*.' *Scand.* a tumult.
- Dus ta**, **Dis ta**, *g.* dost thou; thou does, 'Thou behaves badly, 'at *dus ta*.'
- Dust his jacket**, *c.* thrash him.
- Duv**, *c.*, **Div**, *n.* and *E.* do. Used chiefly in asking questions in the first person singular, as 'Duv I?'
- Dwalla**, *c.* to wither; to turn yellow with decay.
- Dwam**, *c.*, *n.* swoon. Rarely used.
- Dwine**, **Dwinnel**, *g.* to wither slowly; to dwindle. (*Dwined*, also *For-dwined*, vanished away.—*l'erstegan*.)
- Dyke**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Deyke**, *n.* a hedge. *A.S. dic.*
- Dyster**, *g.* a dyer.
- E**, *c.* the eye, *I.*
- 'Wa Jwohn, what mannishment's tis,
At tou's gawn to dee for a hizzy!
Aw hard o' this torrable fias,
An' aw's cum't to advise thee
—at is ee.'
Mark Lonsdale's Poems.
- E**, *s.w.* in. 'He'll rin or feyt ivver a yan e' aa Cumberlan.'
- Earan**, *g.* errand.
- Ear brig**, *g.* the bar across the hind end of a cart.
- Ear fat**, **Near fat**, *c.* the fat surrounding the kidneys.
- Easter-mun-jiands**, *c.*, **Waster-ledge**, *n.* and *E.* the *Polygonum bistorta* plant, a common ingredient in herb puddings.
- Eb'm**, *g.* 'a bad *eb'm*'—one of bad character or habits.
- Eb'm endways**, *g.* even endwise, continuous, without interruption. 'He mendi't *eb'm endways*.'
- Eb'm fornenst**, **Eb'm anenst**, *g.*

- directly opposite. 'It's *eb'm for-nest* yon oald smiddy.'
- Eb'n down thump**, c. honestly and truly.
- Eb'n, E'bn**, g. even.
- Eck berry, Egg berry**, c. Heck-berry, n. and s. the bird cherry—*Irunus padus*.
- Edder, Ether**, n. the adder.
- Edge o' dark, Edge o' t' ib'nin**, c. evening twilight.
- Eeb'nin', Ib'nin'**, g. evening.
- Een**, g. eyes.
- Efter**, g. after. 'Efter 't min an' git hod on't.'
- Efter a bit**, g. after a while.
- Efter fetches**, c. after thoughts or actions.
- Egbattle**, c. a person who urges others to quarrel and fight.
- Eg on**, c. to urge; encourage.
- Elba' grease**, g. hard rubbing; using hands and elbows.
- Eldin'**, c. fuel. 'Fire *eldin*.'
- Eldin'**, n. and s. the butter bur as used in lighting fires—*Petasites vulgaris*.
- Ellar**, g. the alder—*Alnus glutinosa*.
- Elson**, g. a shoemaker's awl.
- En'**, n. end.
- En**, s.w. than. 'I's gittan mair *en* I ex't.'
- End**, g. part. 'It's a girt *end* of a year sen.'
- End**, g. to set upright. 'End him up, lads.' The river Ehen is pronounced *end*.
- End lang**, c. without interruption.
- End nor side**, g. something so very puzzling 'ho could nowder mak *end nor side* on't.'
- End on**, c. right away.
- End whol**, c. the ventilating hole in the peak of a barn or other building.
- Enny, c., Anny, s.w., Onny, n.** any.
- Enny way**, c. every way. 'This is *enny way* as good as that.'
- Er**, n.w. nor. 'Mey peyp's langer *er* theyn.'
- Er, Ur**, c. are. 'Hoo *ur* ye to-day?'
- Ern**, n.e. iron.
- Ern fork**, n.e. a pitchfork or iron fork.
- Esh, c., Eyah, s.w.** the ash-tree.
- Esp**, c. the aspen-tree—*Populus tremulus*. 'He trimmal't like an *esp* leaf.'
- Est**, n. nest.
- Et, At**, c., s.w. to. 'Gang *et* throsh.' Nearly obsolete, but common in the 18th century.
- Ettle**, n. to intend; to aim; to earn.
- Eustat'**, s.w. Eastwaite in Nethorwastdale. Thwaite is thus shortened in some instances, but not in all.
- Ex**, s.w. ask.
- Expect**, c. to suppose. 'I *expect* it's reet.'
- Ey**, g. yes, aye.
- Ey an' away**, n. right away.
- Eye sare**, g. a blemish that may be seen.
- Exins**, g. caves.
- Fadder**, c., s.w., Fayther, n. father. 'And carf before his *fader* at the table.'—Chaucer.
- Fadder**, c., s.w. a child having features resembling those of its father; 'fadders it sel,' and is 't' *fadder's* oan barn.'
- Fadge**, c. a slow trot. 'Fadge-te-fudge, like t' markot-trot.'

- Faff, Faugh**, *n.* fallow.
Faffle, *c.* to trifle; imperfect fallow.
Faffle, *E.* a spring fallow for a barley crop.
Fafflement, Fiffle-fafflement, *c.* trifling and unnecessary work.
Fag, *g.* fatigue; to hang back. 'He was sair *fag't*.'
Fag end, *g.* the worthless remains; the last.
Faggot, *o.* a term of opprobrium. 'An oald *faggot*!'
Faikins, Faix, *c.* a kind of oath.
Fail, *g.* to be unsuccessful in business; to die.
Fain, *g.* glad, anxious, eager.
Fair, *g.* positive. 'It's a *fair* sham.'
Fairday dyke, *c.* a boyish attempt to extort gifts from people returning from the fair by obstructing the road with a rope or brushwood.
Fairin's, *g.* sweets, &c., bought at or brought from a fair for presents.
Fairish, *g.* tolerably good.
Fairly, *g.* positively. 'It's *fairly* good ta nought.'
Fairy rings, *g.* the dark green rings observable in grass lands—caused by *fungi* enlarging the circle year by year. These were formerly believed to be the dancing rings of fairies.
Fal-lals, Falderment, *c.* trumpery ornaments of dress, &c.
Fallops, *c.* rags hanging about a dress; the dress of an untidy woman.
Fallopy, Fally like, *c.* untidy.
Famish, *g.* famous, notable.
Fancical, *g.* abounding in fancies; subject to change.
- Fand, Fund**, *c.*, **Fawwnd**, *s.w.*, **Fan, Fun**, *n.* found.
Fangs, *c.* eye-teeth.
Far away, *g.* by much; by far. 'This is *far* away better nor that.'
Farder, *g.* further.
Fardin', *g.* farthing.
Farlies, *c.*, *n.*, *E.* wonders.
Farmaticles, c., Fanticles, Farn-ticles, *s.w.*, *n.* and *E.* freckles on the face, &c.
Far tha weel, *c.*, **Fares ta weel**, *n.* and *E.* fare-tho-well; farewell. 'Fares to weel, Watty! tou's a wag amang t' lasses, an' I'll see tha na mair.'—*Anderson*.
Fash, *g.* trouble; inconvenience.
Fashy, Fashious, *g.* become annoying through intoxication; troublesome.
Fasten eve, *E.C.*, Shrove Tuesday evening or the eve of the feast before Lent.
 'At *Fasten ev'n* neet
 Ceuks find cannel leet.'
 After this night the cooking is to be done by daylight for the season, or the cooks must provide candles.
Fat's in t' fire, *g.* the mischief has begun; all is in a blaze as if fat were thrown on the fire.
Faugh! *n.* an exclamation of contemptuous dissent.
Fause, *E.* and *n.* cunning, sly, artful, false.
Faver, *c.*, **favver**, *s.w.* family resemblance. 'He *favvers* his fadder.'
Faver, *c.*, *n.* **Fëaver**, *s.w.* fever.
Fearful, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Fearfo'**, *n.* extraordinary. 'They're *fearfo'* kind.'
Feass, *g.* face, assurance. 'He hez a *feass* for ought.'

- Feasst cards**, *g.* court cards.
- Feck**, *n.* the main part. 'T' *feck* o' t' wark's doon.'
- Feckless**, *g.* feeble, unsubstantial.
- Feed**, *c.* provender for cattle.
- Feed**, *g.* to fatten for slaughter.
- Feek**, *c.* to be uneasy or anxious. 'In a *feek*.'
- Feel**, *n.* smooth.
- Feg**, *c. fig.* 'He duzzent care a *feg*.'
- Fell an**, *n.* and *e.* one able to fight his way.
- Fell-fo**, *g.* the field-fare.
- Fell heed**, *c.* the top of a mountain not distinguished by a pike.
- Fell in wid**, *c., s.w.* met with by chance.
- Fellon grass**, *c.* the plant *Imperatoria Ostruthium*.
- Fellon wood**, *c.* the plant *Solanum dulcamara*.
- Fell yat**, *g.* the gate opening to the common or fell.
- Felt**, *g.* felled; thrown or cut down.
- Fend**, *g.* to be able to provide or make a livelihood. 'Sam's a gay *fendy* laal body.'
- Fend**, *g.* used as a salute. 'How *fend* yo?'—how fare you?
- Fendan' an' preuvvan'**, *g.* defending and proving; arguing and debating; criminating and re-criminating.
- Fess, Fest**, *c.* to send out cattle, &c., to other farms to be grazed.
- Fetch**, *g.* to bring. 'Fetch that chair this way.'
- Fetch**, a dodge. 'That was a queer *fetch*, bit it dud n't help him.'
- Fettle**, *g.* to fit; put in order, condition. 'What *fettle's* thy fadder in to-day?'
- Feüll**, *c., n., and e., Föoal*, *s.w.* fool.
- Feur day**, *e.* break of day.
- Feutloth**, *e.* one-eighth of a stone weight.
- Feütt**, *c. Föoat*, *s.w., Fit*, *n.* foot, spood, paca. 'He went a parlish *feütt* ower t' moor.'
- Feütt bo**, *c.* the game of football. Many parishes formerly set apart a day annually for this sport; and at Lamplugh it was held in the afternoon of Easter Sunday! It is still (1877) keenly contested at Workington on Easter Tuesday on the banks of, and not unfrequently in the river Derwent.
- Few**, *g.* a number or quantity undefined. 'A girt *few*.' 'A laal *few*.'
- Fewe**, *s.w.* few—pronounced *fuy-oo*, quickly.
- Fewsom', Fusom'**, *g.* shapely, becoming.
- Feyt**, *c., s.w., Feght*, *n.* fight.
- Fic-fac, Fig-fag**, *c.* the neck tendon.
- Fidgetty**, *g.* uneasy, impatient.
- Field keall**, *c.* wild mustard—*Sinapis arvensis*.
- Figsue**, *e.* a posset of bread, figs, and ale.
- Filly fair**, *c.* Palm Sunday was long held as a day of recreation for young people at Arloddon, after the children of the parish had repeated the catechism in the church, and is called *Filly fair* day. Latterly the custom has gone out of use.
- Filthment**, *g.* dirt; anything inferior or offensive; low characters.
- Fin**, *n.* find.
- Finnd**, *g.* find—pronounced short, as in hint.

- Fine**, c., s.w., **Feyne**, n. and n.w. an unmeaning term of comparison; as, 'a *fine* girt an.' 'A *fine* laal an.'
- Finely**, c., s.w. healthy. 'I's *finely*, and fadder's *finely* an' o'.'
- Fire edge**, g. energy of person or animal. 'He gallop't his laal nag till t' *fire edge* was off.'
- Fire fang't**, g. over-heated.
- Fire house**, g. the dwelling—in contradistinction to the out-buildings.
- Fire smatch't**, e. having a burnt smell or flavour.
- Firtle**, c. to trifle and appear busy.
- Fish belly**, c. the *Cnicus heterophyllus* plant. The underside of the leaf is white, and turns up in the wind.
- Fit**, g. disposed. 'They war *fit* to feyt about her.'
- Fit**, n. foot, fought.
- Fitch**, g. the vetch. *Fitches* is the spelling in *old* copies of the Bible; Isaiah xxviii. 25.
- Fiz**, g. a hissing noise.
- Fizzer**, c. to punish; to give pain to; to put in a fix.
- Fizzle**, c. to work busily but ineffectively.
- Flail**, c. to hit; to beat with a down stroke.
- Flail cappin'**, g. the leather attached to the upper end of the flail scople. See **Scople**.
- Flail hingin'**, g. the thong connecting the parts of the flail.
- Flailin'**, g. a beating.
- Flaitch**, c. to flatter; a flatterer.
- Flakker**, c. to laugh heartily as a child does; to flapper.
- Flaks**, n. turf. See **Toppin** peats.
- Flam**, g. flattery—equivalent to blarney; falsehood told jestingly.
- Flan**, c., n. flat, shallow. 'They gave us fry't eggs and collops in a *flan* dish.'
- Flang**, g. did fling; having flung.
- Flap**, c. a blow scarcely in earnest.
- Flap**, e. a hoyden; to wander without a purpose. 'She's just *flappan'* up and down an' o' about nought.'
- Flap-daniel**, e. a careless and untidy person.
- Flapper't**, c. nervous, frightened.
- Flay**, g. to frighten.
- Flay-crow**, c., **Flayscarl**, e. a scarecrow.
- Flaysom'**, g. frightful.
- Flay speadd**, g. a spade for paring turf with.
- Flayt**, g. frightened.
- Flaytly**, g. timidly.
- Fleāa**, g. to flay; to peel or take the skin off.
- Flear**, **Fleur**, g., **Fluer**, s.w., **Fleer**, n. floor.
- Fleck't**, g. marked with large spots or blotches.
- Flecky flocker**, n. the chaffinch.
- Flee blown**, g. maggots newly deposited.
- Fleece woo'**, c. shorn wool as distinct from pulled or skin wool. To fleece wool is to wind the fleece.
- Fleek**, **Fleke**, e., **Flake**, c. a barred water-heck. **Fleek** also means a frame horizontally suspended from the ceiling joists, on which fitches of bacon, &c., are laid to dry. [Note by Mr. Wm. Hodgson of Aspatria. In Anderson's well-known ballad where the lines occur—

'Blin' Stag the sidler gat a whack,
The bacon *sick* fell on his back.'

I imagine the word refers to the frame rather than to the 'sick' or fitch, there being a strong distinction in the pronunciation where both words are in common use.]

Fleet, c., s.w., **Fleght**, **Flit**, n. sight.

Fleet, c. the lot; the whole number or quantity. 'Thou's cap't t' heall *fleet* o' them.'

Fleetin' dish, c. a creaming-dish or skimming-dish.

Fleikk, g. the flounder or fluke-fish; the living vermin in a diseased sheep's liver.

Fleiss, n. a loose heap of straw or hay, &c.

Fleuterment, g. ridiculous talk.

Fleuzz, c. An unhooped walking-stick is said to be *fleuzt* when the end is fringed by usage; bruised.

Fliar, g. to laugh heartily; to laugh and talk loudly. Brockett says—'to laugh, or rather to have a countenance expressive of laughter, without laughing out.' Shakspeare's *fleer*. Love's Labour Lost, Act v., sc. 2, l. 109; and in three other places.

Flick, c., s.w., **Fleek**, n. fitch.

Flinders, c. fragments; broken pieces. 'If thou does n't be whyat I'll knock tha o' to *flinders*.'

Flinsh, c. the finch.

Flipe, c., s.w. the rim of a hat.

Flit, c. **Fleet**, n. to remove, and especially when in debt. 'They meadd a moonleet *flit* on 't.'

Flodder, **Flodderment**, c. froth; half-dissolved snow.

Floff, c. the lightest of chaff.

Floor, g. to knock down; to defeat.

Flother, n. a miry bog.

Flows, c., n. wild; bleak and cold. 'Our filly's varra *flows* yet.' 'It's *flows* weather.'

Flowe, n.w. an extensive and unsheltered peat bog, as Solway *flows*, Wedholme *flows*, Bowness *flows*, &c.

Fluet, c. a stroke. 'Hit him a *fluet* ower t' lug.'

Fluffy, c. **Fuffy**, n. very light and loose.

Flummery, g. flattering verbiage.

Flummoz, c. to defeat; to put *hors de combat*.

Flung, g. deceived, defeated. 'He was fairly *flung*.'

Flyte, n. to jeer; scold.

Fo', c., **Faa**, s.w., n. fall; a turn or bout of wrestling.

Fo', g. fall. **Fo' o' wood**, g. the extent of wood cut in one season.

Foald, c., **Faald**, s.w., **Fole**, **Faal**, n. fold.

Foaldin' bit, c. a triangular piece cut from the edge of a sheep's ear as a mark of ownery.

Fo-en, c., **Faan**, s.w., n. fallen, slaked.

Fo-en skin, c. the skin of a domestic animal dying of disease or accident.

Fo-en woo', **Skin woo'**, c. wool pulled from the skins of sheep dying of rot or disease, and is said to be more subject to be worm-eaten than clipped wool when worked into yarn or cloth.

Fog, g. aftermath.

Foggy, c. spongy.

Foil, c. to defile.

Foisty, g. having a musty scent.

Foll'et, g. followed.

Followers, g. store cattle or sheep which follow the fattening stock in turnips.

- Followers**, *g.* a breeding mare pony has sometimes two or more of her offspring with her on the mountains, and these are called her followers.
- Font**, *z.* silly.
- Foomart**, *g.* the pole-cat or foul-mart.
- Foond**, *c.* to purpose; intend. 'I *foond* to build a house.' Nearly obsolete.
- Foorberin**, *c.* fore-warning.
- Foor door**, *c.* front door.
- Foor doors**, *c.* the yard in front of the house.
- Foor-elders**, **Fwore-elders**, *g.*, **Fore-bears**, *n.* ancestors.
- Foor-hand**, **Fwore-hand**, *g.* beforehand.
- Foormest**, **Fworemest**, *g.* foremost.
- Foorseet**, *g.* foresight.
- Foorsett**, *g.* to anticipate; to way-lay.
- Foorstart**, *g.* to start before the rest.
- Foothy**, *c.*, **Fàwwthy**, *s.w.* bulky, hospitable; *n.* and *z.* kind, liberal.
- Fo' out**, *g.* to quarrel.
- For**, *g.* going. 'Whoar is ta *for* to-day?' 'I's *for* Whitten.'
- For bye**, *n.* besides; over and above.
- Forder**, *c.* to forward; to assist; to promote.
- For-gat**, **For-git**, *g.* forgot, forget.
- For-ivver**, *g.* very much or many. 'Theer was *for-ivver* o' fwok at t' fair.'
- Formable**, *c.* properly arranged; in due form.
- Formel**, *c.* to bespeak. 'He *formelt* a par o' shun wi' steel cokers and girt heedit nails at t' boddam.'
- For-nent**, **For-nenst**, *c.*, *n.* opposite to. 'Their house is eb'n *for-nent* ours.'
- For o'**, *g.* although, notwithstanding.
- Forrat**, *c.*, *n.* **Forrad**, *s.w.* forward.
- For-ther**, *n.* farther, further; to forward or promote.
- Forthman**, *c.*, *n.* the person in charge of a stinted pasture, who directs when the cattle, &c., are to be driven forth.
- Forth-neet**, *c.*, *n.w.* an annual merry-making. When flax-spinning by the line (or lint) wheel was in use, the young women would assemble in half-dozens at their neighbours' houses with their wheels, and spend the evening in spinning and singing till bed time, when frequently their sweethearts would be in attendance to conduct them home. This custom was called 'gangan *forth*.' See **Murryneet**.
- Fospel whol**, *c.* the impression of a horse's, or other feet on soft ground.
- Foter**, **Forter**, *c.*, **Fotter**, **Fatter**, *n.* to hummel barley; to break off the awns.
- Fo' through**, *c.* When a project fails it is said to fall through.
- Fots**, *n.* See **Beutt stockings**.
- Fouthy**, *g.* hospitable; free in giving; ample.
- Fowt**, *n.* a fondling or foundling. Brockett says, an indulged or spoiled child; any foolish person.
- Fox feet**, *c.* the *Lycopodium selago* plant.
- Fozzy**, *c.*, **Fuzzy**, *z.* soft as a frosted turnip.
- Frain't**, *g.* marked with very small spots.

- Frap**, *c.* to snap the finger and thumb; the noise of a sudden crack or report.
- Fratch**, *c.* to quarrel; a noisy quarrel. 'He aye snapt his thumms for a bit of a fratch.'—*Andersson*.
- Fray**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Frev**, **Freh**, **Fray**, *s.* from.
- Fred**, *s.w.* **fressl**; cleared out.
- Free**, *c.*, *s.w.* to keep untouched, to take all the cattle, &c., from a grass field; under no promise. 'I'm free to sell my horse to any body.'
- Freelidge**, *c.* the freehold privileges belonging to the burgage tenure.
- Fremd**, *s.w.*, **Naud**, *e.* strange. I do not remember hearing the term in central Cumberland.—*W. D.*
- Fresh**, *c.*, **Freysh**, *s.w.* partly intoxicated; the flood of a river as it flows to the sea.
- Fresh weather**, *n.* thaw weather.
- Fret**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Frest**, *n.* to grieve; to wear.
- Froff**, *c.*, **Frough**, *n.* easily broken. 'Froff as a carrot.'
- Frosk**, *c.* the frog (nearly obsolete).
- Frostit**, *c.* spoiled by frost; frosted.
- Frowe**, *c.* a fat and morose woman.
- Frozenout**, *c.* In a long-continued frost the surface of the ground becomes dry and the roads dusty, and the moisture is then said to be frozen out.
- Frudge**, *n.* to brush past or against in a rude manner.
- Fruggam**, *c.* a dirty, lazy woman.
- Frummety**, *c.* barley or wheat boiled and mixed with milk.
- Frush**, *n.* very brittle; crumbly.
- Fu**, *c.*, **Fewe**, *s.w.* offer. 'How does he fu?'—How does he offer or seem to do? 'I can't fu,'—I cannot for shame do so; or, I cannot begin it.
- Fuddermert**, *c.* excess of clothing.
- Fuddersom**, **Futtersom**, *c.* troublesome; annoying.
- Full**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Foo**, *n.* drunk; to fill. 'Full that cup.'
- Full drive**, **Ding drive**, *c.* in hard earnest. 'This bargain is full drive.'—*Chaucer*.
- Fulley**, *c.* ample; large. 'That's a fulley meadd gown, Tibby.' 'Ey barn, it's t' fashion to leukk broad now, thou.'
- Fullins**, *c.* small stones to fill the inside of a wall with; refuse material.
- Fummel**, *c.* a blundering attempt; fumble.
- Fummellan** feast, *c.*, **Maffan** feast, *e.* When a married couple are dilatory in producing issue, a few sly neighbours assemble, unbidden, at the house of the barren pair and invite themselves to tea and make merry, and to wish better success.
- Funk**, *c.* to become frightened or cowardly.
- Fur**, *c.*, *e.*, **Foor**, *s.w.* furrow.
- Fur apples**, *c.* fir-cones.
- Furm**, *c.* a long stool; form.
- Furst feütt**, *n.* the person who first enters the house on New Year's day.
- Fuss**, *c.* bustle; parade; mock business.
- Fuz bo'**, **Fiz bo'**, *c.* the puff-ball fungus, *Lycoperdon bovista*.
- Fuzzen**, *c.* strength; pungency; briskness.
- Fuzzenless**, *c.* insipid; wanting strength or spirit. 'Dud ta nut

- give her a kiss?' 'Nea, kisses is nobbet *fuzzenless* things.'
- Fwoal feet**, c., **Clatter clogs**, E. the coltsfoot plant, *Tussilago farfara*.
- Fwok**, G. folk. The men say 'woman fwok' and 'woman body.' The women say 'men fwok' and 'man body.'
- Ga, Gang, Gowa**, c., s.w., **Gan, Gowe**, N. go. **Gowa** is nearly obsolete. It was chiefly used as an invitation. 'Come, lads, an' *gowa* to t' reasses.' *Gowa* is the old English *go we*, i. e. let us go; as used, e. g. in *Piers the Plowman*.
- Gaan, Gangan**, G. going.
- Gab, Gob**, G. the mouth; idle talk.
- Gabble**, G. to talk quickly and not wisely.
- Gaffer**, C. governor; master. Introduced with the railways.
- Gain**, N. handy; near. See **Bain**.
- Gallas**, G. a person of evil conduct; gallows.
- Gallases**, C. braces; suspenders.
- Galloway**, G. a stout pony or cob.
- Gally balk**, N. the beam on which the chimney crook hangs.
- Galore, Galoor**, C. abundance.
- Gam**, N.W. a game at cards.
- Gamashers**, E. gaiters.
- Game leg**, G. a lame leg.
- Gamish**, G. the flavour of meat, &c., too long kept. (*a* as in *game*, not as in *famish*.)
- Gammel**, G. gamble.
- Gammerstang**, G. a tall and awkward person.
- Gang**, G., **Gan**, N. go.
- Gangan time**, C. a course of free living, a busy time.
- Gangin's on**, G. proceedings.
- 'Ey, theer was fine *gangin's on* at t' weddin'.'
- Gangrel**, G. a tramp, a vagabond.
- Gang thy ways**, C. This merely signifies 'go,' and is becoming obsolete. '*Gang thy ways* and fetch watter.'
- Gantree**, G. a clumsy stool for resting ale-casks upon.
- Gap rails**, G. round poles let into stone or wooden posts in place of gates.
- Gap stead**, G. the entrance to a field closed by gap rails.
- Gar**, G. to compel. 'A'll *gar* tha gang.'
- Garn**, C., s.w., **Gairn, Yern**, N. yarn.
- Garn winnells**, C., **Swifts**, G. a wooden cross from which yarn is wound off.
- Garrak**, C. awkward. 'As *gar-rak* as a unbrokken cowt.'
- Garron**, C. a tall and awkward horse. N. anything high or tall and ungainly.
- Garth**, G. a small enclosure near the house, as the *Calf-garth*, *Hemp-garth*, *Stack-garth*, *Apple-garth*, &c.
- Gat**, G. got.
- Gatin's**, G. sheaves of corn set up singly to dry.
- Gaut**, G. a male or castrated pig.
- Gavel-dyke**, C. an allotment of fence liable to be maintained by a farm not adjoining to it. Allotments of *gavel-dyke* are mostly against commons, and the origin seems to have been for relieving the farms next the commons from a part of the pressure and trespass occasioned by sheep newly turned upon the commons.
- Gawky**, N. a staring idiotical person; awkward; ungainly.

- Gawvison**, *n.* a noisy and foolish person. (*A simpleton*.—*Brockett*.)
- Gay, Gayly**, *g.* augmentative term. 'A *gay* fine day.'
- Gayly**, *g.* to be in health. 'I's *gayly*. How's thou?'
- Gayshen**, *n.* an emaciated person, one reduced almost to a skeleton. (A silly-looking person.—*Stagg*.)
- Gaz, Ganga**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Gana**, *n.* goes. 'He *gáz* out iv'ry day now.'
- Gaz**, *c.*, *n.*, **Gez**, *s.w.* goes. 'He *gez* wid his feet breadd side furst.'
- Geaa**, *c.* go—a hunting term. 'Hoo *geaa* hark to Towler!'
- Geall**, *c.* to ache with cold. To grieve or pain—formerly.
- Geann wid it**, *g.* in the way of recovery.
- Geapp**, *g.* gape; to yawn.
- Geatt**, *g.* gate, path, foot-trod, way. 'Git out o' my *geatt*.' 'Ta *geatt*!' get along!
- Geavlock**, *c.*, **Geavlick**, *n.* an iron crowbar.
- Ge,* Gee,*** *g.* give. 'Ge me that.'
- Gee,*** *c.* 'He's teàun t' *gee*'—he has taken offence.
- Ge'en,* Gin,*** *g.* given. 'He's *ge'en* tul't'—he is disposed to it.
- Geer,*** *g.* wealth; cart and plough-harness.
- 'He talk't about car *geer* an' middins
- An' t' reet way to mannish a farm.' *Anderson*.
- Geggin**, *c.* a small tub having a long stave for a handle. See *Hanny*.
- Geggles**, *g.* a giddy girl; a careless horse which carries a high and unsteady head.
- Geggles**, *n.* a game something like nine-pins and nearly extinct. *Geggle* alleys existed in many villages within living memory.
- Geld grund**, *c.* a mining term signifying ground devoid of minerals.
- Gentle and semple**, *c.* upper and lower classes of society.
- Geuss**, *c.*, *n.*, *n.*, **Góosa**, *s.w.* goose.
- Geuss beuk**, *n.* 'wherein is recorded the foot and other marks of each flock of geese kept in the parish of Kirkland, whereby each may be identified in case of being mixed with other flocks, or of straying.'
- Geuss bow**, *g.* a bow hung round a goose's neck to prevent it creeping through hedges.
- Geuss flesh**, *g.* a roughened state of the skin occasioned by a chill.
- Geuss grass**, **Cleavers**, *c.* the plant *Galium Aparine*.
- Gev**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Geh**, *n.* gave. 'He *geh* sek a shout!'
- Gidder**, **Gedder**, **Gether**, *g.* gather.
- Gif**, **Gin**, *n.* if.
- Gifts**, *g.* white specks on the finger-nails—said to indicate certain events in life.
- Gildert**, *c.* a number of snares attached to a hoop for catching small birds on the snow.
- Gill**, **Ghyll**, *g.* a ravine.
- Gilt**, **Opengilt**, *c.*, *s.w.*, a young sow intended for breeding purposes.
- Gimlek**, *c.*, **Gimlik**, *s.w.*, **Gemlek**, *n.* gimlet.
- Gimmer**, *g.* a female sheep not exceeding two years old.

- Gimmer clout**, c. cloth sewed on the ewe to prevent procreation.
- Gin**, n. if. '*Gin* ye'll gan I'll gan.'
- Ginners**, g. the gills of fish.
- Girdle**, g., **Gurdle**, n. a circular iron baking-plate.
- Girn**, c., s.w., **Gurn**, n. grin.
- Girse**, c., s.w. **Gurse**, n. grass. 'Theer laal *girse* in our *girsin* field t' year.'
- Girt**, **Greet**, c., **Grēeat**, s.w., **Gurt**, **Greet**, n. great, friendly.
- Girt bees**, c. drone bees.
- Girt goods**, c. the larger domestic animals; cattle and horses.
- Girtin's**, n. girthings.
- Giss!** **Gissy!** g. call notes for swine.
- Giss nor sty**, c. When a person does not speak or answer, people say, 'He nowder says *giss nor sty*.'
- Git**, g. get; offspring. 'They're o' his oan *git*.'
- Gi' tha**, **Gi' the 't**, **Gi 'them 't**, g. give thee, give thee it, give it to them.
- Git it**, c. 'thou'll *git it*,'—thou wilt get punished, &c.
- Git'n**, g. got, gotten. 'He's *git'n* his crowdy.'
- Gittan**, g. getting. 'He's *gittan* his crowdy.'
- Give mouth**, g. to speak out; to give tongue—a hunting phrase.
- Give ower**, g. leave off. 'Is 't *gāan* to *give ower* sno'an think ye?'
- Giz**, c., s.w., **Gēe's**, n. gives; give us.
- Gizzern**, c., **Gizzin**, n. gizzard. 'It sticks in his *gizzern*,'—he remembers it with unpleasant feelings.
- Glad**, c., s.w., **Gleg**, n. working smoothly.
- Glaz't**, c. varnished with dirt.
- Glead**, g. a kite,—now a scarce bird, but formerly common.
- Glee**, c., n., **Sken**, s.w. to squint.
- Gleg**, **Gleb**, n. sharp, quick. 'He's *gleg* at that job.'
- Glenderan'**, c. looking earnestly.
- Glent**, c., **Glint**, n. glance. 'Grea-hondes thorowe the greves *glent*.' *Chevy Chase*, old ed.
- Gliff**, **Whiff**, g. a transient view. 'I just gat a *gliff* on't.'
- Glime**, c., **Gleym**, n. to look sidewise. 'Glyman out at' end of his e.'
- Glisk**, c. a glance in the sunlight; a flash of reflected light. 'It'll rain afor neet, it's seah *glisky* this mwornin'.'
- Glop**, g., s.w., to stare; to look wildly.
- Gloppers**, s.w. See **Blinders**.
- Glore**, n. soft dirt.
- Glower**, **Glwore**, c., s.w., **Gloor**, **Glower**, n. to stare.
- Glowt**, s.w. a clumsy fellow. See **Loot**.
- Glum**, g. gloom, gloomy; to frown.
- Glump't**, n. gloomed, sulked.
- Goam**, n. to regard or take care of. **Goam** is the A.S. *gýman*, to take care of. Still preserved in the word *gumption*, i. e. sense.
- Gob**, **Gab**, g. the mouth; idle talk.
- Go bon!** c. a sort of oath.
- Gobstick**, n. a wooden spoon.
- Gocks dillies!** g. an exclamation of gladness.
- Goddy**, n. a sponsor.
- Godspeed**, c. a wooden screen within the door.

- Goe**, *E.* a weak spring in an arable field. See **Keld**.
- Goff**, *C.*, *S.W.*, **Guff**, *N.* a fool.
- Gok sonn!** an exclamation of surprise.
- Goller**, *C.*, *N.*, to shout; to bark or talk loudly.
- Gollick**, **Gullock**, *E.* a deep gully or ravine; a deep cut or slash.
- Gommarel**, *N.* an awkward and silly person.
- Gone back**, *C.* declined in health or substance.
- Gone bye his sel**, *C.* gone deranged.
- Gone wid it**, *C.* having accomplished it; recovered.
- Good**, *C.* congratulate. 'He may *good* his sel' on't, for he'll git na mair.'
- Good an'**, *G.* 'He set to wark like a *good an'*,'—with spirit; energetically.
- Good an' o'**, *G.* entirely. 'He's gone for *good an' o'*.'
- Good for yan, good for another**, *G.* applicable to all alike.
- Goodish**, *G.* goodly. 'A *goodish* swort of a fellow.'
- Goodlike**, *G.* good-looking; handsome.
- Good man**, *G.* the husband.
- Good to nought, Good to ought**, *C.* good for nothing; good for anything.
 'A man may spend
 And God will send,
 If his wife be *good to ought*:
 But man may spare
 And still be bare,
 If his wife be *good to nought*.'
Cumb. Rhyme.
- Goon**, *C.*, *N.*, **Gawn**, *S.W.* gown.
- Gope**, *C.* to shout. 'A girt *gopan* geuss! thou's hev nin on him.'
- Gorlin'**, *C.*, *N.* an unfledged bird. 'As neakkt as a *gorlin'*.'
- Gormow**, *N.* a clownish fellow; sometimes applied to a great eater.
- Gorps**. See **Bare Gorps**.
- Gorriah**, *C.* gross; over-luxuriant.
- Gowan**. See **Oppen gowan** and **Lockin gowan**.
- Gowd**, *N.* gold. '*Gowd i'* gow-pins,'—gold in handfuls.
- Gowk**, *C.* the cuckoo; a fool; the core.
- Gowl**, *G.* the howl of a dog; to weep.
- Gowpin**, *G.* a handful; or the two hands full.
- Gowze**, *C.* to burst out suddenly; a rush or gush of fluid. '*Watter com' gowzan'* out.'
- Goyster, Royster**, *C.*, *N.* to bully. 'He's a girt *goysteran'* feull.'
- Grab**, *C.* to snatch at; to lay hold of quickly; grasp.
- Graidly**, *S.W.* proper, good. Seldom heard in Cumberland.
- Grains**, *G.* prongs. Fork *grains*, Otter *grains*, &c.
- Grain't**, *G.* forked; divided.
- Graith**, *N.* wealth; horse-gear.
- Granky**, *E.* unwell, complaining. 'Nobbet varry *granky*.' See **Cranky**.
- Grapple**, *C.* to catch fish by hand in a brook.
- Grassom**, *G.* a manorial rent in lieu of fines.
- Grat, Gret**, *N.* wept.
- Grater feasst**, *C.* much marked with small pox.
- Grave, Greavv**, *C.*, *S.W.* **Grave**, *N.* to dig with a spade.
- Gray beard, Gray feass**, *C.*, **Gray** hen, *N.* a grey stone bottle.
- Grayseunn**, *C.* Graysouthen vil-

- lage and township—anciently Crakesothen.
- Gray yoads**, *G.* grey mares—a circle of stones near Cumwhinton.
- Greamm**, *G.* Graham. This has probably originated from Græhame.
- Greann**, *C.*, **Greean**, *S.W.*, **Grane**, *N.* groan.
- Greapp**, *C.*, **Greeap**, *S.W.*, **Grape**, *Greapp*, *N.* grope; to feel.
- Greath't**, **Graith't**, *N.* dressed, apparelled, accoutred.
- 'Gree**, *G.* agree. 'They're about 'greean for a horse.'
- Græaz**, *S.W.* to apply grease.
- Greenhew**, *G.* a payment to lords of manors for the privilege of cutting underwood in the lord's forests for flails, scythe and pitchfork shafts, swill wood, besoms, snow-poles, fell-poles, pea-sticks, &c.
- Greeny**, *C.* the green-finch or linnet.
- Greet**, *C.*, *N.* to weep; to deplore.
- Greg**, **Grype**, *C.* to mortify the mind.
- Greunn**, *C.* a swine's snout; a projecting upper lip.
- Greupp**, *C.*, **Græap**, *S.W.*, **Groop**, **Grup**, *N.* the space behind the cows in stalls. Anciently a sink, a privy.
- Greuvv house**, *G.* a hut on a coal-pit bank.
- Greuvvs**, *G.* places from whence coal, slate, &c., have been dug.
- Grimin'**, *C.*, **Greymin'**, *N.* a thin covering of snow, &c. See **Iymín**.
- Grimy**, *C.*, **Greymy**, *N.* sooty, begrimed.
- Grip**, *C.* a narrow and shallow gutter.
- Gripe**, *C.*, **Greyp**, **Greapp**, *N.*, **Muckfork**, *S.W.* a dung-fork.
- Grissle**, *C.*, **Grussle**, **Grissle**, *N.* gristle, cartilage.
- Groats**, *G.* shelled oats.
- Groosam'**, *N.* grim; dark and morose; coarse-featured.
- Grosk**, *C.* freely grown; gross; fat.
- Grossers**, *N.E.* gooseberries.
- Grout**, *G.* thin mortar.
- Grouty**, *C.* rather muddy.
- Groven**, *G.* dug with the spade.
- Gru**, **Groo**, *E.* and *N.E.* a cold state of the atmosphere.
- Grumpy**, **Grumfy**, *C.* complaining, ailing or believing to be so.
- Grund**, *C.*, **Grend**, *S.W.*, **Grun**, **Grin**, *N.* ground, grind.
- Grundswaith**, **Booin**, *C.*, **Agreen**, *N.E.*, **Muggert**, *E.* the ragwort plant, *Senecio Jacobaea*.
- Grundwark**, *G.* foundation of a wall; the groundwork.
- Grunstan'**, *G.* grindstone.
- Gryke**, **Cryke**, *C.* a crevice or ravine in the side of a fell or hill.
- Gull**, *C.* the corn marigold—*Chrysanthemum segetum*.
- Gulls**, *E.* messes given to sick cattle; gruel prepared for calves.
- Gully**, *C.*, *S.W.* a butcher's knife; a large knife used for slicing bread and cheese; a hollow or slack between hills.
- Gumption**, *C.* spirit, wit, sense, shrewdness.
- Gutlin'**, *C.* a gormandiser.
- Gwol**, *C.* a deep pool.
- Gwordy**, *C.*, **Jordy**, *N.W.*, **Gworge**, **Jordy**, *N.* George.
- Gyversom'**, **Gyverous** (*G* hard), *C.* eating greedily; very anxious.

- Haa**, s.w., *v.z.* hall.
- Haak**, s.w., *v.z.* hawk.
- Haak an' spit**, *v.* to clear the throat and spit out; to expectorate forcibly.
- Hack**, *v.* a pickaxe having points about an inch in width; a *hackney* horse.
- Hackin**, *c.*, **Haggis**, *x.* a pudding of mincemeat and fruit—used till lately for the family breakfast on Christmas day.
- Hack't**, *c.*, **Chap't**, s.w. cracked hands from cold or neglect.
- Hadder**, *x.* to drizzle; small rain. 'It *hadders* and rains on.'
- Haffets**, *x.* locks of hair on the temples. (The templea.—*Brockett*.)
- Hag**, *c.* a woody place intermixed with grass land; *x.* a wooded hill.
- Hag**, *v.* to hew or chop with an axe.
- Hag clog**, **Hag stock**, *c.*, **Hag clog**, *x.* a chopping-block.
- Haggan' at it**, *c.* persevering to labour.
- Hagger**, *v.* a coal-hewer.
- Haggis**, *x.z.* a pudding of mincemeat for eating with potatoes on Christmas day.
- Haggle**, *c.* to tease in bargaining; to overwork; to fatigue.
- Haggle**, *x.* See **Hassel**.
- Hagworm**, *c.* a snake.
- Hain**, *x.* to preserve grass, &c., untouched.
- Hairly**, *x.* hardly, scarcely.
- Hake**, *c.* to tire; to distress. As applied to land, it indicates exhaustion from over-cropping.
- Hake**, *c.* a convivial assembly or dance.
- Hake**, *x.* a lean horse or cow; to butt with the horns or head.
- Hakes**, *c.* doinga. 'Sek *hakes*!' —*such doinga*.
- Hakker**, *c.* to stammer. 'He *hobbys an' gits* him on wid his talk.'
- Hale**, *c.* to do forcibly; to drive the ball to the winning-post.
- Haler**, *c.* one who works or does anything energetically and effectively. 'He *is* a *haler* at it.'
- Hallan**, *c.* the division between two horse or cow stalls.
- Hallan**, *x.* the partition within the entrance of an old-fashioned farm-house.
- Hammer-band**, *c.* up-hill work, constant pull on the shoulders. In old times the horse was yoked to the cart by ropes from the shoulders to iron or willow or hazel rings sliding on the shafts, held by a pin. This was *hammer-band* yoking.
- Hammer-bleat**, *c.*, **Heather-bleat**, *x.* the snipe. In the breeding season the note of the male bird resembles the bleating of a goat in the air.
- Ham sam**, *c.* promiscuous; all in confusion.
- Hanch**, *c.* to snap as a dog does when it bites suddenly.
- Han' clout**, *v.* a towel.
- Hand**, *v.* direction. 'He's gone toward Ireby and that *hand*.'
- Hand breed**, *v.* a hand's breadth.
- Hand runnan'**, *v.* quickly and continuously; successively.
- Handstaff**, *v.* the first half of the flail.
- Hand's turn**, *v.* any sort of hand labour. 'He will n't set to ya *hand's turn*!'
- Hangarel**. See **Hanniel**.
- Hangment**, *c.* devil or hangman; an exclamation of surprise. 'What the *hangment*'s you?'

- 'He'll play the *hangment* wid ye'
—he will be very severe.
- Hank**, c. to fasten with a hoop or loop.
- Hank**, c. an evil habit. 'He hes a *hank* o' gangan out at' neets.'
- Hankeran'**, **Hanklin'**, c., n. a longing. 'He still hez a *hanker-an'* for her.'
- Hankisher**, c., **Hankutcher**, n. handkerchief.
- Hankle**, c. to entangle.
- Hanless**, c. making feeble use of the hands.
- Hannel**, g. handle; a large pail.
- Hanniel**, c., **Hallion**, **Hangarel**, n. a long hungry-looking fellow. 'A girt lang *hanniel*.'
- Hanny**, **Hannykit**, n. a tub having a long handle.
- Hansel**, g. to use for the first time; the price of the first article sold or the first money received.
- Hantel**, n. a large quantity; a number of.
- Hap**, g. to cover. 'She *hap't* o' t' barns at bed-time.'
- Hap'm**, c., **Happen**, n. happen.
- Happins**, c. thick woollen bed-covers woven carpet-wise.
- Hapshy rapshy**, g. at random, haphazard.
- Har**, **Hartree**, c. the stronger end of a gate.
- Hard**, c. hardy. 'He's as *hard* as a fell teadd.'
- Hard**, c. turning sour. Said of beer, &c.
- Hard**, **Hurd**, **Heear**, g. heard.
- Harden jacket**, E. a loose and light jacket worn over the shirt when stripped for work. W. A top shirt, commonly of linen.
- Harden kytile**, E. a loose jacket worn by girls when employed in attending cattle or in out-door work.
- Hard-faver't**, g. coarse-featured.
- Hardfully**, c. industriously. 'He gits his leevin reet *hardfully*.'
- Hard heeds**, s.w. a large kind of trout found in the streams of Esk, Irt, Mite, Bleng, and Calder.
- Hard laid on**, g. much oppressed.
- Hard tell on**, g. heard of. 'I nivver *hard tell* o' sec a thing.'
- Hardwood trees**, g. deciduous trees, not of the fir tribe.
- Harns**, n. brains.
- Harp on**, g. to often refer to an unpleasant subject.
- Harrial**, c. heriot.
- Harrishin'**, n. violent invasion; harrying.
- Harrow bulls**, g. the ribs of a wooden harrow.
- Harry**, **Herry**, n. to rob.
- Hartsom'**, g. lively, cheerful.
- Hash**, c. harsh.
- Hash**, g. a term seldom used except to signify defeat. 'Settle his *hash*.'
- Hask**, c. dry and cold weather; unkindly. 'Your cow hez a *hask* hide on her.'
- Hassle**, **Haggle**, c., n. to cut with a blunt knife which requires a sawing motion.
- Hat**, g. did hit.
- Hath ye!** **Hagh ye!** n. hark ye; listen. Seldom used.
- Hat-shavs**, **Hehdds**, g. the two covering sheaves of a cornstook.
- Haugh**, n. holme land; flat alluvial land by the river-side.
- Havrel**, **Hovrel**, n. a foolish fellow.
- Havver**, c., s.w., **Woats**, n. and E. oats.

Havy skavy, c., **Hevy akevy**, n. all in confusion.

Haw, c., **Haa**, s.w. the fruit of the hawthorn.

Hawbuck, c. a forward and vulgar young fellow.

Hawse, g. a mountain pass.

Hay? g. what did you say?

Hay bay, g. disturbance.

Hay bote, g. the right of cutting a specified quantity of hay-grass from the property of another.

Haygang, c. the gangway leading from the barn or hayloft to the cow-stalls.

Hayness, c. (heinous), extraordinary. '*Hayness fine.*' '*Hayness dirty.*'

Hayster, g. to starve. An animal severely pinched by hunger and cold is *hayster't*.

Hazed, g. extreme hoarseness.

Headd, **Heudd**, g. hid.

Heaf, g. the part of the mountain or moor on which any flock is accustomed to depasture.

Heaf gangan' (sheep), c., s.w., **Hefted**, n. mountain sheep let along with a farm and depastured on a particular part of the common termed their *heaf*.

Heall, g. whole.

Heall watter, g. an extremely heavy rain. '*It com down heall watter.*'

Heamm, g. home.

Heamm comin', g. returning. '*I whope thou'll heva hearty heamm comin'.*'

Heammly, g. homely.

Heamm spun, c., s.w. linen or woollen spun at home; unpolished. '*He's a real heamm spun*

a teuny, n. a stronghold or place of security.

Hearr, g., **Yarr**, n. hair, hare.

Heart abeunn, g. always hoping, never despairing. '*He hez a sair tue on't, bit he's heart abeunn still.*'

Hearten, g. to comfort, to encourage.

Hearth ceakk, g. a cake baked on the hearth.

Heart's wind, c. at the very top speed. '*They wrought at heart's wind o' t' day.*'

Heck, g. a half-door, a small gate.

Heck, g. 'bark at t' heck.' A compulsory waiting.

Heck and ree, g. ancient terms used in guiding horses to right or left, and now only used in reference to an obstinate person or horse who will '*nowder heck nor ree.*'

Heckles, g. hackles; the neck feathers of a cock.

Hedder, g. heather.

Hedder-feass't, g. rough-faced, unshaven.

Hedge bote, g. the right of getting hedging wood from the property of another.

Hee, c., n., **Hey**, s.w. high.

Hee, c. a call note for a cur dog. '*Hee Cwolly,*' '*Hee Barfoot,*' &c.

Hēcap, s.w. heap, a good many. '*Hēcaps o' things.*'

Heed, c., n., **Hēead**, s.w. head. '*Than may he boldly beren up his hede.*'—*Chaucer.*

Heedam acrosssam, c. all in disorder, like hay and straw.

Heedlin', c., n., **Hēeadlin'**, s.w. head rig or head land.

Heed geer, c. 'He's gotten his heed geer'—he is so injured that he cannot survive.

Heedstan', g. a memorial stone at the head of a grave.

- Heedwark**, c., **Heed-yak**, s.w., **Heed-yik**, n. headache.
- Heedy**, g. heady, intoxicating. 'This beer's varra *heedy*.'
- Hee leet day**, c. broad daylight. 'They drank and sang till *hee leet day*.'—*Old Song*.
- Heemest**, g. highest.
- Heffle**, s.w., **Hiffle**, c., **Haffle**, n. to be undecided.
- Heft**, n. to prevaricate; heaf. See **Heaf gangan**'.
- Heft**, g. haft, the handle of a small tool; have it.
- Hefter**, c., n., and E. an effective speech or operation, such as driving the dagger up to the haft.
- Heftin'**, g. a beating.
- Hekkap**, g. hiccup. *Brockett* gives the following cure for hiccup. Repeat—
'Hiccup, snickup, stand up, straight up;
One drop, two drops—good for the hiccup.'
- Helm wind**, E. an atmospheric phenomenon prevalent on the west side of Crossfell.
- Helpsom'**, c. ready and willing to help.
- Helse**, c. a rope to loop round a horse's neck in place of a halter.
- Helter**, g. halter. '*Helter* for *helter*.' Among the lowest class of horse-dealers this term denotes an exchange of horses without any money passing.
- Helter skelter**, g. hurry and confusion.
- Hemp dub**, g. a small pond used for steeping green *hemp*.
- Hemplin**, c. the red or brown linnet; a headrig sown with hemp seed.
- Hempy**, n. a mischievous character, one who bids fair to deserve hanging.
- Hen bokes**, g. the attic of a shed where poultry are accustomed to roost.
- Hench**, c., s.w., **Hinch**, **Hainch**, n. the hip.
- Hen coor**, c., n., **Hen cāwwer**, s.w. to cower or sit down as the hen sits.
- Hen drunks**, c. The fruit of the mountain ash is reputed to possess the property of intoxicating fowls.
- Hen pen**, c. the yellow-rattle plant—*Rhinanthus crista galli*.
- Hen scarts**, E. a peculiar form of cloud indicating wind.
- Hen shun**, c. cloth shoes put on the feet of poultry to prevent them scratching in gardens.
- Hensigem**, c. (*y* hard), the township and village of Hensingham. A *Hensigem* fortune (one hundred years ago), a pair of pattens and a white apron.
- Hen silver**, E. money begged at the church door after a wedding.
- Hent**, g. to plough up the bottom furrow between ridges.
- Herd up**, c., s.w. to hoard. 'Weel may he be rich, for he's been *herdan' up o' his life*.'
- Herdwicks**, c. the mountain sheep of the west of Cumberland. These are reputed to have originated from about forty which swam ashore from a wrecked Norwegian vessel. They were taken possession of by the lord of the manor, and on their increase, being found hardy and suitable for the mountains, were let out in *herds* or flocks with the farms.
- Hereaway**, g. in this neighbourhood.
- Herensew**, c., **Herrinsho**, n. the

- heron. 'Ne of hir swannes, ne hir *heronsewes*.'—*Chaucer*.
- Herple**, c., **Hurple**, n. to walk lame, to limp.
- Hes ta!** g. hast thou!
- Het**, **Heatt**, **Hettish**, g. hot; rather hot.
- Het feütt**, c., s.w. in a great hurry.
- Het trod**, n. in close pursuit. 'He follo't the reivers on the *het trod*.'
- Het yal and a stick in't**, c. hot ale with spirits in it.
- Heugh**, n. a dry dell; a grassy ravine without water.
- Heukk**, g. hook; the crest or point of the hip-bone.
- Heukster**, c. a huckster or small trader.
- Heüpp**, g. hoop, a six-quart measure, formerly made of a broad wooden hoop.
- Heüsins**, c. the husks of nuts.
- Heüzz**, c., n., **Hoöse**, s.w. a dry cough.
- Hev**, g., **Hay**, n. have. 'I *ha'* tha noo'—I comprehend.
- Hev at**, g. to set to. A mower said to his grass—
'Tea and whay (whey) a fecklees day!
An' will n't pay I'll bet a crown;
But beef and braid, *hev at* thy heid,
An' good strang yal, an' I'll swash thee down.'
- Hevvent**, g., and **Hennet**, n. have not.
- Hey howe!** **Hey howe ham!** unmeaning exclamations, often used when yawning.
- Hez**, g. has, hath. 'He *hez* tha now'—he is thy master.
- Hezzel**, c., **Hizzel**, n. hazel, to beat or thrash. 'I'll *hezzel* thee.'
- Hezzle mowd**, g. the fine powdery soil found about the roots of the hazel. Sick cattle are fond of this soil when recovering.
- Hide**, c., s.w., **Heyda**, n. hide; to beat.
- Hidlins**, g. anything hidden or put out of sight.
- Higgelty piggelty**, c., n., **Hikkelty pikkelty**, s.w., intermixed; heads and tails.
- Hills ageänn slacks**, g. to set *hills* against *slacks* is to equalize matters by giving and taking.
- Hinder ends**, c. refuse or light corn blown out of the *hinder end* of the winnowing machine.
- Hindersom**, c. anything that retards or prevents.
- Hine**, g. hind, a manager of an off-lying farm.
- Hine berries**, n. raspberries.
- Hin' en**, n. hinder end.
- Hingan**, g. hanging, sloping. A *hingan* field is one on the side of a hill.
- Hingan' his lugs**, g. crestfallen; hanging his ears.
- Hing lock**, c. a padlock.
- Hing on**, g. continue; stick to it.
- Hingy** (g hard), c. poorly; dull through incipient illness. 'Fadder's o' *hingy* to-day and nin reet at o'.'
- Hinmest**, g. hindmost.
- Hipe**, g. a term in wrestling.
- Hippins**, underclothes for infants.
- Hirple**, g. A person having corns or tender feet *hirples* as he walks.
- Hisk**, c. to gasp; used with reference to the difficulty a person experiences in breathing on plunging into a cold bath. 'He *hisk't* when he went in.'
- Hit on**, g. to agree. 'They don't *hit on* about it.'

Hitten, *g.* hit.

Hitty missy, *c.* chance. The sign of an old inn at Pardshaw was a sportsman firing at a bird, and 'Hitty missy, luck's o'.'

Hizzy, *n.* hussy.

Ho, *c.*, *n.* and *E.*, **Hāa**, *s.w.* a word used in guiding horses to the left; come hither.

Ho, *c.*, **Hāa**, *s.w.*, *n.* hall.

Ho, **Hoo**, *g.* preliminary expletives used as some use the word 'well.'

Hoafins, **Hafins**, *g.* half-done, half-witted, half-shares.

'When 'tis carded, row'd, and spun, Then the work is *hafins* done.'
Old Song of Tarry woo'.

Hoald, **Hod**, *c.*, **Haald**, *s.w.*, **Had**, *n.* hold, shelter. 'They've nowder house nor *hoald* to draw teah.'

Hobblety hoy, *g.* an ungainly lad; man springing out of boy.

Hobthrush, *g.* a hobgoblin having the repute of doing much useful work unseen and unheard during the night, if not interfered with, but discontinuing or doing mischief if crossed or watched, or endeavoured to be coaxed or bribed to work in any way but his own.

Ho buck, *c.* a noisy and turbulent young fellow.

Ho bye, **Hod bye**, *g.*, **Had bye**, *n.* stand out of the way.

Hocker, *g.* to scramble awkwardly.

Hod, *g.* a shelter for fish in a stream or pond; hold.

Hodden gray, *g.* cloth made from a mixture of undyed black and white wool.

Hoddenly, *g.* frequently, continuously, without interruption.

Hoddit, *c.* held.

Hodfash, *g.* annoyance. 'He's a fair *hodfash*, for he niver lets yan aléann.'

Hod his bit, *c.* to retain health, station, or position. 'Hoo's Peggy?' 'Nobbet waikly and pinch't to *hod her bit*.'

Hod pot, *g.* the one who detains the circling bottle or drinking vessel.

Hod te tail i' watter! persevere, stick to it. A phrase of encouragement, but how originated we do not know.

Hod thy bodder, **Hod thy jo**, *g.* be silent.

Hod to dea, *c.* useless employment. 'It's fair *hod to dea*.'

Hofe, **Hafe**, *g.*, **Haf**, *n.* half.

Hofelin, *g.* half-way; a simpleton.

Hofe reet, *c.* half-witted.

Hofe thick, *c.*, **Haf thick**, *n.* a foolish person; a half-fatted animal.

Hog, *g.* a lamb for twelve months after weaning.

Hog gap, *g.* a covered opening in a wall for sheep to pass through.

Hoggas, *c.*, **Hoggast**, *E.* a sheep house; a house for wintering lambs in after weaning.

Hoggers, *E.* upper stockings without feet. See **Beutt stockings**.

Hollin, *g.* the holly.

Holme, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Haugh**, *n.* alluvial land by the river side.

Honey, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Hinny**, *n.* a term of endearment.

Honk, *c.* a lazy fellow. '*Honkan* about heamm when he sud be at wark.'

Hood, *c.* the hob at the side of the fire.

- Hoond**, c., **Hawwnd**, s.w., **Hoon**, **Hun**, n. hound.
- Hoor**, c., **Idle hiszy**, n. whore.
- Hoose**, c., n., **Hawwse**, **Höoas**, s.w. house; the apartment into which the front door opens.
- Hoosin'**, c. a set of buildings.
- Hoo that?** c. why was it so?
- Hoot! Hut! c., Hout tout!** n. expressions of dissent, or denoting contempt or inferiority.
- Hop**, e. a term used to direct horses to the right.
- Hop**, e. to skip on one foot. 'An' *hop* like a steg on a het girdle.'
- Ho'penny**, **Haypenny**, c., s.w., **Häapenny**, n. halfpenny.
- Ho'penny heed and a fardin'** tail, c. the different parts do not correspond, one part much better than another.
- Hopple**, c., n. to fetter. See **Langel**.
- Horndoon**, c. lunch about ten in the morning. A word in disuse. See *Aandorn* in E.D.S., Gl. B. 15.
- Horn hard**, c. 'He wink't *horn hard* when he fir't his gun.'
- Horse knop**, e. the knap weed — *Centaurea nigra*.
- Horse mallison**, c. a person who abuses his horse.
- Horse mezzar**, e. a measure used for serving out oats, &c., for horses.
- Horsin' steann**, e. horse block; a stone, or block, or flight of steps to mount horses from.
- Hot**. See **Muck hot**.
- Hotch**, c., s.w. to shake roughly. A fat person 'hotches and laughs' when his sides shake with laughter.
- l. c. to trot slowly and **maly**; market day trot.
- Hote**, c., n. halt, a limp in the walk.
- Hotter**, c., **Hottle**, e. totter, to walk feebly.
- Hotter dookin'**, c. a nursery term for a busy child learning to walk.
- Hough band**, c. a strap or band is sometimes fastened round the hough of an unruly cow or a wild sheep to restrain its movements.
- House**, c., s.w. the living-room of the older farm-houses. The ground-floor consists of house, parlour, kitchen, and milk-house.
- Ho-way**, **Hoo-way**, c., **Ha-way**, s.w. go along.
- Howdy**, n. a midwife.
- Howe**, c. hollow, empty; a gentle hill or eminence, or knoll; a hoe. Spoken to a cow it means —go.
- Howe meal seeds**, c. the inner husks of oats.
- Howe neet**, e. the silence of the dead of night.
- Howe strowe**, c. all in disorder.
- Howk**, e. to dig; to scratch in the earth, &c.; to punish.
- Howker**, c. a large one.
- Howney**, c. dismal, empty. Applied to a house depleted of furniture.
- Howry**, c. hollow, empty.
- Hoyden**, c. a romping girl.
- Hoyder**, c. injury, mischief. 'Stop! you're gaan to play *hoyder* wi' me.'
- Hoysel**, c., **Heese**, s.w., n. hoist.
- Hoyty toyty**, c., **Hyty-tyty**, n. haughty, flighty.
- Hubble**, c. a crowd. 'A *hubble* o' fwok.'
- Hud**, c. the hob or side of a fireplace.

Hudden, *n.* hidden.

Huff, *g.* to despise; pet. 'He went away in a *huff*.'

Huff't, *g.* despised. 'They *huff't* it as if it hed been dirt.'

Huggaback, *c.* a climbing vetch — *Vicia cracca*; a coarse kind of towelling.

Hugger mugger, *c.* to act in a clandestine or unfair manner; to spend time unprofitably — 'Hugger muggeran' about heamm.'

Hulert, *c.*, **Hullet**, *s.w.*, **Hoolet**, *n.* the owl.

Hulk, *c.* a tall, lazy fellow. 'A girt lang *hulk*.'

Hull, *g.* a small shed for calves or pigs, &c.

Hum and haa, *c.*, *s.w.* to hesitate in speaking; to prevaricate.

Humlin', *c.*, **Hummel**, *s.w.* a ram, &c., having both testicles in its loins.

Humlock, *c.* hemlock.

Hummel jummel, *c.*, *n.* confusedly mixed up.

Hummel mittens, *n.* woollen gloves having only the thumbs divided.

Hummelty cour, **Humly cowers**, *n.* and *E.* sliding in a sitting posture.

Hun, *N.E.*, a hound; to hound.

Hunkers, *c.* the haunches.

Hunsup, *c.* to scold; the name of a lively old tune peculiar to Christmas — 'The *hunt's up* through the wood.'

Hup, *g.* up. 'Hup wi' tha' — up with thee.

Hurd, *n.* herd, heard.

Hurl, *c.* a tempest. 'Storm's cumman, John.' 'Ey, an' it 'll be a *hurl*.'

Hurry skurry, *c.* impetuosity.

Hursle, *c.* hustle.

Hush, *c.* gush; to wash away soil from mines or quarries by a rush of water.

Huvvel, *c.*, **Thummel pwok**, *E.* a cap for protecting a sore finger.

Huz, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Hiz**, *N.* us.

Huzzaf, *c.* a pocket-case of needles and thread — as if for *house-wife*. [*Icel. hùsi*, a hussy, *i. e.* case for needles; corrupted to *huzzif*, from confusion with *house-wife*. — *W. W. S.*]

Hysta, *c.* hie thee.

Hyvin, **Ivin**, *c.*, *N.* ivy.

I', *g.* a contraction of *in* or *I*, pronounced as *aa* short.

Ianberries, *c.*, **Angleberries**, *n.* excrescences on the under parts of cattle resembling raspberries or hineberries.

Ice shockle, *c.*, **Ice shoggle**, *n.* icicle.

Ilk, **Ilka**, *n.* each, every. 'Ylean or Yle, the same. Sometimes it is taken for *each*.' — *Verstegan*.

Ill, *g.* to degrade or slander. 'Do n't *ill* a body if you can't say weel o' yan.'

Ill, *g.* evil. 'He's been an *ill* teull o' his life.'

Illfarrant, *n.* ill-favoured.

Ill gi'en, *g.* given to evil deeds; ill-given; bad-tempered.

Illify, *c.* to defame or scandalise.

Illmite, *n.* very bad tempered.

Ill teull, *c.* a bad boy or man; a tool of evil.

Ill thriven, *g.* not having prospered; stunted; puny.

Ill turn, *g.* an injury.

Ime, **Imin**, *c.* a thin scum or covering.

- Imma**, *g.* in me.
- Immead'tly**, *s.w.* immediately.
- In**, *g.* friendly. 'He gat *in* wi' t' oald fwok, and he keeps *in*.'
- In a twitter**, *n.* soon, quickly.
- In av**, *n.w.* in. 'He leevs *in av* Aikton parish.'
- Inbank**, **Inhill**, *g.* down-hill.
- Income**, *c.*, *s.w.* a swelling or other bodily infirmity, the origin of which is not apparent. *An-come—Boucher.*
- In-fair**. See **Bridewain**.
- Infield land**, *g.* ancient inclosed land, and commonly the best.
- Ing**, *g.* a common name for meadow land in a low or moist situation.
- In-geatt**, *g.* an inroad; an attack.
- Ingle**, *g.* the fireside.
- Inkhorn**, *g.* this term is used for any pocket vessel holding ink, but the original was of cow's or sheep's horn.
- Inkle**, *c.* coarse tape. 'Thick as *inkle* weavers'—very intimate.
- Inklin'**, *g.* a slight hint or intimation.
- Innam**, *g.* in him.
- Ins and outs**, *g.* zigzags.
- Insense**, *c.*, *n.* to make a person comprehend.
- Inshot**, *g.* a recess.
- Inside**, *g.* the stomach and bowels. 'He's bad of his *inside*.'
- Intack**, **Intake**, *g.* an inclosure taken from the common.
- Intul't**, **Inteutt**, *c.*, **Intil't**, *n.* and *z.* into it.
- Ir**, *g.* are. '*Ir* ye gāan away?'
- Irrant**, *g.* are not.
- Is**, *g.* are. 'How *is* ye to-day?'
- I's**, *g.* I am. '*I's* to hev her.'
- s.w.* '*I's* be like to hev her.'
'*I's* give him a whack or two.'
- Ish**, *g.* a terminal often added to other words, as *goodish*, *badish*, *fairish*, *hee-ish* up, *far-ish* away.
- Issols**, **Flacks**, *c.* flakes of soot.
- Ister**, *g.* is there?
- Ither**, *n.* other.
- Ittal**, **It'll**, *g.* it will.
- Iv**, *c.*, *n.* in. 'He's lishest lad *iv* o' Brumfell parish.'
- Iv'ry like**, **Iv'ry whup while**, *g.* every now and then.
- Ivverly**, *z.* frequently, continuously.
- I watna**, *n.* I wit not; I know not.
- Isels**, *c.* flakes from burning straw, &c.; dead fire of wood in an oven.
- Jab**, *c.* to spill. 'She brought milk in a can and *jab't* it ower at iv'ry step.'
- Jackalegs**, *c.*, **Jockylegs**, *n.* a pocket clasp-knife.
- Jacky steanns**, a game among school-girls played with small pebbles, and sometimes with plum or cherry-stones.
- Jam**, *g.* to squeeze; to press against; to wedge.
- Jamers**, *c.*, **Jammers**, **Jemmers**, *s.w.*, **Jimmers**, *n.* small cupboard hinges.
- Jamp**, *g.* jumped, leapt.
- Jams**, *s.w.* James. St. James' fair is held at Ravenglass on the 5th August.
- Janglement**, *g.* angry disputations.
- Jannock**, *c.*, **Jannick**, *n.* right, fit, true.
- Jant**, *c.*, **Awwtin'**, *s.w.* a pleasure jaunt.

- Jarble**, c. to bespatter.
- Jayls**, c., *Gealls* (*g* hard), n. the cracks and fissures of timber in seasoning.
- Jayvel**, c. to stagger; to walk loosely.
- Jedder**, c., *Jur*, n. to shake; to jar; discord.
- Jee**, g. a word used in directing horses.
- Jee-wa-awe**, g. twisted; all awry.
- Jenny red tail**, z. the common redstart.
- Jenny spinner**, the *Tipula* or longlegs insect.
- Jenny whol**, c. the ventilating hole in the gable of a barn made use of by the owl.
- Jert**, c., s.w. jerk; to pitch a stone with the hand from the hip.
- Jew trump**, **Joo trump**, c. jew's harp, or jaw harp.
- Jeyk**, c. to creak like machinery requiring oil; the creaking noise made by new shoes. *Lad*: 'I want a par o' new shun, and put us in a pen'orth o' *jeykyn* ledder.' *Shoemaker*: 'Ey, and thou sal hev a pen'orth o' stirrup ledder for nought if thou'll come hither.'
- Jiffy**, c. 'In a *jiffy*'—in an instant.
- Jillet**, n. jilt.
- Jimmerly**, z. weak or ill-jointed—commonly applied to carpenter's work.
- Jimp**, g. tight, too little; tucked up in the flank as greyhounds are.
- Jing**, c., *By jing*! *By jingo*!—rustic oaths.
- Jo**, **Jaw**, c., *Jaa*, s.w. bad language.
- Job**, g. an event. 'It's a bad *job* for us o'.'
- Job-jurnal**, c. a spinning plaything.
- Joggle**, **Jull**, c. to push; to disturb the elbow of a person writing.
- Jome**, c. the side stone of a door or window; jaumb.
- Jonas**, c., s.w. jaundice.
- Jookery packery**, n. larking, romping.
- Jook**, c. a long and tiresome journey on foot; n. to elude; an attempt to escape a missile.
- Joep**, g. to splash; to bespatter.
- Jopins**, g. anything spilled.
- Joram**, c., **Jworam**, n. a large mess; abundance.
- Jowat**, n.w. a term of effeminacy. 'He's a feckless *jowat*.'
- Jowl**, c. the jaw; to jumble. This word relates more particularly to the disturbing of a vessel containing fluid.
- Jud**, z. a game played with a hazel nut bored and run upon a string.
- Jull**. See **Joggle**.
- Jummel**, c. jumble.
- Jumper**, c., n. the skipping maggot of the small flesh-fly—*Pio-phila*; a chisel for boring stone with.
- Jump wid**, c. to fall in with; to meet accidentally.
- Junk**, c. a coarse joint of beef.
- Jur**, n. to jar; discord.
- Just now**, g. shortly, soon. 'I'll come *just now*.'
- Jyste**, c. to agist; to put cattle out to grass upon another's farm.
- Ka bye**, g. stand out of the way; come by.
- Ka he**, g. quoth he.

- Kange**, *z.* (*g* soft) to flog severely. 'I'll give him a *kanjin*.'
- Kanjy**, *c.* crossgrained, untoward.
- Kaybittit**, *g.* a sheep's ear marked by having a square piece cut from the edge.
- Kayk**, *c.* to wander listlessly. 'Kaykan' about like a pet geuss.'
- Kayk**, *c.*, *n.z.* a twist to one side. 'She hez a *kayk* in her neck.'
- Kaym't**, *c.* ill-disposed, contradictory, crooked; to bend.
- Kayter**, *c.* kindly, friendly.
- Keadd**, *c.* the sheep's ked or louse.
- Keagh!** *g.* go, get away.
- Keall**, *c.* See **Field keall**.
- Keall**, *g.* kale, broth; *n.z.* greens; porridge of oatmeal.
- Keall pot**, *g.* the large pan in which the meat and puddings are cooked in farm-houses.
- Keall runts**, *n.* cabbage-stalks.
- Keavv**, *c.*, **Teavv**, *n.* to paw with the foot; to kick the straws out of a heap of undressed corn with the foot and a rake.
- Kebby stick**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Nebby**, **Nib't stick**, *n.* a hook-headed stick.
- Keb feuttit**, *z.* a person who walks with the toes turned inward.
- Keckle**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Keck**, *n.* cackle, to laugh.
- Keek**, *n.* to peep; to pry.
- Keen on't**, *g.* fond of it.
- Keep**, *g.* sustenance. 'He hez five kye and hez n't *keep* for two.'
- Kel**, **Keld**, *c.* a small spring.
- Kelk**, *c.* to hit roughly; a severe blow. 'An ugly *kelk*.'
- Kelker**, *c.* a heavy blow.
- Kelkin**, *c.* a beating.
- Kelly**, *c.* land containing small springs which partly dry up in summer.
- Kelter**, *c.* money, riches.
- Kelterment**, *g.* useless trumpery.
- Kemps**, *c.* hairs intermixed in the growth of wool.
- Ken**, *g.* to know; to see.
- Kengood**, *c.*, **Kengeudd**, *n.* something to remember; an example of good.
- Kennin**, *g.* knowing. 'That youngster's growan' out o' *kennin*.'
- Kenspeckl't**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Kenspec't**, *n.* conspicuous.
- Kep**, *g.* to catch anything in the act of falling.
- Kep jope**, *c.* a child's pinafore.
- Kern**, *g.* churn.
- Kern supper**, **Kurn supper**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Kernwinnin**, *n.* harvest-home.
- Kern't milk**, **Sour milk**, *g.* butter milk.
- Kersen**, *g.* to christen.
- Keafab**, *n.* a cheese vat.
- Kesh**, *c.*, **Keak**, *n.* the cow-parsnip—*Heracleum spondylium*; also any hollow stem.
- Keslop**, *c.*, *s.w.* the cured stomach of a calf used for making rennet.
- Kessen**, *g.* casten. 'T' sky's ower-*kessen*.'
- Kessen metal**, *c.* cast iron.
- Kest**, *g.* cast.
- Ket**, **Ketment**, *g.* filth, carrion.
- Ket-Kite**, *z.* a person of mean actions.
- Ketty**, *g.* dirty, mean, worthless.
- Keudd**, *g.* cud.

- Kevel**, c., n. to kick or leap awkwardly.
- Kick**, c. the top of the fashion. 'The varra *kick*.'
- Kill coo**, c. 'Neah girt *kill coo*'—no great object; nothing wonderful.
- Kill dry 't feass**, c. a parched and withered face.
- Kilp**, c. a sharp bend or angle. 'O *kilps* and creùks.'
- Kilt up**, n. to fasten up the skirts of the dress.
- Kin**, **Kinsfwok**, g. kindred, relations.
- King cough**, c. the whooping-cough.
- Kink**, c. the peculiar sound of the whooping-cough; a curling twist in a rope or cord.
- Kinnel**, g. kindle.
- Kinnellin'**, c. materials to light a fire with.
- Kins**, c., **Keens**, **Keen cuts**, n. cracks in the hands caused by frost.
- Kipper**, c. a salmon out of season.
- Kipper't**, c., n. fish partially pickled.
- Kirk**, **Kurk**, g. church.
- Kirk-gāan**, g. church-going; regular in attendance at church.
- Kirk garth**, g. churchyard.
- Kirrook**, n., E. a circle of stones. A large circle of stones on the summit of Carrook fell, of which there exists no reliable history, would seem to have given the name to the mountain.
- Kissin' crust**, g. the piece of crust adhering to a loaf, and which has been broke from another loaf, the two having been in contact whilst baking.
- Kist**, g. chest.
- Kit**, c. a small wooden pail or tub.
- Kit**, c. a term of contempt. 'The heall *kit*'—the whole set or company.
- Kith**, n. kindred.
- Kitlin**, c. kitten.
- Kittle**, c. to tickle; to bring forth kittens; active. '*Kittle* as a mouse-trap'—easily acted upon, quick, excitable.
- Kittle**, g. to tickle trouts in grappling them with the hands.
- Kizzen't**, g. over-roasted, shrivelled.
- Knaa**, s.w. know.
- Knack**, g. method. 'He hez t' *knack* on 't.'
- Knack**, c., n. and E. to talk quick, and attempt fine language. 'She *knacks* and talks' like rotten sticks.'
- Knacks**, c. 'He's neah girt *knacks*'—nothing beyond ordinary.
- Knaggy**, g. crochety, short-tempered.
- Knap**, **Nap**, c. to strike gently and quickly.
- Knattle**, g. to tap gently.
- Kneàvv**, g. knave.
- Kneàvv shyve**, c. the first cut off the loaf.
- Knep**, **Nep**, c. to bite in play as horses do.
- Kneùdd**, c. to butt with the head as a calf or lamb does when sucking.
- Kneùls**, **Sneels**, c. small loose horns attached to the skin on the heads of cattle called 'horned coveys,' and not fast to the skulls.
- Knidgel**, c. to castrate by ligation.

- Knock**, c. a hard blow.
- Knockin' trough**, n.w. a stone trough used around Wigton for bruising moistened barley in with a wooden pestle, for making barley-milk or frumerty. The same as *Creean trough*.
- Knock on**, c. proceed, continue, go on.
- Knock onder**, c. to resign; give precedence.
- Knodden**, c. kneaded.
- Knonnot**, c., **Knaanat**, s.w. 'I *knonnot*'—I do not know.
- Knop**, c. a small tub having two longer staves for handles.
- Knoppy**, c. lumpy, knotty. '*Knoppy* rroad,' as the man said when he stumbled over a cow.
- Knot**, g. a rocky-peaked hill.
- Knowe**, g. a rounded hill.
- Knur't**, c. stunted; not freely grown.
- Knyfel**, c., n. to steal trifles.
- Kursty**, g. Christopher.
'*Kursty*, whoar cu's ta frae?
Cu's ta wi' kye?'
'Ey, twenty good nowt
An' ya yoad for bye.'
- Kye**, c. and e., **Keye**, n., **Càwws**, s.w. cows, kine, cattle.
- Kype**, c., s.w., **Keyp**, n. to jibe; to insinuate; to die. 'T'ould horse is gaan to *kype*'—to die.
- Kyp't**, c. bent. A saw is said to be *kyp't* or buckled when permanently bent or twisted.
- Kysty**, g. squeamish.
- Kyte**, c., s.w., **Keyte**, n. the belly.
- Laal**, c., **Lyle**, s.w., **Leyle**, n. little.
- Laal house**, c. a privy. See *Donnican*.
- Laal set by**, g. of small esteem or repute.
- Laa man**, s.w. man of law; attorney.
- Labber**, c. to splash in water.
- Laddie**, c., n. a lad. This word is applied to a person having a strong habit or propensity. 'He's a *luddie* for o' maks o' spwort.'
- Laggin**, g. the end of the stave outside the cask or tub.
- Laghter**, c., n. a brood of chickens or other fowls.
- Lag-ma-last**, c. always behind.
- Laird**, n. landowner, yeoman.
- Lake**, c., s.w., **Leayk**, n. play.
- Lakin**, c. a child's toy.
- Lal**, **Lallup**, c. to loll or hang out the tongue derisively.
- Lalder**, n. loud and foolish talk; E. to gossip.
- Lam**, E. to beat. **Lammin'**, E. a thrashing.
- Lampers**, c. lamprey-eels; a swelling in a young horse's mouth.
- Lamplugh hokeys**, c. an old breed of brown and black cattle with white faces, peculiar to Lamplugh. Now extinct, 1874.
- Lamplugh puddin'**, c. a mess of toasted biscuits steeped in hot ale with spices; a posset.
- Land**, c. an estate in land. 'Willy Fisher o' Winscales hed three *lands*'—or separate estates in land.
- Land**, c., s.w. to arrive; to reach homo. 'He *landit* in yister neet.'
- Lang**, g. long, tall, high. 'He'll be six foott hee, and as good as he's *lang*.'
- Lang back't settle**, **Lang ligger**, c. an uncushioned sofa.

- Langel**, c., n., **Langket**, s.w. a woollen fetter for sheep.
- Langer east shorter west**, c. a deficiency in one part is compensated by abundance in another.
- Lang hundred**, g. six score.
'Five sware to t' hundred o' men, money and pins;
Six sware to t' hundred of o' other things.'
Old Cumb. Rhyme.
- Lang last**, g. at length; the end of. 'He's gitten a wife at *lang last*.'
- Lang on**, c. because of. 'It was o' *lang* o' him 'at I fell into t' beck.'
- Lang sen**, c., s.w., **Langsyne**, **Langseyne**, n. long since.
- Langsom**, g. tedious. 'It's a *langsom* rwoad ower Hutton moor.'
- Lang streak't**, g. laid at full length.
- Langways**, g. lengthwise.
- Lang windit**, g. prolix.
- Lanky**, g. long and thin.
- Lant**, g., s.w., **Lanter**, n. the game of loo. 'At *lanter* the caird lakers sat i' the loft.'—*Anderson*.
- Lantern leets**, c. horn substitutes for glass.
- Lantit**, g. defeated, disappointed.
- Lant lakers**, c., **Lantera**, n. players at loo.
- Lap sidit**, c. unequally balanced.
- Lapstan'**, c. the stone held on the shoemaker's lap for beating his leather upon.
- Lap up**, c. to desist; to give up.
- Larn**, g. learn — also to teach. 'He *larns* his scholars to write.'
- Larrop**, c. to beat.
- Lash**, g. to comb; a comb; an attack of diarrhoea; to whip; the sharp cord at the end of a whip.
- Lash away!** g. a common exclamation of encouragement applied indifferently to work or play.
- Lash cwom'**, c., s.w., **Lash ceam**, n. a coarse comb.
- Lash out**, c. to use a comb; n. to hand forth; to kick.
- Lassie**, g. See **Laddie**.
- Lassie-lad**, g. a term of opprobrium among boys, denoting effeminacy or undue preference for the society of girls.
- Lasty**, g. of an enduring nature; lasting.
- Lat**, g. lath. Dutch *lat*. 'As thin as a *lat*.'
- Latch lug't**, c., **Leav lug't**, n. ears hanging instead of being erect. The n. epithet is very appropriate—the ears hang like leaves.
- Lave**, n. the rest, remainder.
- Lavrick**, n. the lark.
- Laws! Loze!** c. an expression of astonishment.
- Layt**, g. to seek. 'Gang an' *luyt* t' kye heamm.'
- Laytin'**, c. the circuit invited to a funeral, &c.
- Lazybed**, g. a bed of potatoes planted on the surface.
- Lea, Sye**, c., s.w., **Sye**, n. a scythe.
- Lead**, g. to convey by cart. 'Gang and *lead* cworn to-day, it'll be dry.'
- Leadd**, g. load, lade; to lift out water with a bucket or dish.
- Leader**, c. a tendon; a sinew.
- Leaff**, g., **Lwoaf**, n. loaf.
- Leahstan'**, g. a stone used for whetting scythes.

- Leand**, c. and n. a shelter from the wind.
- Leann**, c. alone.
- Leapp**, c., s.w., **Lap**, n. leapt.
- Leass**, c. lace; to thrash or beat.
- Least cup**, c. tea and spirits.
- Leastways**, c. leastwise. 'It niver was seah, *leastway* I niver knew 't.'
- Leath**, **Leacath**, c. a barn; n. barn.
- Leath**, c. loth. 'She was *leith* to gang away.'
- Leave gang**, **Leave hod**, c. let go; do not hold.
- Leck**, c. to leak; a hard subsoil of clay and gravel. See **Pinnel**.
- Ledder**, c. to beat; leather.
- Ledderer**, c. a large one.
- Ledder heed**, c. a blockhead.
- Ledder lungs**, c. a garrulous person.
- Ledder-te-spetch**, c. a rustic method of heavy dancing.
- Led farm**, c. an additional farm on which the occupier does not reside.
- Ledge**, c. allege. 'He '*ledges* it was still seah.'
- Lee-co'**, c. look out—a term used in hand-ball play.
- Leed**, c., **Leead**, s.w. to lead; to cart. 'He's '*leedan*' lime.' In the last century work horses were conducted or led with halters when at work; and the term 'to lead' still remains although the horses are now driven.
- Leemers**, hazel nuts.
- Leem out**, c., **Leam**, s.w. to drop out like ripe nuts. 'Ay lads! leukk yonder for brown *leemers*!'
- Leet**, c. light; to alight. 'Hang *leet* of tha for a mischief!'
- Leetly** gotten **leetly** geann, c. relating to wages, &c.
- Leet'nin'** afoor deeth, c. a lucid interval preceding death.
- Leet on**, c. to meet with. 'I *leet on* him at t' cross rwoada.'
- Leets**, c., **Leyghts**, n. lungs.
- Leetsom'**, c. gay, cheerful, agile; lightsome.
- Leever**, c. sooner, rather. 'I'd *leever* hev this nor that'n.'
- Leeve teall**, **Leef teall**, c. easy to sell or dispose of; easy to turn to account.
- Leggan'away**, c. walking quickly.
- Lep**, c., **Wap**, c. and n. a bundle of straw; a lap.
- Lert**, c. to jerk; to pitch a light article out of the hand.
- Let**, c. to alight. 'He leapp off t' dike top an' *let* in a bog.'
- Let leet on**, or **into**, c. to open up secrets or mysteries.
- Let'n**, c. let. 'He sud ha' *let'n* that aleann.'
- Let on**, c. 'Nivver *let on*'—do not speak of it or show that you are aware of it.
- Let slap at**, c. to strike quickly at.
- Let wit**, c. to pretend. 'Do n't *let wit*'—seem as if you did not see or know.
- Leudge**, c. an entrance lodge; to lodge or deposit. 'He '*leudg*'t his goold in t' oald bank.'
- Leuff**, n. the palm of the hand.
- Leugh**, n. laughed.
- Leukk tull him**, c. attend to him; keep an eye on him.
- Leumm**, c. loom; a tool; a term of reproach. 'He's an ill *leumm*.'
- Leuvv**, n. love. The word 'love' is seldom heard in ordinary converse in the county. Its influence is felt and fully under-

- stood as in all other parts; but the word is only spoken in hallowed reverence.
- Leùvv, Luff**, *g.* the hollow of the hand. 'T' *leùvv* o' t' hand.'
- Ley, Lea**, *g.* arable land in grass. *Verstegan*, writing on the surname of Lesley, says—' *Legh, Ley*, or *Lea*, a ground that lieth unmanured and wildly overgrown.' And, 'a combat being once fought in Scotland, between a gentleman of the family of *Lesleyes* and a Knight of Hungary, wherein the Scottish gentleman was victor, in memory thereof, and of the place where it happened, the ensuing verses doe in Scotland yet remain.'
- 'Between the lesse-*ley*, and the mare (greater),
He slew the Knight, and left him there.'
- Leycence, Leyfe, Leyke, Leyme**, &c., &c., *N.* and *N.W.* substitute for *ey* in pronouncing.
- Ley hay**, *g.* hay grown on old ley ground. The term is now applied to rye-grass and clover hay as well.
- Leykin'**, *N., N.W.* fondness, liking. 'Mey *leykin'* for thee I can't smudder.' To a child in the Abbey Holme may be heard—'Come hither, my leyl *leykin'*.'
- Liabie**, *g.* apt; having a propensity to. 'He's *liabie* to get drunk if he's ought in his pocket.'
- Liabie**, *g.* reliable.
- Lib**, *c.* to castrate.
- Lick, Lig lick on**, *g.* to discover; to see. 'I could niver *lig lick* on him efter he went round t' corner.'
- Lick for smack**, *c.* quick together.
- Lickin', Licks**, *g.* a thrashing.
- Lick plate**, *c.* a person who tries to gain favour by mean services.
- Lift**, *c.* the sky; a trick at cards.
- Lift**, *g.* help, assistance. 'He'll give us a *lift* at a pinch.'
- Lift**, *c.* a term used at funerals. 'What time do ye *lift*'—or start with the corpse?
- Lig**, *g.* to lie down.
- Lig a leamm on**, *g.* to brutally injure a limb, &c.
- Lig at**, *g.* lay to it; work at it vigorously. ' *Lig* at him, lad.'
- Liggan' upon**, *g.* very urgent. 'It's *liggan' upon*, and mun be done.'
- Liggers**, *c.* layers; growing wood notched and laid along a hedge.
- Liggy bed**, *c.* a person addicted to late rising.
- Liggy boddam, Liggy**, *c.* the loach fish.
- Light on**, *c.* to rely on; trust; depend on. 'I'll *light on* thee to pay't.'
- Lig in**, *c.* a mining term—to dig below the foundation.
- Lig in tul him!** *c.* thrash him well.
- Lig ma lag**, *c.* abundance; too much.
- Like**, *c., s.w., Leyke*, *N.* in danger of; urgency; likely. 'It's *like* to fo'.' 'He'll be *like* to come.'
- Like**, *g.* This is affixed to many words, as good-like, ill-like, happy-like, &c.
- Liker**, *c., s.w.* more likely.
- Like to**, *g.* disposed to. 'He was *like* to laugh.'
- Likken**, *N.* to compare; to match. 'Now, divvent *likken* me to hur.'
- Lilly**, *g.* to flatter. 'She *lilly* 't t' oald man up till she gat him an' his money and o'.'

- Lilt**, *g.* a short and lively piece of music; to sing merrily without using words.
- Lim**, *g.* a mischievous person; limb.
- Limber**, *c.* flexible, supple.
- Limmers**, *s.w.*, **Car stangs**, *c.* the shafts of a cart.
- Limmish**, *g.* inclined to mischief.
- Lin**, *g.* linen.
- Line of eggs**, *c.* the course of laying eggs by a fowl.
- Lines**, *c.* banns of marriage. 'T' *lines* is gone in'—to the parson.
- Ling**, *g.* heather. *Calluna vulgaris*.
- Ling cowe**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Heather cowe**, *N.* a stem of heather.
- Lingy**, **Lingbird**, **Moortidy**, *c.*, **Mosschilper**, **Mosscheeper**, *N.* the ground lark.
- Linn**, *N.* a precipice.
- Linnert**, *c.* the linnet.
- Lin pin**, *g.* lynch-pin.
- Linsty wuinsty**, *c.* cloth of linen and woollen mixed.
- Lipe**, *E.* a large portion. Usually applied to land. 'T' railway's teann a girt *lipe* off our croft.'
- Lire**, **Lythe**, *c.* oatmeal and water mixed smooth to thicken broth with.
- Lirk**, *E.* a crease. 'Poo up thy stockins, they're o' *lirks*.'
- Lirt**, *E.* to push out the tongue. See **Lert**.
- Lish**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Leesh**, *N.* supple, active.
- Lishlike**, *g.* well-made.
- Lisk**, *c.*, *s.w.* the flank or groin.
- List**, *g.* enlist. 'Gweordy's gone an' *listit* for a soldier.'
- Lister**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Leester**, *N.* a pronged and barbed fish-spear.
- Listin**, *c.* woollen selvages; list.
- Listy**, *g.* strong and active; ready-handed; nimble.
- 'Liven, Lyven**, *g.* to cheer up; enliven.
- 'Livver**, *c.* deliver.
- Loave! Loavin days!** *c.* exclamations of surprise or delight.
- Lob**, *c.* to leap or run heavily; to throw in quoiting fashion.
- Lobby lowe**, a nursery term for a flickering flame.
- Lock**, *g.* an undefined quantity. 'A *lock* o' money.' 'A *laal lock*.' 'A girt *lock*.'
- Lock**, *g.* to mix a pack of cards—some faces up and some down.
- Lockin**, *c.* a split iron pin for securing a window-bolt, &c.
- Lockin gowan**, *c.* the globe flower—*Trollius Europæus*.
- Lofe**, *c.*, **Laaf**, *s.w.*, **Lwof**, **Loff**, *N.* offer, opportunity, chance. *c.* 'He'd nea *lofe* o' sellin'.' *N.* 'Twea to yin of a *loff*.'
- Log**, *g.* still, quiet. 'He can swum in *log watter*.'
- Lonnin'**, *g.* lane.
- Lonter**, *c.* loiter. 'He *lonter't* on amang t' nut-trees till he was ower leatt for t' skeull and gat paik't for t'.'
- 'Loocance**, *c.* allowance.
- Look**, *c.*, **Lowk**, *s.w.* to weed corn, &c.
- Loom**, *E.* the slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool.
- Loot**, **Lowt**, *g.* a clumsy or stupid lad. 'He's nought bit a girt *lowt* an tell tha.'
- Loppen**, *g.* leapt.
- Lopper't**, *g.* milk turned sour and curdled is *lopper't*.
- Lost i' dirt**, *g.* 'Yon poor barn's fairly *lost i' dirt*, an' t'

- mudder's ower heed an' ears i' muck.'
- Lot**, g. to allot. 'He was *lottit* for a soldier, bit he' peal't off and gat clear.'
- Lough whol**, c. a hole or cavity in rocks, &c.
- Lounder**, c., n. to beat.
- Lounderer**, c., n. a large one. 'He's a girl *lounderan* fellow.'
- Lowder**, c. the foundation supporting the millstones. This term is used in the records of Greystoke Castle relating to Threlkeld Hall mill, where some of the customary tenants are bound in turn to cart stones for the repair of the *lowder*.
- Lowe**, g. flame, blaze; the torch used by fish-poachers. 'Aa's gāan a *lowin*' to-neet, will ta gang?'
- Lowmer**, g. the lower; the one or part below.
- Lowmest**, g. lowest.
- Lownd**, c., **Lown**, n. calm, still. **Clock lownd**—still as a clock. The downy seeds of the dandelion, when on the stem, are collectively called a clock. They are blown off with a slight puff, and when the wind is so still as not to disturb these seeds it is said to be *clock lownd*. Scand. *logn*, serenity of the atmosphere.
- Lownd side**, g. the side in shelter.
- Lowp**, g. leap.
- Lowpy dyke**, g. a cow, &c., addicted to leaping hedges; a husband of unfaithful habits.
- Lowse**, g. loose; out of service or apprenticeship.
- Lowsely**, **Lowshish**, g. diminutions of *loose*.
- Lowze out**, g. to unyoke.
- Lowz'nin'**, e. When an apprenticeship terminates it has been customary for the young men, friends of the liberated one, to go round the neighbourhood to invite the young women to assemble at the nearest inn on such a day to celebrate the loosening of the young man from his indentures, and to solicit a ribbon as a pledge to be redeemed by attendance. Tea was provided at a stated price, and sports and dancing held, and the profits given to the young man to purchase an outfit of the tools of his trade to commence as journeyman with. An advertisement of this kind appeared in a Penrith paper in November, 1875.
- Luck of Edenhall**, g. an ornamental glass cup preserved at Edenhall. The well-being of the house is traditionally ascribed to the safe preservation of this fairy relic.—*Luck of Edenhall*, by the Rev. B. Porteus. See also *Wordsworth's Poems* and *Uhland's Poem*, of which there is a translation by Longfellow.
- Luck o' Munkister**, s.w. a glass preserved at Muncaster Castle. This cup was presented by Edward VI. on his visit to the castle in 1641, and is carefully preserved as an heirloom associated with the fortunes of the house.
- Luckpenny**, g. money returned to the buyer on payment (said to be for luck to the purchaser), commonly a shilling a head on cattle, and so in proportion for other things.
- Lucky**, g. big, easy, abundant. 'He keeps a *lucky* yard wand.'
- Lufter**, c. abundance, crowd. 'A heall *lufter* o' fwok co' frae Codebeck.'
- Lug**, g. the ear; the handle of a pail or jug, &c.; to pull the hair, &c.

Lash, *v.* to rush in the water fiercely; to splash.

Lush and lavey, *n.* wasteful extravagance.

Lu'tha! *c.* **Láatha!** *n.* look thou; listen thou.

Luv o' t' hand, *c.* the palm.

Lword, *c.*, *n.w.*, **Laird**, *n.* lord.

Ly 'a now! *c.*, **Ly ye!** *n.* listen ye!

Lyer, *c.* layer; meal in the broth.

Lyery, *c.* bull-fleshed, coarse.

Lype, *c.* the greater portion.

Lysta! *c.* listen thou.

Lytel, *c.*, **Leytel**, *n.* the surname of *Little*.

Lythy, *n.* thick fluid.

Lyve, *a.* living. 'A *lyve* dog's better nor a deed lion.'

Lyve, Leve, *a.* as soon prefer. 'I'd as *lyve* hev that as tudder.'

Ma, *g.* me.

Ma, *s.w.*, *n.* to cut with a scythe; to mow.

Maap, *s.w.* mope.

Maapment, *s.w.* blundering.

Maddle, *a.* to talk incoherently; to doat.

Maddl't, *a.* confused.

Maff, **Maffin**, *c.* a simple person.

Maffe, *a.* to blunder; to mislead.

Mallin', *n.* a farm.

Mairt, *n.n.* the fat cow killed at Martinmas. In the last century it was a rare circumstance to slaughter a fat bovee at any season but in November, and in some districts rarely then.

Maister, *c.*, *n.*, *n.*, **Mester**, *s.w.* master, mister.

Maister man, *a.* a husband; master of a household.

Mak, **Maakk**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Mek**, *v.* make, sort. 'I'll turn my back of o' t' mak o' them.'

Mak a pear mouth, *c.* to endeavour to excite compassion.

Mak at, *c.* to attack. 'Our bull meadd at him full smack.'

Mak count on, *c.* to reckon on; to take into account.

Mak on, *c.* hurry on.

Mak on, *c.* to treat kindly; to encourage. 'Mak on him and he'll dea better.'

Mak out, *a.* to progress. 'How is he *makkan out*?'

Maks, *a.* kinds or sorts. *Tourist*: 'What kinds of fish are in your lakes?' *Guide*: 'O' *maks* amassst.'

Mak up till, *a.* to curry favour. 'Mak up till her man.'

Mallin, *c.* a dusting mop for the oven; an untidy woman.

Man, *a.* a conical pillar or pike of stones erected on the top of a mountain. 'Such cones are on the tops of all our mountains, and they are called *men*.'—*Cole-ridge*.

Man alive! **Mans!** exclamations of wonder or surprise. 'Mans! that's grand!'

Mander, *c.*, *n.* maunder; to talk confusedly.

Man-grown, *n.* a stick or tree flattened in growing is oval, and of the form of the body of a man.

Mank, *n.* to noddle with the head.

Man-keen, *a.* a bull or cow given to attack people is *man-keen*.

Manner, *c.*, **Mainer**, *n.* manure.

Mannishment, *a.* manures applied to land.

- Man on**, *g.* to encourage; to urge. 'They *man't* their dogs on to feight.'
- Mant**, *n.* to stutter.
- Man thy sel**! *g.* act like a man.
- Man trap**, *c.* a green bog.
- Mappen**, **Map'm**, *c., s.w.* may happen; may hap. '*Mappem* I may.' — Gibson's *Läal Dinah Grayson*.
- Markin' iron**, *c.* a branding-iron for marking tools or horns of cattle, &c.
- Marra**, *g.* to match; a partner; an equal; marrow.
- Marraless**, *g.* not alike; not having a partner.
- Marras**, *g.* two alike.
- Marra to bran**, *g.* much alike; a match for; equal to.
- Marry**, *c.* verily. '*Marry* dud ha'—verily he did.
- Marry come up**! an interjection sometimes used on the receipt of ridiculous news.
- Mart'nmas**, *c., s.w.*, **Martilemas**, **Mairtenmas**, *n.* Martinmas.
- Marvel**, *c.* marble.
- Mash**, *c.* mess; to bruise; to crush.
- Mass**, *c.*, **Maak**, *n.* to infuse. '*Mass t' tea*, Biddy.'
- Masselton batch**, *c.* a sack of mixed grain ready for being ground.
- Mastel**, *c.* a patch or border of an arable field never ploughed.
- Mastia**, **Masty**, *g.* mastiff.
- Matter**, *g.* an undefined number. 'A *matter* o' twenty or mair.'
- Matter**, *c.* esteem. 'What tou's seünn left te pleass?' 'Ey, I dud n't *matter t* much.'
- Matterable**, *c.* of consequence; important. 'What he does is n't *matterable*.'
- Matterfangled**, *n.w.* in incipient dotage.
- Matterless**, *g.* unimportant.
- Matters**, *g.* 'nea girt *matters*'—nothing to boast of.
- Matty**, *c.* the mark to pitch to.
- Mawk midge**, *n.* the flesh-fly or blue-bottle.
- Mawn (or Man)**, a rock or stone.
- Mayzel**, *c., s.w.*, **Maze**, *n.* to stupify.
- Mayzlin'**, *g.* a simpleton.
- Meakk on**, *g.* to be kind to; make on; go on.
- Meakk out**, *g.* to progress. 'How is he *meakkan' out*?'
- Meall o' milk**, *g.* the milk given by a cow at one milking.
- Meally mouth't**, *g.* using soft words hypocritically; also applied to a soft spoken person; a bay or brown horse having a light-coloured muzzle.
- Mean-field**, *c.* a field in which the several shares or ownerships are known by meer-stones or other boundary marks.
- Meat-heall**, *c., n.*, **Meeat-heall**, *s.w.* healthy; having a regular appetite.
- Mebby**, *g.* it may be.
- Med**, **Mud**, *c., s.w.*, **Meeght**, **Meet**, *n.* might.
- Med n't**, **Mud n't**, *c., s.w.*, **Meeght n't**, *n.* might not.
- Meeda**, *c., n.*, **Midda**, *s.w.* meadow.
- Meen**, *c.* to moan; bemoan. A horse walking lame is said to *meen* the lame foot.
- Meerish**, *g.* effeminate.
- Meer-stan**, *g.* a landmark of stone.
- Meety**, **Meeghty**, *n.* mighty. This word is nearly obsolete.

Meg-wi'-many-feet, c., **Meg-wi'-many-teasm**, s.w. the creeping crowfoot plant—*Ranunculus repens*.

Mekkin, **Seggin**, c., s.w. the yellow flag—*Iris Pseudacorus*.

Mel, c. a conical but not peaked hill standing alone, as *Melfell*, *Melbrek*, &c.

Melder, g. the quantity of meal ground at one time.

Meldoor, c. a door put together with knobbed wooden pegs. In the east of the county the *mel-deurs* are the double doors enclosing the farm yard.

Mel-heedit, c. large and square headed.

Mell, c. meddle. 'He'll nowder *mell* nor mak'—he will not interfere.

Mell, g. a mallet; the last cut of corn in the harvest field. This last cut is commonly platted, enclosing a large apple, and hung up in the farm kitchen till Christmas day, when the corn is given to the best cow, and the apple to the oldest servant on the farm.

Mel scope, x. a confirmed dunce; a dulbert.

Mel supper. See **Kern supper**.

'Mends, g. amends. 'He's at t' height of his *'mends*'—nothing more to be given or had.

Meng, n. to renew.

'Here, lanleadly, some mair shwort ceaks,

An' *meng* us up thar glasses.'

Stagg's *Rosley Fair*.

Mennom, c. minnow.

Menny, c., **Manny**, s.w., **Monny**, n. many.

Mense, g. propriety, decency, decorum.

Menseful, g. hospitable, generous, liberal. 'A *menseful* swort of a body.' *Contra*—'a *menseless* greedy gut.'

Merrybegot, g. a bastard.

Merryneet. See **Murryneet**.

Meaher, n.w. a contraction of Messenger.

Mess, g. confusion. 'He has meadd a *mess* on 't!'

'**Mess!** **Amess!** **Mex!** **Amex!** g. oaths or affirmations.

Meset, x. a toy-dog; a term of reproach to an untidy child.

Met, mete or measure. Formerly a measure of two bushels Winchester.

Metlam sworn, c. a toll of corn paid by certain lands, and measured by the lord of the manor's officers in what is called the *Metlam* pock.

Mehnn, c., n., **Möcan**, s.w. the moon. Persons subject to great variations of temper are said to be 'owder at t' *meinn*, or t' *mid-din*' still.'

Meuthy weather, x. mild and damp weather.

Meutt ho', g. moot hall. A town hall, as formerly at Keswick, Cockermouth, &c.

Mew, g. mowed.

Mew, Moo, g. a mow of corn or hay.

Mewburnt, c., **Mewbrunt**, n. and x. overheated in the mow or stack.

Mewstead, c., n., **Mawwstead**, s.w. a place where a mow stands; a mow.

Mewtle, c. the cow and ewe *mewtle* when yearning over their newly-dropped young, and uttering a low sound of fondness.

Mickle, g., Muckle, n., Mitch, s.w. much. Micel or Mikel, we use for it in the south parts of England the Spanish word Much. —*Verstegan. Muckel.—Spencer.*

Mickle what, c. much the same. 'How's mudder?' 'Mickle what, she's parlish feckless.'

Middin' sump, Middin pant, s.w., n. a sumph, or pool supplied by the drainage of the dung-heap.

Middlin', g. middling; only middling. 'How are you?' 'I's gaily weel to-day, but I was nobbet varra middlin' yesterday.*

Milker, g. a cow that gives plenty of milk is a 'top milker.'

Milk hannel, c. a larger pail into which the milk cans are emptied by the milkers.

Milkin' hill, c. a dry and slightly elevated open place near the farmhouse, where the cows were milked formerly while standing loose. The name is still common in some of the central parishes.

Milkin' ring, c. a circle of overhanging trees or bushes, usually of holly, within which the cows were milked in hot weather. There is a ring at Causeway Foot, near Keswick, 1858, &c.

Milkin' side, g. the side on which the milker sits with the right elbow towards the cow's head.

Milkness, c. a dairy of cows and their produce. 'We've a girt milkness this year' (or t' year).

Millsucken, g. bound by tenure to carry corn to be ground at the manorial mill.

* When the late Dr. John Dalton was introduced at Court, King Wm. IV. asked him how matters were going on at Manchester. The Doctor, a Cumberland man, replied—'Very middlin', I think.'

Milly thoom, Miller's thumb, c. the willow wren.

Mimps, c. to talk primly and mincingly.

Min, g. man. Only pronounced so when speaking familiarly or with contempt. 'Thou's nea girt things, min.'

Mind, c., s.w., Meynd, n.w. remember. 'Mind and think on.' 'He duz n't mind'—he does not care.

Mind, g. inclination. 'I've a reet good mind to gang an' tell them.'

Mirk, Murk, g. dark. A farm in Bassenthwaite is called *Murkholme*.

Miscanter, c. to miscarry; a defeat, mishap.

Mis-co', c. to mis-call or mis-name; to verbally abuse.

Mis-leer't, n.w. led astray.

Mis-lest, g. molest.

Mislikken, n. to compare disrespectfully; to neglect or forget. 'Divvent mislikken noo.'

Mis-may, c., Mis-mave, n. This term is used negatively to express absence of fear. 'Our cowl met t' soldiers and nivver mis-may't his sel.'

Mistal, c. cow-house.

Mistal heck, c. in old times the farm-house was built adjoining the cow-house or mistal, with a passage between them. The doorway opening from this passage into the cow-house was fitted with a half-door or *mistal heck*. A few buildings of this kind still remain, 1877.

Miter, g. to waste; to crumble away from age.

Mittens, Mits, g. woollen gloves

- or bags for the hands. See **Pwok mittens**.
- Mizzle**, c., **Hadder**, n. small rain. See **Hadder**.
- Moam**, c. mellow, soft.
- Moatster**, c., **Maatster**, s.w. maltster; a maker of malt.
- Moilin**, c. a silly fellow.
- Moithy**, e. moist.
- Moke**, c., **Maak**, s.w., n. maggot. See **Whicks**.
- Molligrubs**, c. bad temper; imaginary ailments; in the sulks. 'She's in t' *molligrubs* to-day.'
- Moold**, c., **Māwld**, s.w. to cast in a mould.
- Mooldi't cannels**, c. mould candles.
- Moose**, c., n., **Mōoas**, **Māwse**, s.w. mouse.
- Moot**, c., n. moult, and n. to mention.
- Mooter**, c., n. multure, mill toll.
- Moppet**, g. a pet.
- 'I hed a laal *moppet* I pot in my pocket,
And fed it wi' corn and hay;
Theer com a Scotch pedder and swore he wad wed her,
And stole my laal *moppet* away.
Through the kirk yard she ran, she ran;
O'er the broad watter she swam, she swam;
And o' the last winter I lost my laal twinter,
And than she com heamm wi' lamb, wi' lamb.'
- Old Nursery Rhyme.*
- Moresby Ho' fwok**, c. people of quality; court cards.
- Mort**, c., **Mwort**, n. a great quantity. 'A *mort* o' fine things.'
- al**, e. very. An indefinite term, as, 'mortal lang,' 'mortal short.' Also used to give force to an expression.
- Moss crops**, c. the flowering stems of *Eriophorum vaginatum*.
- Moss-watter ceakk**, n. a cake made of oatmeal, with butter, lard, cream, or other shortening material. The inappropriate name would seem to have been given by way of abating the idea of extravagance.
- Moss wythan**, n.w. the aromatic shrub *Myrica gale*.
- Mote heartit**, c. timid, cowardly.
- Moty sun**, n.e. sunbeams shining through an aperture exhibit the atoms of dust floating, and this appearance is called a *moty sun*.
- Mouth pwok**, g. a horse's nose-bag.
- Mowdywarp**, c., s.w., **Mowdywark**, n. the mole.
- Moyder't**, c., n. bewildered, confused. 'He gat *moyder't* in a snow storm and torfer't.'
- Much**, g. sometimes used to express doubt. 'It's *much* if he gangs at o' now.'
- Muck hack**, o. a three-toothed drag for drawing manure from the cart.
- Muck hots**, g. panniers for conveying manure on horseback, and n.e. heaps of muck or lime in the field.
- Muckment**, g. anything dirty. 'A heap o' *muckment*.'
- Muck wet** (wi' sweat), g. very wet; perspiring copiously.
- Mucky**, c. dirty, mean, cowardly.
- Mudder**, c., s.w., **Mither**, **Minny**, n. mother.
- Mug**, c. a small drinking-pot; the mouth.

- Muggy weather**, c. damp and misty.
- Mug sheep**, c. the white-faced breed from which the improved Leicester breed originated.
- Mull**, c. to crumble; peat-dust; anything crumbled.
- Mull**, c. confusion. 'He meadd a mull on 't.'
- Mull't yal**, c. ale mulled with eggs and spices to be drunk while hot.
- Mummel**, c. to speak low and indistinct; to mumble.
- Mump**, c. to sulk. 'I ken yer meanin' by yer mumpin'.'
- Mun**, g. must.
- Munge**, c., **Möonge**, n. to grumble in a low tone. 'Munjan' and creunan like a bull in a pet.'
- Munnet**, **Möon't**, c., **Möoat**, s.w., **Menna**, n. must not.
- Murk**, c. See **Mirk**.
- Murl**, c., n.e. to crumble with the fingers. 'As murly as a short caakk.'
- Murryneet**, **Merryneet**, g., **Tansy**,* n.e. a rustic merry-making to benefit a public-house.
- Mush**, c. to crush; dry refuse or crumbly matter.
- Mushamer**, c. mushroom.
- Musty**, c. sour-looking, gloomy.
- Mwornin'**, c., n.e., **Morrnin'**, s.w. morning.
- My sarty! My sartis!** exclamations of surprise.
- Myter**, c. to crumble or reduce to decay. Stone which decomposes by the action of the weather *myters* away.
- Nab**, c. to arrest; to catch suddenly.
- Naff**, **Nav**, g. the nave of a wheel.
- Nag**, c., s.w., **Naig**, n. a horse.
- Nap**, c. a slight blow.
- Napery**, c. the store of household linen.
- Nar**, g., **Ner**, n. near. 'To kirk the nar, to God more far.'—Spenser; *Shepherd's Kalendar*, July.
- Narder**, **När-er**, **Nearder**, g., and **Nerrer**, n. nearer, nearest.
- Nar gangan'**, c., s.w., **Nar gaan**, n. near going, miserly.
- Narvish**, g. nervous.
- Nash**, **Nashy**, c., s.w., **Nesh**, n. fragile, brittle, tender.
- Nastment**, e. filth, nastiness.
- Nater**, g. nature; human feeling or commiseration. 'He hes n't a bit o' nater for nowder dog nor man.'
- Natterable**, c., n. natural.
- Nattle**, **Knattle**, g. to make a light and quick knocking. 'He knattel't at t' window and she gev a knattle on t' flags wid her heel.'
- Natty**, c. neat.
- Nayber row**, c., s.w., **Nyber row**, n. neighbourhood; alike with neighbours or others.
- Nayder dee nor dowe**, g. in a doubtful way of recovery.
- Nayder**, **Nowder**, **Nyder**, g. neither. *Chaucer*, nowther.
- Nay say**, g. refusal, denial.
- Nay than!** an exclamation of wonder, or doubt, or sympathy.
- Nea girt cracks**, **Nea girt things**, c., s.w. nothing to boast of.
- Nea**, **Neah**, c., s.w., **Neäa**, s.w., **Näa**, **Nee**, n. no, nay.
- Near hand**, g. near to. 'If you gang near hand yon dog it'll bite.'
- Neb**, g. the bill of a bird; nose;

* Sullivan.

- peak of a cap; projecting hill; end, &c.
- Neck't**, c. broken-necked.
- Nedder't**, c., **Nither't**, n. withered; not in a thriving state.
- Need-fire**, g. fire originated by the friction of wood and carried quickly from house to house, for the purpose of passing cattle through the smoke as a preventive of murrain and other epidemics. In use so late as about 1841.
- Neef**, c., **Nēeaf**, s.w., **Neeve**, n. the clenched fist.
- Neer ak**, c. never mind. Ray says, 'To rack or reck,' to care, never rack you, i. e. take you no thought or care. In that case it should be '*ne rack*,' never care, never care.
- Ne'er do weel**, g. a graceless person who never does well.
- Neers**, g. kidneys of beasts.
- Neest**, n. nighest, next.
- Neet**, c., s.w., **Neeght**, n. night.
- Neevy nack**, g. a boyish mode of casting lots. The boy says—'*Neevy neevy nack*, Whether hand will ta tack—*T topmer or t' lowmer?*'
- Neeze**, g. sneeze.
- Ner**, g. nor, than. 'My *meer* can trot faster *ner* thine.'
- Nesale**, g. nestle. '*Nes'lan*' abed till neunn.'
- Nettle keall**, c. a wholesome broth made with young nettles in place of vegetables.
- Neukk**, c., n., **Nēeak**, s.w. nook, corner.
- n**, c., n., **Nēean**, s.w. noon, n-time,
- l't**, g. bewildered; con- through excessive drink-
- Newdles**, **Newdlin'**, g. a trifling, silly person.
- Newe**, s.w. new—pronounced quickly *nay-oo*. In some parts *nu*.
- Nichol**, c., n., **Nicka'**, s.w. Nicholas. '*Nicka* Stib'nson.'
- Nicker**, s.w. to laugh in an undertone; n. to neigh; to laugh loudly.
- Nick't at heed**, g. rendered temporarily foolish or idiotic.
- Niggarta**, c., **Neegars**, n. upright cast-iron plates used for contracting the fire-place; and *Niggart* plates, sheet-iron plates between the *niggarts* and the hobs.
- Niggel't**, c. bothered, annoyed.
- Nigler**, c. a busy, industrious person or animal.
- Nim**, c. to walk or run with short and quick steps.
- Ningnang**, g. a silly person.
- Ninnyhammer**, c. a foolish person.
- Nip**, g. to pinch with the nails; a minute quantity.
- Nip up**, c. to pilfer; to pick up quickly.
- Nitch**, n. gang, family, or set. 'They're a bad *nitch*, the heall lot o' them.'
- Nivver let on**, **Nivver let wit**, g. take no notice.
- Nob**, **Nobby**, c. childish terms for the nose.
- Nobbet**, g. nothing but; only.
- Nockles**, g. knuckles.
- Noddle**, c. the head; to nod.
- Noddy**, E. a game at cards near akin to cribbage.
- Nog**, c., s.w. a handle to fix on the shaft of a scythe.
- Noggin**, g. the eighth of a quart measure.

- Noggy**, *n.* coarse thread; **Noggy-wife**, a maker of coarse thread.
- Nop**, *c.* to crop; to nip the ends off gooseberries, &c.
- Nope**, *c.* to strike on the head.
- Noppy**, *c.* tidy, neat. 'Ey, a varra *noppy* laal body.'
- Norrat**, *g.* a noisy conversation; great noise; oration.
- Nottable**, *g.* clever at trifling manipulations.
- Nought at dowe**, *c.* not over good; nothing of importance. See **Dowe**.
- Nought in a manner**, *g.* not much.
- Nought o' t' swort**, *g.* nothing of the sort or kind; not true.
- Nought to crack on**, *g.* nothing to boast of.
- Nowder, Nayder**, *g.* neither.
- Nows and thans**, *g.* at odd times; now and then.
- Nowt**, *n.* cattle. 'Tam, gan' an' fodder the *nowt*, my man.'
- Nowtfit oil**, *g.* oil obtained from the feet of cattle by boiling.
- Nub, Nudge**, *g.* to jog secretly and draw attention.
- Nuckel't, Newkel't**, *g.* newly calved.
- Num**, *g.* benumbed, clumsy.
- Num chance**, *g.* luck and not skill. 'He dud varra weel, bit it was o' *num chance*.'
- Num luck**, *g.* by chance and not by ability.
- Num thooms**, *g.* a clumsy person; an indifferent workman.
- Nunty**, *n.* formal, old-fashioned, shabby. Applied to female dress only.
- Nut**, *c., Nit*, *s.w.* not.
- Nut i' shaft for**, *c., s.w.* unable to accomplish it.
- Nut reet, Nut varra reet, Nut o' theer**, *g.* idiotic.
- Nut to ride a watter on**, *c.* not to be depended upon. Some saddle-horses have a propensity to lie down in crossing the water of a ford—seemingly with a view to get rid of their riders, or because they are seized with colic; and such are 'not to ride *watter's on*.'
- Nwote**, *g.* note; the period when a cow is due to calve. 'She'll be up at her *nwote* at April day.'
- Nwotion**, *g.* notion, idea. 'Our lad hes a *nwotion* o' gangan' to t' sea.'
- Nyfel**, *g.* to pilfer or take by retail.
- O', c., Aā**, *s.w., n.* all, of.
- Oa, Oan**, *c., Aā*, *s.w., n.* owe, own. 'Who *oa's* this?'
- Oaf**, *c.* a blockhead; an idiot. 'Some silly brainless calf, That understands things by the half, Says that the fairy left the *aulf*, And took away the other.' *Drayton*.
- Oald**, *c., Aād, Aāld*, *s.w., Oāl', Aāl'*, *n.* old.
- Oald bat**, *c., n.* the usual state or condition.
- Oald fashin't**, *g.*, and **Oalfarrant**, *n.* sly, sagacious, precocious, old-fashioned.
- Oaldfwok's neet**, *c.* In the country married people assemble on some appointed evening, soon after Christmas, at the principal inn in the parish, to partake of a roast beef and sweet pie supper, and to enjoy themselves with dancing, and formerly cards; to be succeeded in a night or two by a similar meeting of young people, called the *young fwok's*

net: at both of which considerable sums are spent.

Oaldfwok's Setterday, c. on the first Saturday in the year the country people assemble at their respective waist-houses, or inns, at Keswick; the heads of the houses taking their wives, or sometimes a daughter, to dine and make merry in the evening with other friends, for the benefit of the house.

Oald man, n. a game among schoolboys.

Oald shoe, g. The old custom of propitiating good luck by throwing an old shoe after a person or wedding-party is still occasionally in use.

Oald standards, g. old residents.

Oan, g. own, to visit. 'Ye niver oan us now.'

O' as yan, g. all the same.

Obstropolus, c. unruly, turbulent, obstreperous.

Odments, c. scraps; odds and ends; things worthless, &c.

Ods, n. 'What *ods*?'—what difference does it make? what does it matter?

Offal, g. a butcher's term for wealth. 'Hes he *offal* t weel?'—Has he cut up well for inside fat?

Off an' on, g. uncertain, vacillating, therabouts. 'When's Jwon to come heamm?' 'Off an' on about May day.'

Offcome, c. result.

Off his bat, g. out of health.

Offish, g. office.

Offskeum, c. the refuse; the worst; the offscourings.

Of, c. off or farther side. Used in the boundary roll of Aspatia.

Oil o' hezzel, c. a sound drubbing.

Okart, c., n., **Aakart**, s.w. awkward.

Olas, c., **Aalas**, s.w., **Aälwas**, **Aywas**, **O'geats**, n. always.

Omas, c., **Aämas**, n. **almas**. In former times a handful of oatmeal or a slice of barley bread; and in later times a halfpenny or a penny.

Ome, c., **Emmal**, n. the elm-tree.

On, g. upon. 'A mossidge is a sair on-lig on a house.'

Onderhand, c. undersized. 'A laal *onderhand* creter.'

Ondermer, a. the one under the other.

Onder set, c. to support a wall by building below its foundation.

On lig, g. an oppressive and continuous charge. See **On**.

Onny, c., n. any. (Little used in c.)

Ons, c. puts on. 'I *ons* wi' my cwoat and off to wark.'

Onstead, c., n., **Onsett**, n.e. farmhouse and outbuildings, homestead.

Onta, g. upon, unto, on to.

Oo', Woo', c., n., **Ooa**, s.w. wool.

'Tar-ry *woo'*, tar-ry *woo'*,

Tar-ry *woo'* is ill to spin:

Card it weel, card it weel,

Card it weel ere you begin,' &c.

Old Song.

Oamer, c., **Hoemer**, n. shade; to shade.

Oor side, c., n. our part of the country.

Oor wife, c., n. my wife. Seldom heard.

Oot! Hoot! exclamations of unbelief. 'Hoot! it was noa sek things.'

Oot, Out, c. When it was customary for the bowl of peddish to be placed on the table, and the

- family to sit around and each use his spoon, a rule prevailed that if any lot three drops and a long slatter fall on the board, he was 'out,' and could not come again.
- Oot at t' elbas**, g. in declining circumstances.
- Oot bye**, n. not far off.
- Ootener**, c., n., and e. a stranger or new-comer.
- Ootfield land**, c. land enclosed at a later period than the infield land, and generally inferior.
- Ootgang**, g. a narrow strip of land connecting the common with the farm-yard or village.
- Ootin'**, c., n. **Awtin**, s.w. a pleasure jaunt.
- Oot liggers**, g. cattle not housed during winter.
- Oot o' cue**, c., n. out of health; not in good humour.
- Oot o' geatt**, c., n. out of the way; stand by.
- Oot o' teunn**, g. partly offended; dispirited.
- Oot o' t' way**, c., n. uncommon, exorbitant.
- Oot ower**, n.e. across the country.
- Oot powl't**, c. beat, defeated.
- Oot-rake**, n.e. a free way or *rake* for sheep from the enclosures to the common.
- Oot ray**, c., n. to exceed propriety. *Outragen*, to grow outrageous.—*Chaucer*, *C. T.* 8519.
- Oot shot**, g. a projection of an upper story or window in an old house, or of a wall or fence.
- Oot side**, g. at the most. 'He's nobbet six feütt hee at t' oot side.'
- Ootwart**, g. dissipated, ill-conducted.
- Ootweels**, c., n. outcasts, refuse.
- Outwell*, to discharge.—*Spenser*, *F. Q. i. l. 21.*
- Oppen gowan**, c. the marsh marigold—*Caltha palustris*.
- Oppen, Op'n, Op'm**, g. open. 'Is t' winda op'm?'
- Or, Er**, g. are. 'Er ye finely?'
- Orchat**, c., s.w., **Worchat**, **Applegarth**, n. orchard.
- O'riddy**, c., **Aariddy**, s.w., **O'ruddy**, n. already.
- Orndinner**, n. a lunch. — *Brockett*. Not in use of late years.
- Orts, Worts**, c., **Wots**, e. the refuse of fodder left by cattle.
- O'tha**, g. of thee; on thee.
- O'that**, c. all that; more of the same nature. 'She fand it varra sweet an' good an o'that.'
- Other-guess**, n. of another kind.
- Other-some**, c., s.w. other, some other. 'Some flowers is blue, and other-some yallow.'
- Ought-like**, c. appropriate, anything like.
- Owder, Ayder**, g. either.
- Owerance**, g. guidance, governance, superintendence.
- Ower by**, n. over the way.
- Owergit, Owertak**, c., s.w., **Owercassen**, n. overcast.
- Ower lap**, c. an encroachment by the sheep of a flock or parish on the common of another.
- Ower year**, c. belonging to a second year. 'You have a fine pig there, Betty.' 'Ey, it's a ower year swine. It was seah whiet, poor thing, 'at I pity't to kill't last year.'
- Ows**, n., **Aüs**, s.w. owns. 'Who ows (or aüs) tis?'
- Owsen**, g. oxen.
- Owts**, c., n. 'Is 't owts of a good 'un?' Is it a pretty good one?'

- This word is commonly used as an interrogatory. 'Hes ta gitten *outs* o' fish to-day?' 'Nay, nought 'at is *out*'—or, not many.
- Oxters**, *g.* armpits.
- Pack**, *g.* be off; go away. 'If thou does n't mind thy wark I'll send thee a-*packin'*, an' sehn teah.'
- Pack**, *N.* tame—spoken of animals.
- Packs**, *g.* heavy clouds; thunder-clouds. 'T' sky's *packy* to-day, and like thunner.'
- Pad**, *g.* a kind of saddle for carrying two. It was made of canvas or carpeting, and used with or without stirrups. Now (1877) superseded by light vehicles. Farmers' wives had many miles to ride to market on pads, in all weathers, and could not go quicker than a horse could walk, lest the eggs were smashed in the basket, or the butter-pounds disfigured in the butter-kits.
- Paddick rud or rid**, *N.* the spawn of frogs and toads.
- Paddock**, **Paddick**, *N.* the frog and toad.
- Paddock steulls**, *c., N.* all non-edible fungi.
- Pad-saddle**, *c.* a composite article between pad and saddle—now out of use.
- Pad the hoof**, *g.* to go on foot.
- Pag't**, *c.* laden, full. 'Pag't wi' dirt.'
- Paiks**, *g.* a boyish term for a thrashing.
- Pain beuk**, *E.* a register of pains and penalties in manorial courts.
- Palterly**, *c.* paltry.
- Pan an' speunn**, *c.* When a child or young animal is brought up without being suckled, it is reared by the aid of a pan to warm the milk, and a spoon to be fed with.
- Pang't**, *c.* quite full.
- Pankeakk Tuesday**, *c.* Shrove Tuesday; on which day pancakes are provided for dinner.
- Pan on wid**, **Pan on togidder**, *g.* to associate; to pair—query, from cooking in or eating from the same pan.
- Pant**, *g.* a sump.
- Par**, *c., s.w.* pair—sounded short, as in *pat*.
- Pare**, *c.* to diminish. A cow *pares* in milk when the quantity yielded grows daily less.
- Parfet**, *g.*, and **Perfit**, *N.* perfect. 'He was a veray *parfit* gentil knight.'—*Chaucer, Prof.* 72.
- Parin' speadd**, *g.* a breast-plough.
- Parlish**, *c., s.w.* wonderful, extraordinary, parlous. 'A *parlous* boy: go to, you are too shrewd.'—*King Rich. III.*
- Parral**, *g.* peril. 'It's at te *paral* to strike.'
- Parrock**, *c.* a small enclosure near the house a little larger than a Garth and smaller than a Croft.—*Sax.*
- Partles**, *c.* the globular droppings of sheep.
- Pash**, *c., N.* 'wet as *pash*'—very wet. 'A *pashan* shower'—a heavy and sudden shower. 'Rotten as *pash*'—entirely rotten. There is a distinction between a *pash* and a splash of rain. 'Here's a wet day, John.' 'Ey, it dizzles an' dozzles an' duz.' 'Will it continue?' 'Nay, it may be a bit of a splash, bit it will n't be a girt *pash*.'
- Pasture**, *N.W.* In the north-west of the county the open commons were all distinguished by this term, and the lands since

- inclosed from the commons still retain the name. In other parts they were called commons, moors, or fells.
- Pat**, *a.* fit, correct, suitable.
- Patter**, *a.* to beat quickly. 'It *patters* and rains.'
- Patterin hole**, *c.* a deep fissure in the rock at St. Bees head, where a stone thrown in can be heard *pattering* as it descends.
- Pattle**, *c.* a scraper for the wooden mouldboard of a plough.
- Paw**, *c.* the hand—and especially if dirty. 'Keep yer dirty *paws* off.'
- Paw heeds**, *N.E.* tadpoles.
- Pawky**, *x.* too familiar; sly.
- Pawt**, *x.* to walk heavily.
- Paww**, *a.* to kick when in the last extremity. 'It'll niver *paww* mair.'
- Pay**, *a.* to beat.
- Paze**, **Baze**, *a.* to prize, or force, or lift with a lever.
- Peakle**, *c.* to tread or walk silently.
- Peann**, *c.* 'O' in a *peinn*—thick set with weeds, &c. A sheep is o' in a *peann* when its fleece is matted or felted with scab.
- Pearch**, *a.* pierce. 'It's a *pearch-an* cold wind, this!'
- Peart**, *a.* pert.
- Peass eggs**, *a.* dyed eggs at Easter time.
- Peat hee**, *c.* the height of a peat; about knee height.
- Peat mull**, *c.* **Peat coom**, *x.* the dust and *débris* of peats.
- Peat skeill**, *s.w.* a house on the fell to store peats in.
- Peazx**, *c.* pace; a raised approach for horses to an upper floor.
- Pedder**, *a.* **Pether**, *x.* a pedlar; to attempt to fust an inferior article on a buyer. 'Do n't *pedder* that rubbish on me.'
- Pee**, *c.*, *s.w.* to shut one eye on taking aim.
- Pee in yer oan pok neukk**, *c.* mind your own business; see how it applies to yourself.
- Peek**, *c.*, **Pēak**, *s.w.*, **Peekle**, *x.* to pry into secret matters. 'He com *gloppan*' and *peekan*' into ivry corner.'
- 'Peel**, *c.*, *x.*, **Pēal**, *s.w.* appeal.
- Peel**, *a.* a baker's dough or bread-spade.
- Peel house**, *x.* a house of defence in the time of the border wars.
- Peenjan**, *x.* starving with cold.
- 'Peer**, *a.* appear.
- Peer**, *a.* pear; *x.* poor.
- Peesweep**, *x.*, **Taufet**, *c.* the lap-wing.
- Pee't**, *a.* having only one eye.
- Peg**, *a.* a thump; a child's tooth.
- Peg away**, *a.* go along; hurry on.
- Peggy nut**, *c.* a boyish game with nuts.
- Peggy white throat**, *c.* one of the willow wrens.
- Pegh**, *c.*, *x.* to pant with a stifled groan.
- Pelk**, **Whelk**, *c.* to beat.
- Pelter**, *c.*, *x.* a large one.
- Pennysom**, *a.* profitable by small items.
- Pennystans**, *c.*, *x.* stones used in pitching instead of pennies.
- Pensy**, *c.*, *x.* sickly; of weak appetite.
- Pentas**, *c.*, *s.w.* penthouse; a roof fixed to the side of a house. Common in the 18th century in farm-yards; scarce in the 19th.

Perlang, *N.* belong. 'Whee *perlangs* this?'

Pestle tail, *c.* a horse's tail denuded of hair.

Pettle, *c.* to occupy time over trifles.

Petty, *c.* a privy; a necessary.

Powder, *c.*, **Pewther**, *N.* pewter. Large dishes and dinner-plates of pewter succeeded wooden trenchers about the beginning of the 18th century, and were displaced by crockery early in the 19th century.

Pez, **Pays**, *c.*, **Pēaz**, *s.w.* peas.

Pez scodin', *c.* Grey peas when young are boiled in the pod and thrown on a riddle to drain. A cup containing butter is set in the midst, in which each person dips the end of the pod, and strips out the peas between the teeth, and the pods are applied to pelt each other with.

Piānnet, *c.* the peony plant.

Pick, *c.*, *N.* pitch; to lift with a pitchfork; to push. 'Ned *pick't* Joe ower.'

Pick, or **pitch dark**, *c.* entirely dark.

Pick at, *c.* to invite a quarrel. 'They're always *pickin'* at yan another.'

Pickle, *c.*, *E.* a grain of corn; a pinch; a small quantity.

Pickless, *c.* incompetent, feckless.

Picknichety, *N.* exact in small matters; neat in dress.

Picks, *c.* an old name for the diamond suit of cards.

Pick t' cofe, *c.* abortion in cows.

Picky, *E.* of weak appetite.

Piggin, *c.* a small wooden pail to hold about a quart, hooped

like a barrel and having a stave handle.

Pig in, *c.* to nestle close as pigs do. 'Come, barns, *pig in* to be wi' ya.'

Pike, *c.* the conical top of a mountain or hill; the peak; a pillar or high cairn erected on the top or point of a mountain; a large-sized haycock.

Pikelins, *c.* half-sized haycocks.

Pike-thank, **Pik-thank**, *c.* a slanderous mischief-maker.

Pile, *c.* a blade of grass. 'Theer is n't a *pile* o' girs on o' t' field.'

Piley, *c.* a white game-fowl having a few black or red feathers.

Pilgarlic, *c.* a simpleton; **Peel-garlic**, *N.* a tall, slender, and starved girl.

Pillion seat, *c.* a seat to fix behind the saddle for a female to ride on. Out of use since about 1830.

Pin, *c.* When the ewe gives much milk the excrement of the young lamb glues the tail down upon the anus and prevents all discharge. The lamb is then said to be *pin't* or *pinned*.

Pinchgut, *c.* a miserly person.

Pinch't, *c.* falling short. 'He'll be *pinch't* to git it done.'

Pinin' in t' belly, *c.* a depressing sensation in the bowels. 'It is n't t' gripes, it's a *pinin'*.'

Pinion tied, *c.* strong in opinion; obstinate.

Pinjy, *c.*, **Penjy**, *N.* of a complaining habit.

Pinnel, **Leck**, *c.* a hard subsoil of clay and gravel.

Pinner't, *c.* shrivelled, lean, starved.

Pin't into t' hard yerth, c. the grass cut off to the bare ground.

Pipe stoppel, c. a fragment of the tube of a tobacco-pipe—probably a corruption of pipe-stopper.

Pippin, g. pipe or seeds of the apple, &c.

Pissbeds, c. the flowers of the dandelion plant.

Pissmiers, **Pissmoors**, **Pissmudders**, c., **Pishmidders**, s. ants, *pissmires*.

Plack, s. a very small sum.

Plain as pike staff, g. very distinct and evident.

Plantin', g. plantation.

Plash, c. to trim the sides of a hedge.

Plat, c., s., plot; a line of hay ready for cocking; a broad ridge of land. s.e. to walk heavily.

Plate, c. to clinch; to rivet.

Plod, g. pleaded. 'He *pled* hard for his life.'

Ploen, **Ployn**, c., s., **Plēan**, s.w. to complain.

'Gret was the pittee for to here hem *pleine*.'—*Ch.*

Pleester, g. more pleased.

Plennets, s.w. abundance.

'Heavier now the tempest musters,
Down in *plennets* teems the rain;
Louder, aye, the whirlblast blusters,
Sweepin' o'er the spacious plain.'
Stagg's Return.

Plennish, g. to furnish a house or stock a farm.

Plutery, **Pluttery**, n.e. useless things; refuse. 'Rid away that *plutery*, Maggy.'

Pleazer, c., s.w., **Pleeshur**, **Pleaser**, n., **Plizzer**, n.w. pleasure.

Plies, c. the foldings of garments. 'We put on three *ply* o' flannin for a sare throat.'

Plimlan', c. the parish and village of Plumbland.

'Sec a seet as ne'er was seen,
Plimlan' church on Arkleby green.'
Old Rhyme.

Plivver, s. plover.

Plode, **Plote**, c. to wade through thick and thin.

Plodge, s. to plunge; to wade in water.

Plook, g., **Pleukk**, s. a pimple on the face.

Ploom, c. a plum. (Dying out.)

Plu' bote, c. timber to make a plough of, which the lord of the manor was bound to allow to his customary tenant.

Plu' co'er, c., s.w. the driver of each pair of plough oxen or horses in the last century, usually a lad or stout girl, whose duty it was to steer the animals, to keep them moving steadily, to turn them in at the ends, and to bear patiently the scowls and reproaches, and occasionally the cuffs, of the irritated ploughman, when his want of skill caused a blunder in his performance. Such mishaps being of frequent occurrence, deterred the youngsters from going out to '*co' t' plu*.'

One or two centuries back a full plough-team was called the '*lang ten*,' and was made up of ten individuals, viz. two pairs of long-horned oxen, one pair of horses or galloways, a ploughman, a person (often a woman) to hold down the beam, and two '*plu' co'ers*'—sometimes an eleventh to turn the tough ley furrow behind the plough with a spade. At that period seldom more than one man in a village or hamlet could guide a plough,

- and his attainments were consequently very important.
- Plu' pattle**, c. an instrument used to clear the soil from the plough-share.
- Plug**, c. to pluck; to pull.
- Plump**, c. to sink or fall quickly. 'He went *plump* down like a steann.'
- Pock arr't**, **Pock fret**, c., **Pock-err't**, n. marked by small-pox.
- Pod**, c. to poke.
- Poddinger**, c. corrupted from porringer—a coarse earthenware pot having a handle on one side.
- Poddish**, c., s.w., **Partridge**, **Parritch**, n. pottage of oatmeal—the usual breakfast and supper, with bread and cheese and milk, of the farm-servants over the greatest part of the county; and, till lately, of farmers and their families.
- Poddish kite**, c. a gluttonous child or youth. 'It's nut t' skin of a clap ceakk 'at'll sarra that *poddish kite*.'
- 'Pode**, c., **Apod**, s.w. uphold. 'Aa'l '*pode* ta it's true.'
- Podgy**, c. a short and fat person.
- Poik**, c. to steal when playing at marbles.
- Pomes**, c. the blossoms of the willow tribe.
- Poo**, **Pooan**, c. pull, pulling.
- Pooder**, c., **Pawwder**, s.w., **Poo-ther**, n. powder.
- Pooder**, c. hurry. 'Off he went in seo a *pooder*!'
- Pool**, c., **Poo**, s.w., **Peull**, n. a pool or dub.
- Peer**, c. lean; out of condition—ied to live stock.
ulled, pull it.
- Pop**, c. a dot.
- Pope**, c., **Paap**, s.w. to walk as in the dark—'*popan*' and *stopan*.'
- Poppinoddles**, c. a boyish term for a summer-set.
- Por**, c. poker.
- Poss**, c. 'O' in a *poss*'—saturated with liquid; n. to tread wet clothes, &c. 'She was *possan*' blankets in a tub.'
- Pot**, c., s.w., **Pat**, n. has put; did put.
- Pot boilin' day**, c. the day on which broth is made in the 'keall pot'—commonly Sunday in country places.
- Pote**, c., **Paat**, s.w. to paw with the feet; pawed.
- Pote**, g. to walk clumsily.
- Pot luck**, g. a friendly welcome to a share of what may happen to have been provided for the family.
- Pot metal**, c. cast-iron. See **Kessen metal**.
- Pottek**, c. pocket. Nearly out of use.
- Potter**, **Pottle**, c. to trifle; to work without effect.
- Pow-cat**, c. the foumart; a fungus which grows in hedges and has a very offensive smell, and 'stinks like a *pow-cat*'—the *Phallus impudicus* or Stinkhorn.
- Powe**, c. poll; the head. 'Dainty Davy, curly *powe*.'—*Old Song*.
- Powe**, c. a sump.
- Powe heads**, n.w. tadpoles.
- Power**, c. a great deal. 'It's done him a *power* o' good.'
- Powl**, c., n., **Powe**, s.w. a pole; to clip the hair off the head or *poll*.
- Powsowdy**, c. an ale-posset.

- Praytha, Pretha**, c. *prithae*; pray thee.
- Preen**, c. to comb and dress the hair.
- Preese, Priss**, c. to press; to importune. 'Now mak free and help yer sels.' 'Aa's warn ye we need na *preezin*.'
- Prial**, c. three of a sort.
- Prickers**, g. iron prongs to fix on the front of the grate to toast bread or frizzle sausages, &c., upon.
- Pricky back**, g. the stickleback or thornback fish.
- Pricky board**, n. When a person's means of living are exhausted he is at *pricky board*.
- Prig**, g. to beat down in bargaining; to pilfer.
- Prin, Preen**, n. a pin.
- Priss, Pruss, Prush**, c., s.w., **Frudge**, n. to press.
- Prize**, c. to raise by lever power.
- Prod**, g. a thorn or splinter.
- Prod, Proddle, Prowk**, g. to poke with the end of a stick, &c.; to stir up.
- Proffer**, g. offer; a tender of services. 'He *proffer*'t to help us.'
- Prog, Proag**, c. provender to be eaten in the field.
- Proud**, g. luxuriant—applied to rank vegetation.
- Providance**, c. a providing of victuals, &c.
- Pry**, c. a very short bluish grass, and difficult to catch with the scythe; a *Carex*. 'Yon field grows nought bit bent and *pry*.'
- Pubble**, c. plump. Grain well fed is 'pubble as a partridge.'
- Pucker**, c. alarm, flutter. 'In a sad *pucker*.'
- Pucker't**, g. drawn together like the mouth of a purse.
- Puddin' pwoke**, g. made of a 'harden bag and a hemp string.'
- Pult**, c. a fat and lazy cat or woman. 'A girt fat *pult*.'
- Pum**, c. to pummel or beat.
- Pummer**, g. anything large.
- Pund**, c., **Pawwnd**, s.w., **Pun**, n. pound.
- Punder**, c. to crowd; to incommode by crowding. 'They nivver git a sidement meadd, and they're o' *punder*'t up still.'
- Pund o' mair weight**, c. a rough play among boys, adding their weight one upon another, and all upon the one at the bottom.
- Punfoald**, c., s.w., **Punfaal**, n. pinfold.
- Punsh**, g. to kick with the foot.
- Purchis**, c. purchase; the mechanical advantage of a lift or pull. 'He'll nivver git it up, because he can n't git a *purchis* at it.'
- Purdy**, c. a short and thickset person.
- Pursy**, g. broken-winded; asthmatic.
- Put**, c. to butt with the head.
- Put on!** g. hurry on; go quick; to tease; to take advantage of.
- Put out**, g. ashamed, troubled, extinguished. 'Nelly was sair *put out* about it.'
- Putten**, g. put. 'He's *putten* his clogs on.'
- Puttin' on**, g. a temporary substitute.
- Puttin' through**, g. severe examination; a righting up.

- Put tul't**, *g.* obliged to use expedients. 'He's gaily sare *putten tul't* to git a leevin.'
- Putty cow**, *c.* a cow given to attack people.
- Pwoke**, *g.* a poke; a bag. 'Niver buy a pig in a *pwoke*'—examine first; take nothing on trust.
- Pwok mittens**, *c.* gloves knit without the fingers being divided.
- Pwok't**, *c.* Sheep tainted with rot or consumption often exhibit the symptom of a poke or bag under the jaws.
- Pwort**, *N.W. port.* 'Ey, Mary-*pwort*.'
- Pwosy**, *g.* a nosegay; posy; a flower.
- Pyannet**, *c., n.* the peony plant.
- Pyat**, *g.* the magpie.
- Queen cat**, *n.* a female cat.
- Queerly**, *c.* odd. 'A rayder *queerly* swort of a chap.'
- Quern**, *g.* an ancient hand-mill of stone.
- Quern, Kern**, *g.* to shout a *quern*. The shout of rejoicing or thankfulness raised in the field when the last of the crop is cut.
- Quest**, *c.* the early morning search for a hare by the scent of the hounds. 'Jwon Peel *questit* a hare up Skiddaw side and pot her off beside t' man.'
- Quilt**, *c.* to beat.
- Quishin, Whishin**, *g.* cushion.
- 'Quittance**, *g.* receipt or acquittance. 'Aa'll nit pay without a *'quittance*.'
- Rabblement**, *c.* the dregs of the people; rabble.
- Rack and manger**, *c.* 'He's at *rack and manger* now'—on plenty.
- Rackle**, *c.* rash, unruly, incautious.
- Raff**, *c.* an idle fellow.
- Raffish**, *c.* of idle habits.
- Raft**, *c.* a large concourse. 'A *raft* o' fwok.'
- Rag**, *g.* to rate; to scold; to reproach.
- Rag, Rime**, *c.* hoar-frost.
- Rageous**, *c., n.* outrageous.
- Raggabrash**, *g.* low people; vagabonds.
- Raggelt**, *c.* an active young person of bad conduct. 'An ill *raggelt* of a thing.'
- Raggy nwos'd**, *c.* a sheep having a grey face and a lighter shade of muzzle resembling hoar-frost. These are favourite marks on the Herdwick breed of the county.
- Rain knots**, *c.* a scurf which collects in lumps among the hair on the skin of a lean, outlying horse.
- Raiser**, *c.* an addition to a beehive put in beneath.
- Rake, Reakk**, *g.* a journey. 'He's teann a *rake* ower to Kendal.'
- Rake**, *c.* a mountain track across a steep; to follow in line as sheep do.
- Rakes**, *c.* lines of white foam on lakes often noticed previous to a storm.
- Rake steel**, *c., s.w.*, **Rake shank**, *n.* the handle of a rake. 'But that tale is not worth a *rake-stele*.'—*Ch. C. T.* 6531.
- Rakkeps**, *c.* a game among boys.
- Rakkle**, *g.* heedless, rash. 'O! *rakel* honde, to do so foule a mis.'—*Chaucer, C. T.* 17227.
- Ram**, *g., s.w.* a strong fetid smell. 'As *ram* as a fox.'

- Ram**, G. to rush; to use force. 'Ram at it!' to butt.
- Ramman, Rammer**, G. 'A ramman girt an'—a very large one. 'It is a rammer!'
- Rammel**, G. ramble.
- Rammel sleätt**, C. a very coarse kind of slate.
- Ramp, Wrap**, C. a sprain or twist; to sprain. 'He ramp't his ankle at t' feütt bo' laik.'
- Ramps**, C. wild broad-leaved garlic—*Allium ursinum*. Cows occasionally eat of this plant and their milk acquires an onion flavour.
- Ramshackle**, N. rude and vulgar. An old writer says of the Bworder (horse) Cowpers (to use their own words), their manners are more ramshackle than the rest of the Cumbrians.
- Randi't**, C. streaked. This form is applied to butter when of two colours.
- Randy**, C. a termagant.
- Rank**, G. close together; numerous. 'As rank as mice in a meal kist.'
- Rannel tree**, C., **Rannel boke**, **Gally boke**, N. the beam on which the chimney-crook hangs. 'T' rattans ran on t' rannel tree.'—*Old Song*.
- Rannigal**, C., N. a masterful child or animal.
- Ranty**, C. riotous; in high spirits; in a towering passion.
- Rap ho'penny**, C. a halfpenny worn smooth; a counterfeit.
- Rap on t' knockles**, G. to snub; to control sharply.
- Rap out**, C. to speak with rapidity. 'He rap't out his ugly woaths as fast as a hen could pick.'
- Rappak**, C. a pet name for an unruly child.
- Rapscallion**, G. a worthless, ill-mannered fellow.
- Rap't**, C. a ragged sheep is rap't—qy. unwrapped.
- Rash**, C. brisk.
- Rasher**, C. a slice of bacon.
- Rashleets**, C., S.W., **Reshleets**, N. rushlights.
- Ratch**, G. to ramble; to ransack vigorously. 'Ratchan' about like a hungry hound.'
- Ratch**, G. a white streak down the face of a horse.
- Rate**, G. to whiten by bleaching on the grass.
- Rattan**, G. rat.
- Rattan tails**, C. the seed stems of the broad-leaved plantain—*Plantago major*.
- Rawwl**, C. to grumble; to be quarrelsome.
- Rayder**, C., S.W., **Rayther**, N. rather (ironically, very) 'Rayder o' t' wettest'—very wet.
- Reach**, E. The natural divisions into open parts of Ulswater and other lakes are called reaches.
- Reach teah**, G. a common expression of welcome at the table, signifying 'help yourself,' or reach to and take.
- Readd**, C., S.W., **Reudd**, **Rwode**, N. rode; a spawn bed.
- Reader** (Scripture reader), the unordained clerical substitute, whose office ceased about 1740. 'The reader of Newlands chapel, who was admitted to deacon's orders (among many others) without examination, was by trade a tailor, clogger, and butter-print maker.'—*Southey*.
- Reakk t' fire**, G. to cover up the fire for the night.
- Reamm**, C. to roam; to talk wildly; to covet or desire. 'He's olas reamman efter mair land.'

- Reann**, c. a balk left for a boundary line in a common field.
- Rear**, c. rise, raise, rally, bring up; underdone; nearly raw.
- Reàvv**, **Ruv**, c. tore, rove, rave.
- Reàvvel**, c., **Ryle**, n. to use loose talk in a quick manner; to utter untruths; to entangle; to unravel the loops of knitting.
- Reazz**, **Reuzz**, **Riz**, g. arise, arisen.
- Recklin'**, **Wrecklin'** in old times, g. the smallest of a litter.
- Redchester**, g. register.
- Redshanks**, c. the plant *Polygonum Persicaria*.
- Ree**, g. to riddle corn in a 'ree-an sieve' in a peculiar way, when the chaff collects to the centre of the sieve, and the dust and small seeds of weeds fall through. The winnowing machine has set the sieve aside.
- Ree-a-zan**, s.w. reason.
- Reed**, g. to strip. Butchers *reed* the entrails of slaughtered animals to obtain the fat.
- Reed**, **Rid**, **Rud**, g. red.
- Reedent**, c. irritable, red-faced.
- Reed row**, g. When barley approaches to ripeness the grains are streaked with red, and are then said to be in the *reed row*, and not ripe enough to be cut.
- Reek**, g. smoke.
- Reep o' cworm**, g. a handful of corn in the straw, used as a bait to catch a horse with in the field.
- Reep up**, g. to refer often to some unpleasant subject.
- Reest**, c., s.w., **Reesty**, n.e. to be obstinate; to arrest. See **Tetch**.
- Reestit**, c., s.w., **Reesty**, n. rancid or rusty.
- Reet**, g. right; a cartwright.
- Reet up**, g. to put things right; to give scolding advice.
- Reivers**, n. robbers on the borders.
- Reklas**, c. the auricula plant.
- Render**, g. to melt tallow, &c.
- Renky**, c. lengthy.
- Resait**, g. a corruption of receipt.
- Reah**, **Rus**, n. the rush.
- Restles**, **Ridsteakks**, **Reststaks**, c., **Rudstowers**, **Rudsteaks**, n. the stakes to which cattle are fastened in the stalls.
- Resto**, c. at marbles—to change position to obtain a better chance of hitting an opponent's 'taw.'
- Reudd**, c. rode; rood; a measure of seven yards in length.
- Reull**, c. an unruly boy, colt, or ox, &c.
- Reunge**, c., n. to plunge as the unruly colt does.
- Reust**, n. praised, commended.
- Reuttle**, c. to work underneath, or in the ground, as a pig does.
- Reutt**, c., n., **Rseat**, s.w. root; to uproot; grub up. '*Reuttan* like an unrung swine.'
- Reùvv**, c., n. to unroof. 'T' wind *reùvvt* our haystack.' See **Tirlt**.
- Reuzz**, g. arose, raised.
- Rice**, c., **Reyce**, n.w. See **Cock-gard**.
- Rid**, **Rud**, g. to uproot trees or hedges, &c. The frequent names of *Ridding* and *Rudding* applied to houses and fields have doubtless originated from this.
- Ride an' tie**, g. riding by turns—the horseman dismounting and tying the horse up till the foot-

- man comes up to take his turn in the saddle.
- Ridsom', c., Rudsom', E.** ready, expert.
- Rife, c.** plentiful.
- Riff-raff, c.** disorderly people. 'They're nought bit *riff-raff*.'
- Rift, c., Ruff, s.w., Ruft, E.** to belch; to win a trick with a trump card.
- Rig, E.** ridge. 'The stede's *riggs* under him brast.'—*Morte d'Arthur*.
- Rig and fur, E.** ridge and furrow, as stockings were formerly knit.
- Rig and reann, E.** an arable field held in shares which are divided by narrow green lines (ranes), and the intervals usually cultivated.
- Riggelt, E.** an animal with one testicle in the loins.
- Riggin', E.** ridging, ridge.
'I divvent ken my oan house
Until I see the *riggin'* on't.
Cheese an' breed is my door
cheeks,
And panceakks is the *riggin'*
on't.'—*Old Song*.
- Rig reapp, E.** the chain or rope resting on the cart-saddle; the back-band.
- Rip, E.** to swear; a reprobate; a horse of the worst description. 'An oald *rip* of a horse.'
- Rip and tear, c., N.** to swear and vociferate violently.
- Ripe, Rype, E.** to search by force.
- Ripple, c.** a slight scratch.
- Ris'ms, E.** straws left on the stubbles.
- Rist, Rust, E.** rest, repose. '*Rist* ye a bit.'
- Rit, c., N.** to cut the first line of a trench or drain, &c., with a spade; a cart-rut.
- Rive, E.** to tear; to vomit; to eat voraciously. 'Man, how they dud *rive* an' eat!'
- Rive-rags, c.** a careless and headstrong person or child.
- Rean, E.** the roe of fish.
- Reantree, Witchwood, E.** the mountain ash—*Ilyrus Aucuparia*.
- Rock, E.** the distaff.
- Rockgairds, N.W.** escorts or guards of the rock. When the custom existed (which fell into disuse about the beginning of the present century) of the young women meeting at each other's houses on winter evenings, with their rocks and spinning-wheels, the young men also went to conduct their favourites home, and to carry their wheels and rocks; hence *Rockgairds*. The evenings were enlivened with song and story and other pastimes, and the party refreshed with roast potatoes and butter. If any one said she could not sing, the cry arose of *preuv! preuv! i.e.* try! try! and any attempt was allowed as an excuse.
- Roke, c., Räk, s.w., Rete, Rat, N.** to scratch glass, &c., with a point.
- Reom, c.** instead of. 'He com in t' *room* of his fadder.'
- Roond, c., Råwwnd, s.w., Roon', N.** round; a circuit. 'Aa'vo been a lang *roond* to-day.'
- Roop't, E.** hoarse with bawling.
- Roosty, c.** rough in manner.
- Roughness, c., s.w.** grass left for winterage.
- Rough reet, E.** a carpenter who works rough jobs; an unskilled one.
- Round, c.** large. 'Fetch a trugful o' *round* cwols, lass.'

- Reuser**, a large one. 'It's a *roosan* lee at is 't.'
- Rowe**, c., N. roll. 'He's *rowan*' amang plenty.'
- Rowish**, c., **Raaish**, s.w., N. rather raw.
- Rowk**, c. the mist of the valley; to search. 'Aa *rowk't* o' my pockets and could n't find ya plack.'
- Rowt**, c., N. the prolonged roar of the cow. '*Rowtan*' at 't' yat.'
- Rowth**, c., N. abundance. '*Routh* o' gear.'
- Royster**, **Goyster**, c., N. to vociferate; to bully.
- Rozzel**, c., s.w., **Rozzet**, N. resin; to heat strongly before a fire. 'Come in an' *rozzel* thy shins a bit.'
- Rozzel**, c. to beat. 'Aa'l *rozzel* thy back wid an esh stick.'
- Rub**, c., N. rib.
- Rub on**, c. to continue as usual. 'How's o' at heamm?' '*Rubban*' on at 't' oald bat.'
- Rub t' wrang way o' t' hair**, c. figuratively to irritate. When the hair of cats or dogs is rubbed upwards it causes angry feelings in them.
- Ruck**, c. the chief part; the majority.
- Ruckle**, c. a crowd; a great number.
- Ruckshin**, c. riot, disturbance. Qy. from eruption.
- Rud**, **Ruddle**, c. soapy hematite iron ore used for marking sheep.
- Rue-bargain**, g. an agreement cancelled by something given.
- Ruffel't-sark**, c. a frilled shirt. See **Cranky-sark**.
- Ruft**, N. the plot of ley ground to be ploughed in the year.
- Rug**, c. to pull rudely. '*Rug* at it, lad.'
- Ruinate**, c. to reduce to ruin.
- Rule o' thoom**, g. guess-work.
- Rum**, g. droll, queer. 'He's a *rum* an'.'
- Rumbustical**, c. rude, overbearing.
- Rummel**, g. rumble.
- Rummel buck**, c. a riotous boy.
- Rummish**, g. rummage, ransack; rather droll.
- Rump and stump**, g. entirely, completely.
- Rumpas**, g. disturbance. 'They kick't up a *rumpas*.'
- Rumplement**, c. coarse materials; disorder.
- Rump-neet**, N. a night set apart for romping.
- Rumps**, g. a game with marbles.
- Rumpahin**, g. an affray; disturbance.
- Run a rig on**, g. to banter; to ridicule. In Lancashire, to trot out.
- Runbutter**, **Rumbutter**, c. butter and sugar run together with spices and flavoured with rum. It is eaten by wives during their confinement; and is offered to, and is expected to be partaken of, by visitors. The lady who first cuts into the bowl is predicted to require a similar compliment.
- Runch**, c. a hardy and thickset person or animal.
- Rung**, c., **Stap**, g. the round step of a ladder or gate.
- Runner**, g. a small stream.
- Runrig**, **Runnin'** ceávvél. See **Turndale**.
- Runt**, g. an aged ox; a strong and low-set man.

Rusel, Risel. *v.* to wrestle.

Ruttle. *a.* a difficult breathing.
‘*T’ ruttle*’s in his throat and he’s *deasy*.’

Rurven. *c.* *x.* riven, torn.

Rurad. *c.* *s.* and *x.* *R-road.*
s.w. road.

Russy. *a.* rosy, ruddy; a rose.

Ryle. *s.w.* *Reyle.* *s.* to vex; to annoy.

Ryna. *a.* rein; to fasten the horse by the rein.

Ryner. *c.* a tapering sugar.

Rype. *a.* to search; to examine under a search-warrant.

Ryse. *a.* brushwood used in hedging.

Rysel. *c.* a rollicking child.

Ryve. *c.* to devour voraciously; to tear.

Sackless. *a.* feeble, weak-minded, simple. The old meaning was *gullible*.

Sad. *a.* sodden, pasty, bad.
‘They get us breed as *sad* as bull liver.’

Sadden. *a.* a sad or bad one.

Saffree, Saughtree. *x.* a willow.

Sag. See *Swag*.

Saggy. *c.* a game with marbles.

Saim. *a.* land.

Saim’t. *a.* overcome with heat.

Sal. *a.* shall.

Salladin. *c.* the plant *belandine*.
Chelidonium majus.

Sallant, Sal n’t. *c.* *Saan’t.* *s.w.* *Sannat, Sanna.* *x.* shall not.

Sam-cast. *a.* two or more ridges ploughed into one.

Sampleth. *a.* a sampler.

Sank. *c.* having sunk.

Santer. *a.* *sannet*. ‘An old wife *sannet*’ = an unauthorised tradition.

Santerment. *a.* trifling employment.

Sap, Sappy. *a.* wet, rainy.

Sap heed. *a.* a simpleton; soft-headed.

Sapskull. *a.* a silly person.

Sap whisale. *a.* a boy’s whistle made from a green branch of sycamore or willow.

Sare, Seirr. *a.* sore; very much.
‘He’s *sare* worn.’

Sark. *a.* *Shurt.* *x.* a shirt.
‘Stripped hem naked to the *sark*.’ — *Rev. of Ed. Cant. de Lion*, 4338.

Sarra. *c.* *Sarr.* *s.w.* *Sarve.*
Serra. *x.* to bestow alms; serve.

Sarten. *a.* certain. ‘Down to t’ *sarten*’ — restored to the original form. Said of a tumour or swelling.

Sartenty. *a.* certainty. ‘Nay, I could n’t say for a *sartenty*.’

Sary. *x.* poor, pitiable. ‘He’s down to t’ wall now, *sary* man!’

Sattle. *x.* a wooden seat; a settle or swab.

Saucer een. *x.* large and full eyes.

Savver. *a.* taste or smell, savour.
‘It tastes *sad* *savver*!’

Sawgeatt. *a.* the cut of a saw.

Say. *c.* *x.* authority, influence.
‘He has full *say* over it.’

Say. *a.* to check, to restrain.
‘I wouldn’t *say* him, for he wad n’t be *said*!’

Scabble. *c.* rough dress building stones.

Scab’t ash. *c.* an ash-tree having numerous bark.

Scale dish. *x.* a skinning-dish.

Scallion. *a.* a skin-knife, *scall*.

Scantish. *a.* deficient, scarce.
‘It’s *scantish* of *scantish* or scanty.’

- Scar**, c., **Skēr**, n. the mark of a healed wound; a cicatrix. S.
- Scar**, c., n. to frighten; scare; the rough gravel and stone beds on the shore of the Solway are called *scars*; *scree*s.
- Scar**, c. shy, wild. 'Your cowl's parlish *scar*.'
- Scence**, c. the head.
- Scoop**, c. to hit.
- Scop**, **Spink**, c., s.w., **Flecky flocker**, n. the chaffinch.
- Scope**, c., s.w., **Scap**, n. the scalp.
- Scopperel**, g. in veterinary surgery a seton.
- Scopy**, c. thin of soil—as is usual on the edge of a brow.
- Scotty kye**, c. Scotch cattle or cows.
- Scout**, **Scour**, c. a violent purging.
- Scowp**, c. a tin or iron dish; scope. 'Summat to *scowp* on'—something to spare.
- Scram**, c., s.w. the hard rind of bacon or cheese.
- Scrammel**, c. scramble.
- Scrapple**, c. an iron scraper.
- Scrat**, c., s.w., **Scart**, n. scratch; the itch; a saving industrious person; a female hermaphrodite sheep.
- Scree**, c., s.w. the running *débris* on the side of a mountain.
- Scrimpy**, c. pinched, mean.
- Scroby**, c. mean, niggardly.
- Scrogs**, c. stunted bushes.
- Scroo**, c. a slide; the act of sliding. See **Skurl**.
- Scrowe**, c. disorder, confusion, untidiness. 'Her house was in *scrowe* as thou niver saw.'
- Scrow-mally**, **Sera-mally**, n. to scramble.
- Scrub**, c. a small bundle of stiff birch twigs used for cleaning the inside of the porridge-pan.
- Scrub-grass**, E. the *Equisetum* or horse-tail plant—used for scrubbing or polishing fire-irons, &c.
- Scug**, E. an old word meaning the shade.
- Scumfish**, c. to defeat a person or party; discomfit.
- Scunner**, E. to disdain.
- Scut**, c. scud; to make short runs. 'He can *scut* and run gaily fast til his dinner.'
- Scut**, c. the tail of a hair or rabbit.
- Scutter**, c. a bustling run without much speed.
- Scutty**, c., s.w., **Cutty**, n. short.
- Seaff**, c. safe, sure, certain. 'It's *seaff* to rain o' Sunday, 'cause it rain't o' Friday.' A belief hardly extinct.
- Seag**, n. the *Iris pseudacorus* plant. See **Mechin** and **Seggin**.
- Seah**, s.w. the sea. 'Lēaksta hāww t' *seah's* swarman' wi' gulls.'
- Seall co'er**, c., **Seall crier**, n. an auctioneer. Within the present century it was customary for the parish clerk to announce to the congregation in the churchyard, after service, the sales to be held shortly; and also to offer rewards for the recovery of stolen goods or stray cattle, and other notices. 'I th' kurk garth the clark co'd a *seall*.'—*Anderson*,
- Sea-mo**, g. the gull.
'Sea-mo, sea-mo, sits on t' sand;
Theer niver good weather when thou's on t' land.'
- Seap't sark**, g. the best Sunday

- shirt. Down to the beginning of the present century common wearing things were washed with the dung of hens or pigs in lieu of soap.
- Seatt**, c. the summit—as, Bramley *sedtt*, *Seatallan*, *Seutoller*, &c.
- Seavv o'**, c. a contrivance for utilising candle-ends; a save-all; a niggardly person.
- Sec**, g. such. **Sec-like**, g. such like.
- Seccan**, **Siecan**, c. such. '*Sekkan* a fellow he is!'
- Seekin'**, g. hempen cloth of which sacks are made.
- Sec**, g. to visit. 'You mun co' to *see* us when you come our way.'
- Secah!** c. see you! attend.
- Seecal**, s.w. seal. 'Onder his hand and *secal*.'
- Seed**, c., n. saw; did see.
- Seed hopper**, c. the basket from which corn is sown.
- Seed sheet**, c. the sheet from which corn is sown.
- Seegh**, n. sigh.
- Seein' glass**, n. a mirror.
- Seek**, g. sick; n. to bring. '*Seek* the kye heamm.'
- Seek wife**, g. a woman confined in child-bed.
- Seel**, n., **Saugh**, n. the willow.
- 'Seem**, c. become or beseem. 'She does n't *seem* her new cap.'
- Seesta!** **Sista**, g. look! seest thou!
- Seeter**, c., s.w. a worn or frayed place in a garment.
- Seety**, c., s.w., **Seeghty**, n. sighty, far-seeing, prudent.
- Seeve**, c., **Seav**, s.w., **Rash**, **Rus**, **Busk**, n. the rush.
- Seg**, c., s.w. a callosity on the hand or foot; a castrated bull.
- Seggin**, c., n. See **Mechin**.
- Selt**, g. sold.
- Semple**, c. the contrary of gentle. 'Gentle and *semple*' in station and degree, are the people of quality and the commonalty.
- Sen'**, n. send. '*Sen*' the cat out, hizzy.'
- Sen**, c., s.w., **Sin**, **Seyn**, **Syne**, **Sin-syne**, n. since.
- Sennat**, c. seven night; a week.
- Serious**, g., **Sarious**, s.w. remarkable. 'It's a *serious* fine day.' 'Ey, it's *sarious* hot.'
- Set**, g. to appoint; to fix; to plant; to equal; to escort; to accompany. '*Set* a day.' 'If he can n't bang thee he can *set* thee.' The cut of a potato to be planted.
- Set**, g. to suffer or allow. 'She fell asleep and *set* t' fire out.'
- Set**, g. to nauseate. 'It was sa nasty, it was fit to *set* a dog.'
- Set a feass**, c. to grin or distort the countenance. At rustic sports a prize is occasionally given to the person who *sets* the most unseemly face through the opening of a horse-collar, as in a picture-frame.
- Set by**, g. held in esteem. 'He's girtly *set by* hereaway.'
- Set down**, c. a rebuke. 'She gave him a good *set down*.'
- Set'lins**, g. sediment.
- Set on**, g. to employ. 'He *set* me on to work in t' garden.'
- Seton**, c. a foreign substance inserted in the dewlap of a cow to cause a discharge of matter.
- Set pot**, g. a boiler set or fixed—not movable on the fire.
- Set tail't horse**, **Cock tail't horse**, g. The fashion was, about 1800

- and previously, to divide the under ligaments of the horse's tail, and to suspend the tail by pulleys and weights till the wounds healed and the tail had acquired an elevated and permanent set. Some had the ears of their horses cropped as well. Both acts of great cruelty.
- Setten**, c. set, appointed, commenced. 'Tommy's *setten* up shopkeepin'.
- Settle**, g. a wooden sofa having a box below the seat.
- Settle-steanna**, c., n. the curb-stones in a cow-house.
- Seunn and syne**, g. soon and late.
- Shab off**, g. to sneak away; to leave in disgrace.
- Shackle**, c., **Sheekle**, n. the iron (formerly a willow) ring which slides upon the cow's restle.
- Shaf!** c., **Shaugh**, n.w. an expression denoting contempt. 'Shaf o' tha!'
- Shaff**, **Sheaff**, c., **Shēaf**, s.w. a sheaf; to bind a sheaf.
- Shaffles**, **Spaffles**, c. a washy weak-legged creature.
- Shagrag**, c. a mean person; a vagabond.
- Shak**, c., s.w., **Shek**, n. shake. 'Shek a leg.' n. to dance.
- Shakky down**, c. a makeshift bed on the floor.
- Shaks**, c. 'Nea girt *shaks*'—nothing to boast of.
- Shak't**, **Sheakk**, c., n. shook, shaken, shake it.
- Shaktly**, c. shaken; of loose construction.
- Shally wally!** c., s.w. an expression of contempt.
- Sham**, c., **Shem**, n., **Sheamm**, g. shame.
- Shangle**, c. To *shangle* a dog is to fasten a tin can to its tail and let him go.
- Shank pan**, c., n. a small pan having a long handle.
- Shankum naggum**, **Shanky nagg**, g. the legs; on foot. 'He rides on *shankum naggum*.'
- Shap**, c. offer; to set about. 'How does he *shap*!'
- Shap**, c., **Sheapp**, s.w., **Shap**, n. shape.
- Shaply**, c. well-proportioned; of good appearance.
- Shaps**, g. very light grain; grain only in shape.
- Sharp**, g. quick, active. 'Be *sharp*, lads!'
- Sharpin' corn**, **Smith corn**, n.e. corn given to smiths for sharpening the plough-irons formerly.
- Sharps**, g. coarse flour containing bran.
- Sharp set'n**, c. very hungry.
- Shavvins**, c., **Sheavvins**, **Shevins**, n. shavings.
- Shaw**, **Scaw**, g. a natural copee of wood.
- Shawle**, c., **Shammel**, n. to walk in a shuffling manner. 'He's a *shāwulan ill-geättit thing*!'
- Shear**, g. to reap with the sickle.
- Shearr**, c., s.w., **Shwor**, n. reaped.
- 'Sheen**, c. a contraction of machine.
- Shellcock**, **Stormcock**, c., **Shill-apple**, n. the missel thrush.
- Shelly**, c. an animal thinly made.
- Shelvins**, **Skelvins**, c., s.w. **Shilvins**, **Skilvins**, **Skilbins**, n. board or frames to raise the cart-sides with.
- Shepherd's book**, c., e., s.w. a book wherein the marks of each owner's flock are pictured and

- recorded for identifying strays at the annual Shepherd's feasts.
- Shift, Skift**, c., n. to remove.
- Shifty**, g. apt at contrivance.
- Shill**, g. to shell out; to unshell; cold, chill.
- Shillies**, c., **Shilla**, s.w., **Shellies**, n. shore-gravel.
- Shilly shally**, c. hesitating, trifling.
- Shindy**, g. disturbance. 'Kick up a *shindy*.'
- Shinny, Scabakew**, c., n., **Catty**, s.w. a boyish game; also the crook-ended stick used in the game.
- Shippen, Shup'm**, s.w. a cow-house.
- Shirk**, g. a slippery character; to avoid. 'He'll *shirk* a hard job if he can.'
- Shivver**, c. slaty *debris*.
- Shoe-buckles**, g. large silver or other buckles worn on the shoes about 1800.
- Shoeless horse, Unshoe the horse**, c. I have heard the *Botrychium Lunaria* plant so called.—W.D.
- Shog**, g. to shake. 'He's *shog-gan*' wi' fat.'
- Shog bog**, g. a shaking bog.
- Shoo! Hishoo!** g. terms used forcibly to drive away fowls. *Ascheweile*, to drive away.—*Boucher*.
- Shōoar**, s.w. shore. 'Let's ga dāwn to t' shōoar an' hev a dook.'
- Shooder spaw**, n. the shoulder-blade.
- Shooder spole**, c. a shoulder-slip.
- Shool**, c., n., **Shōoal**, s.w. shovel.
- Shool web**, n. the blade of a shovel or spade.
- Shoop**, c., **Choop**, s.w. n. the fruit of the wild rose.
- Shoor**, c., **Seur**, s.w., **Seer**, **Seurr**, n. sure.
- Shoo swol**, c. shoe sole.
- Shoot**, c., n., **Shāwwt**, s.w. shout; to cry out; to call.
- Shorpen**, z. to shrivel leather or other substances by heat.
- Short**, c., s.w., **Shwort**, n. crumbly like a rich cake; peevish.
- Short ceakk**, g. rich fruit cake.
- Short'nin'**, z. butter, fat, or dripping used in pastry.
- Short tongue't**, g. said of one who lies.
- Shot**, g. a half-grown swine.
- Shot**, g. the share of the bill at an inn.
- Shot**, g. quit; rid of.
'Hey howe! fairly *shot* on her! Buried his wife and danc't atop on her.'—*Old Song*.
- Shot ice**, c. ice frozen on a road or on the surface of the ground.
- Shot sheep or cattle, Shots**, g. the refuse; the leavings; the worst.
- Shottelt**, n. warped; out of truth.
- Shrumps**, c. shrimps.
- Shudder**, c. to shiver; a sudden decline in markets.
- Shuffle, Shuffle and cut**, c., s.w. steps in old-fashioned dancing.
- Shuggy**, n. a swing.
- Shun**, c., **Shoon**, n. shoes. '*Shoon* of cordewaine.'—*Chaucer*, C. T. 13662.
- Shut**, g. a violent purging.
- Shut**, g. to shoot; to discard the worst of sheep or cattle from a drove.
- Shutten**, c. shot. 'Yon fellow's *shutten* a hare.'

- Shyve**, c., n., **Slysh**, s.w. a slice.
'Cut thy sel a *shyve* o' cheese
an' breed an' eat it as thou
gangs.'
- Sib**, n. akin. Not often used.
- Sicker**, n. careful, safe, reliable.
'He's a varra *sicker* body.'
- Sidders**, c., s.w. **Sheers**, n. scis-
sors.
- Side**, c. to decide; the slope of a
hill.
- Side-bank**, g. sloping land.
- Side-boards**, g. movable boards
to set up on the sides of carts.
- Sidement**, g. a putting of things
to their places. 'We nobbet
skiftit here this week an' hes n't
gitten a *sidement* yet.'
- Side up**, g. to put things to their
places.
- Sidins**, **Sydlines**, n. in the neigh-
bourhood. 'He's geann to t'
sidins o' Cäarel.'
- Sight**, g. a great number or
quantity. 'Theer was a *sight* o'
fwok at Rosley fair.'
- Sile trees**, n. the timber roof-
blades of a thatched clay house.
The lower ends were placed on a
dwarf wall, and being of curved
oak the upper ends met at the
ridge, and when erected they
resembled a pair of whale's
jaws.
- Sillaly**, c., s.w. sillily, foolishly.
- Siller**, n. silver.
- Sillican**, g. a simpleton.
- Silly**, n. a term of sympathy.
'He's nobbet hed peer luck,
silly man.'
- Simmer**, n. summer.
- Simmon't**, g. cemented.
- Sin**, n. since.
- Sind down**, c. to drink after
eating. 'An' *sind it down* wi'
good strang yal.'—*Old Song*.
- Siplin'**, n. sapling; a seedling
tree.
- Sista**, c., s.w., **Seesta**, n. look!
see thou! seest thou!
- Sitten**, g. sat. 'She'd *sitten* o' t'
efterneunn.'
- Sitten in**, c. set in; long un-
washe l. 'Fairly *sitten in* wi
dirt.'
- Sitten land**, c. grass land where
the soil is stiff and unproductive
through want of cultivation.
- Sitten to t' bottom**, g. burnt in
the pan.
- Skabscew**, c. See **Shinny**.
- Skaitch**, c. to beat or thrash
with a stick or rod.
- Skäle**, g. to spread about.
- Skarn**, c., **Sharn**, s.w., **Skairn**,
Shairn, n. fresh cow-dung.
- Skeall**, g. a scale; a shed or
building on the fell.
- Skeapp greass**, c. a graceless
fellow.
- Skeätt**, c. the skate-fish.
- Skeel**, n. a large water-kit.
- Skeery**, g., **Skary**, n. wild, feary.
- Skell**, c. shell. 'Borrowdale nuts
hes thin *skells*.'
- Skelly**, **Shelly**, c. a fish found in
Ulswater—sometimes called the
freshwater herring—*Corregonus*
fera of Cuvier.
- Skelp**, c., n. to whip or beat; to
leap or run. 'He *skelp't* ower t'
dykes and sowes like a mad
greyhound.'
- Skelper**, g. a large one.
- Skemmel**, g. a long seat used in
a farmer's kitchen.
- Sken**, s.w. to squint.
- Skep**, n. a basket made of straw
or rushes; a beehive.
- Skerr**, n. a precipice.

- Skeybel**, *n.* a good-for-nothing person.
- Skiander**, *c.* to reproach severely; to scold; to blow up.
- Skiar**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Shiar**, *n.* to skim; to pour off from the settlings.
- Skidy**, *c.* thin, slender.
- Shift**, *c.*, *s.w.* to shift; to remove.
- Skilly**, *n.* skilful; having skill. 'He's gay an' *skilly* at his trade.'
- Skipjack**, *c.*, *n.* throat-bone of the goose; a dandified fellow.
- Skire**, *c.* to skim.
- Skirl**, *g.* to screech.
- Skit**, *g.* to asperse by inuendo; to cast reflections upon.
- Skite**, *c.* diarrhoea in calves, &c.
- Skivver**, *c.*, **Shivver**, *n.* to disperse by force; to punish; *débris*.
- Skoad**, *c.*, **Skāald**, *s.w.*, **Skole**, **Skāal**, *n.* scold.
- Skode**, *c.*, **Skāad**, *s.w.*, *n.* to scald.
- Skoder**, *c.* scalded; the skin frayed with heat and friction during violent exercise.
- Skoggers**, *c.* footless stockings wore for sleeves.
- Skonky**, *c.* very slender and bare, especially about the head and neck—chiefly applied to short-woolled sheep.
- Skons**, *n.* scones, barley cakes.
- Skooder**, *c.* to take great effect upon; to bring down quickly. 'Ned went a shuttin' an' he *skooder*'t them down.' *n.* to burn a girdle cake in baking.
- Skoor**, *c.*, *n.*, **Skāwer**, *s.w.* scour, cleanse.
- Skowder**, *c.* disorder.
- Skraffle**, *c.* to scramble, dispute, struggle. 'He's hed a saro *skraffle* for a leevin', an' he *skraffles* an' disputes wid ivry body; an' mair ner o' tudder ho yance *skraffelt* ower t' wo' an' brak our worchat.'
- Skrapple**, **Corlak**, **Cwol skrat**, *c.*, **Cowrak**, **Colrak**, *s.w.*, **Colrake**, *n.* a tool to scrape with; a coal-rake.
- Skreed**, *c.* a narrow strip of cloth or land, &c. *n.* a long and monotonous harangue.
- Skreen**, *c.*, **Settle**, *n.* a wooden sofa.
- Scribe**, *g.* to write; to subscribe. 'I niver hed t' *skribe* of a pen sent he went.'
- Skrike**, *c.*, *n.* to screech or scream.
- Skrike o' day**, *e.* break of day.
- Skrimmish**, *c.*, *n.*, **Skrummidge**, *n.* skirinish, scrimmago.
- Skrimpy**, *g.* scanty, mean; pinched hospitality.
- Skrowe**, *c.*, **Skrowmally**, *n.* disturbance, riot.
- Skrudgē**, *n.* to squeeze; to rub hard as in scouring.
- Skruf o' t' neck**, *g.* the nape of the neck.
- Skruffins**, *n.* scrapings from a pan in which sowens have been boiled. *Ruffians*.—*Brckett*.
- Skruffle**, *g.* a fight in a crowd.
- Skrunty**, *g.* dwarfish. 'A *skrunty* besom'—one far worn.
- Skry**, *c.* descry; to discover; find out. 'Jemmy *skry*'t 'am makkan off wid his plunder.'
- Skuff**, **Cuff**, *c.*, *n.* the hind part of the neck.
- Skufter**, *g.* hurry. 'He com in sek a *skufter* 'at he fell and brak his shins.'
- Skumfish**, *g.* to disable; put down; suffocate, discomfit.

- Skunner**, *n.* to loathe.
- Skunsh**, *c.* a rubble quoin.
- Skurl**, *g.*, **Sliar**, *n.* to slide on the ice in clogs.
- Skurrick**, **Skuddick**, **Skollick**, *c.* used to denote something of the very lowest value. 'Nay, I'll nut give a *skurrick mair*.'
- Skurry**, *c.* bustling hurry.
- Skybel**, *n.* a lazy fellow; an oak twig.
- Skyfa**, *c.*, **Scrimpy**, of pinched pattern.
- Slāa**, *s.w.* slow.
- Slack**, *g.* a shallow dell.
- Slack**, *g.* slow, loose, hollow; not filled. 'Slack at a pinch'—giving way when most needed.
- Slafter**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Slaghter**, *n.* slaughter; the aggregate of the hides and skins taken off in one establishment. 'Tanner Tom's bought Butcher Bob *slafter* for a heall year.'
- Slagger**, *c.*, *s.w.* to loiter; to be untidy; *n.* to scatter.
- Slagger**, *s.w.* applied to a soft sandy place or other soft substance.
- Slain**, *c.*, *s.w.* blighted.
- Slaister**, *c.* to cut up; to disfigure. 'He gat a *slaisterin*' when he fought wi' Jock.'
- Slake**, *c.* to besmear, bedaub slightly; a slight rubbing.
- Slam**, *c.* to win the rubber at whist before the adversaries make a score; to win all the tricks.
- Slant**, *g.*, **Slent**, *n.* to tell untruths.
- Slap**, *g.* to beat with the open hand.
- Slape**, *g.* slippery.
- logs**, *g.* one whose word is not to be relied on. 'He's nobbet a *slape clog*.'
- Slape finger't**, *g.* guilty of pilfering; apt to let things fall out of hand.
- Slape guttit**, *g.* subject to attacks of diarrhoea.
- Slape shod**, *g.* A horse is *slape shod* when his shoes are worn smooth.
- Slapper**, *g.* something large. 'A girt *slapper*.'
- Slare**, *c.* to saunter. *n.* to be careless.
- Slashy**, **Clashy**, *g.* wet and dirty.
- Slat**, *g.* slit, split.
- Slatch**, *n.* a lazy vagabond; a term of reproach.
- Slatter**, *g.* to spill. '*Slattery* weather!' 'Ey, slushy, varra.'
- Slatter** (long). See **Out**.
- Slavver**, *g.*, **Slevver**, *n.* saliva.
- Slea tree**, *c.*, **Sleāa tree**, *s.w.*, **Slee tree**, *n.* the sloe-tree.
- Slea worm**, *c.*, *n.*, **Sleāa worm**, *s.w.* the so-called blind worm, slo-worm.
- Sleakk**, *n.* to quench; to abate.
- Sleatt**, *g.*, **Skleatt**, *n.* slate.
- Sleck**, *g.* small coal; to slack lime, &c.
- Sleck trough**, *g.* a blacksmith's cooling trough.
- Sled**, *g.* a sledge.
- Sledder geggin**, *c.* a sauntering slovenly person.
- Sledder**, **Sledge**, *c.*, *n.e.* to saunter; to walk lazily.
- Slem**, *c.*, *s.w.* to slight; to perform carelessly.
- Slew**, *c.* to turn partly round. '*Slew* that kist round a bit.'
- Slew't**, *c.* partly intoxicated.
- Slidder**, *c.* to slip down to some distance; the sliding of wet

- earth. 'And to a drunken man the way is *slider*.'—*Chaucer*.
- Sling**, *g.* to move by long and steady strides. 'He *slings* ower t' grund at a girt rate.'
- Slinge**, *c.*, **Slink**, **Slank**, *n.* to walk away abjectly.
- Slink coof**, *c.* a cast calf.
- Slip**, *g.* to slide; to go quickly and quietly. 'Slip away for some watter, lass.'
- Slipe**, *c.*, *n.* to unreof a building; to abscond; an old-fashioned desk having a sloping lid.
- Slipe**, *c.* to convey away; to steal. 'Cush! if they hev n't *slipe*'t my geese ageann!'
- Slipe**, *c.*, **Sleype**, *n.w.* to sweep off hastily.
- Slitch**, *s.w.* the mud on the shores of an estuary; silt.
- Slither**, *n.* to slip or slide on wet ground.
- Slobber**, *c.* to weep with many tears. 'He *slobber*'t an' yool't like a barn.'
- Slocken**, *g.* to quench thirst; to slack lime.
- 'I th' chimlay neuk some gay good hawns (hands)
An' gayly ill to *slokken*,
Fell tea wi' poddingers an' cans
An' few't weel to git drukken.'
Mark Lonsdale's 'Upshot.'
- Slodder**, **Sladder**, **Sladderment**, *c.* mud, filth, mire.
- Slorp**, *n.* the noise made in supping with a spoon, or in carelessly drinking from a glass, and drawing in air at the same time.
- Slot**, *c.* a door-bolt or a wooden cross-bar; a quarryman's term for a wedge-shaped block of stone *in situ*; a drainer's term for a fall of earth from the side of his drain.
- Slotch**, *c.* to walk heavily as a cart-horse does.
- Slowdy**, *c.* untidy.
- Slowmy**, *g.* soft and weak straw which has been laid or lodged while growing.
- Slowpy**, *c.* sloppy, muddy; soft as mud.
- Slur**, *g.* to do things ineffectively—to '*slur* them ower.'
- Slush**, *g.* slop; thin mud; snow broth; a dirty person.
- Smack**, *g.* quick. 'He ran down like *smack*.'
- Smack**, *c.*, *n.* to whip; the sound of a hearty kiss. 'Wi' kisses et soundit like t' sneck of a yat.'—*Anderson*.
- Smash**, *g.* to break. 'He *smash*'t it to atoms.'
- Smasher**, *g.* anything large and powerful.
- Smatch**, *g.* a smattering. 'He'd a *smatch* of o' things and was clever at nin.'
- Smeer**, **Smeur**, *n.* to anoint, besmear, smother.
- Smeeth**, *c.*, **Smee**, *n.* smooth.
- Smell a rat**, *g.* to suspect.
- Smit**, *c.*, **Ruddle**, *s.w.* the coloured mark of ownery put upon sheep.
- Smithers**, *c.* small fragments. 'It was o' brokken to *smithers*.'
- Smittle**, *g.* infectious, sure. 'It's as *smittle* as t' scab.' 'Yon whin bed's varra *smittle* for hoddin' a hare.'
- Smoot**, *c.*, **Smute**, *s.w.*, **Smoot hole**, *n.* a hole to creep through; the act of creeping through a hole. 'A hare *smoot*.'
- Smudder**, *c.*, **Smoor**, *g.*, **Smeur**, *n.* smother. A number of sheep were *smothered* in the snow on the 26th May, 1860, and a tup was released from a drift at Gow-

- barrow with maggots in his back.
- Smug, Smush**, c. smart; tidily dressed.
- Smuly**, c. smooth spoken but deceptive.
- Smutty**, g. funny and somewhat indelicate. 'He telt sly *smutty* stwories an' meadd them o' laugh.'—*Anderson*.
- Snack**, g. a lunch; a short meal. 'Five mealls a day and a *snack* at gangan' to bed.'—*Borrowdale letter*.
- Snacks**, g. shares. 'We'll ga' *snacks* if we win ought.'
- Snaffles, Spaffles**, g. a weak but healthy person.
- Snaf'lan'**, g. trifling.
- Snags**, c. projecting ends where branches have been cut off trees.
- Snap**, g. a gingerbread cake about the size of a crown piece.
- Snape**, g. to curb, restrain, snub. 'Our taty tops gat a *snapin'* wi' frost.'
- Snapper**, c. to hit the ground with the toe in walking.
- Snappy**, c. short-tempered.
- Snar**, E. cross-tempered, unsociable, currish.
- Snar, Snarl**, g. snare.
- Snarl knot**, g. a knot that cannot be drawn loose.
- Sneck**, g. a latch; a hitch or stop.
- Sneck drawer**, c. a covetous person. Formerly one who draws the string and lifts the latch of the door and enters without ceremony.
- Sneckket**, n. the latch-string.
- Sneck hay**, c. hunger. When a horse stands tied outside a door it is said to eat *snack hay*, i. e. hunger.
- Sneck posset**, g. a disappointment—commonly applied to suitors who are not admitted.
- Sneer**, g. snort. 'If a horse *sneers* efter he coughs he's nut brokken windit.'
- Snell**, n. a sharp biting wind is a *snell* blast. 'Here a sharp mwor-nin', John.' 'Ey, as *snell* as a stepmother's breath.'
- Snerls**, c. nostrils.
- Snerp**, c., **Snarl**, g. a snare.
- Snerp't**, c., **Snarl't**, g. caught in a snare; tightened, contracted.
- Snerp up**, c. to draw together like the mouth of a purse.
- Snert**, g. laughter suppressed with difficulty is *snertan'*.
- Snew**, c., n., **Snaat**, s.w. snowed.
- Sneyp**, n.w. snipe. See **Hammerbleat**.
- Snick**, c. to clip a sheep, &c., in uneven ridges.
- Snifter**, c. to inhale sharply through the nostrils. 'In a *snifter*'—as quickly done as a *snifter*.
- Snig**, g. to drag timber by horse and chain; to lop the branches off fallen timber.
- Snip feasst**, **Snip't**, g. having a white streak down the face.
- Snite**, E. to blow the nose, Sax. 'He *snitit* his nwose wid his finger and thoom.'
- Sno-broth**, c., n., **Snaa-broth**, s.w. half-dissolved snow.
- Snod**, g. smooth, velvety. 'As *snod* as a mowdywarp.'
- Snoot band**, c., **Neb-plate**, n. the iron plate on the toe of a clog.
- Snooze, Snoozle**, c., **Snews**, n. half-sleeping.

- Snork**, c. to noisily inhale through the nose.
- Snot**, g. the thick mucous from the nose.
- Snotter**, c., N. to blubber. 'Snotter an' yool'—blubber and cry.
- Snotty**, g. mean. 'He's a laal *snotty* cur of a fellow.'
- Snowk**, c. to work with the snout as a pig or a mole does; to act in an underhand way.
- Snuffle**, c., s.w., **Sneevel**, N. to speak through the nose.
- Snuffles**, g. a cold affecting the nasal organs.
- Snurl't**, c. drawn together; shrunk.
- So**, c., **So**, **Sāa**, s.w., N. to sow corn, &c.
- Sobby**, **Soddy**, **Soggy**, c. bulky and heavy as a sod.
- Sock**, g. a ploughshare.
- Softish**, **Softly**, g. a term of comparison. 'A *softish* mwornin'.' 'Ey, it rayder weets.'
- Soft soder**, g. flattery.
- Soil**, g. to feed cattle, &c., on green food in the houses in summer.
- Solid**, g. an occasional substitute for solemn.
- Sonks**, N. turves—used instead of saddles, and girthed with hay-bands.
- Sonsy**, N. lucky, full, generous.
- Sensy**, g. stout and heavy; plump.
- Soo**, c., **Sough**, N. the distant sighing or surging of the wind or sea.
- Sooa**, c., s.w. so; be quiet; let alone. This word is often doubled, as, *sooa sooa*!
- Socals**, c. a swivel joint in a chain, commonly termed a pair of *socals*.
- Socins**, g. sowens; pottage of oatmeal dust.
- Soond**, c., **Sāwwnd**, s.w., **Soon'**, N. sound.
- Soop**, c., **Soāp**, N. to sweep.
- Soople**, c., N. supple, flexible; the second half of a flail.
- Soopple jack**, c. a pliant and knotted West Indian walking-stick.
- Sooren**, c. to become sour; leaven.
- Soor dockin'**, g. wild sorrel—*Rumex acetosa*.
- Soor milk**, c., N., **Sāwwer milk**, **Chern't milk**, s.w. butter-milk.
- Sop**, c., s.w. a tuft of weeds or grass, &c.; a body of blacklead *in situ*.
- Sop**, **Boss**, c., **Waze**, **Wēeze**, N. a milkmaid's cushion for the head.
- Sose**, **Sāas**, N. sauce, impertinence.
- Sositer**, c., **Sāasiter**, s.w., N. sausage.
- Soss**, c., N. to plunge into water; to fall heavily. 'He fell wid a *soss* like a wet seck.'
- Sotter**, g. the noise or sound of boiling pottage, &c.
- Souse**, g. to wet a person copiously.
- Souse**, c. something very sour. 'Sour as *souse*.' [*Souse* is brine, pickle. Hence *soused gurnet*, i. e. pickled gurnet (Halliwell).—*[F.W.S.]*]
- Sowder**, **Sowderment**, c. a mixture by a bungling cook. 'Sec a *sowder* Betty meadd.'—*Old Song*.
- Sowe**, c., **Sough**, N., **Poo'**, s.w. a wide and watery ditch.
- Sowpy**, c., N. soft, spongy, watery.
- Sowt**, g. the joint-ill in lambs and calves.

- Sowt, Soght**, *n.* sought, brought. 'Jimmy's *soght* the keye heamm.'
- Spak, Speakk**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Spok**, *n.* spoke, spake.
- Spang**, *c.*, *n.* to leap; to spring; to span.
- Spanghne**, *c.*, **Spangwhew**, *n.* to pitch up violently.
- Spangles**, *c.* the spade suit of cards.
- Spang't**, *c.* blotched. 'A *spang't* cow.'
- Spanker**, *g.* a tall and active young person; a fast-going horse.
- Spankin'**, *c.* a beating.
- Span new, Splinter new, Spang-fire new, Spick-and-span new**, *c.* never having been used.
- Spare rib**, *g.* the vertebræ and ribs of pork.
- Spatterdashes, Spats, Splatterdashes**, *c.* gaiters.
- Speaddin'**, *c.* a trench of one spade in depth.
- Speall, Spell**, *g.* a chip; a splinter.
- Speann**, *g.* to wean.
- Speatt**, *c.*, **Spete**, *n.* a sudden and heavy fall of rain; a water-spout. 'A *spedtt* o' rain.'
- Speavv**, *c.* to castrate a female animal.
- Specks, Speckets, Spenticles, Glasses**, *g.* spectacles.
- Speer**, *n.* enquire. 'Speer at him'—ask him.
- Spekes**, *c.*, *n.*, **Speeks**, *s.w.* wheel-spokes.
- Spelk**, *c.*, *n.* a splint; rib of a basket; a rod to fasten down thatch.
- Spelk hen**, *g.* the hen paid annually to the lord of the manor for liberty to cut *spelks* in the lord's woods.
- Spell**, *g.* a turn of work, &c. 'Let's tak a *spell* at kernin'.'
- Spetch**, *g.* a patch on a shoe, &c.
- Speyther wob**, *n.* the spider's web.
- Spice wife**, *g.* a hawker of ginger-bread, &c.
- Spiddick**, *c.* spigot.
- Spider shanks**, *c.* one having very slender legs.
- Spile**, *c.* the vent-peg of a cask; a stake.
- Spinjy**, *c.* greedy, stingy.
- Spink**. See **Scop**.
- Spinnel**, *g.* spindle. 'Our wheat's *spinnellan'* up and gaan to shut' (shoot).
- Spirin'**, *n.* piercing, penetrating. Applied to a cold and rainless wind; droughty.
- Spirit**, *g.* to eject a small quantity of saliva. **Spurt**, *g.* to eject a mouthful. 'He *spurtit* bacca slavver o' t' fleer ower.'
- Spirit**, *g.* a short-lived energy.
- Spit**, *g.* When the warning drops of a shower falls 'it rayder *spits*.'
- Spite**, *g.* defiance. 'It sal be done in *spite* of his teeth'—or in defiance of him.
- Spitten picter**, *c.* a strong likeness. 'Yon barn 's his varra *spitten picter*.' [I suspect *spitten* means *pricked*. One way of getting an exact copy of a drawing is to prick out the outline with a pin.—*W.W.S.*]
- Splat**, *c.* had or did split.
- Splatter**, *g.* to bespatter.
- Splitten**, *g.* being split.
- Spluffan**, *n.* a bag or pouch.
- Splutter**, *g.* to speak too quick for distinct utterance.
- Spoalder**, *n.* to stagger; awkward in gait. 'He *spoalder't* like a new drop't fwoł.'

- Spole, Spoalder**, c. to partially separate the shoulder-blade of an animal from the chest.
- 'Sponsible**, g. responsible, substantial.
- Spot**, c. place of service. 'I gang to my *spot* at Martinmas.'
- Sprag**, g. a clubby lump of wood to put in a wheel to stop progress.
- Sprent, Sprint**, c. to sprinkle. A pen *sprints* when it scatters the ink over the paper.
- Sprinjt**, z. half-starved; miserable-looking.
- Sprint, Sprent**, c. a snare for game birds.
- Sproag**, c. a jaunt. 'Let's gang for a *sproag*.'
- Spunk**, g. animation, spirit.
- Spunky**, g. lively.
- Sputtle**, n. a thin piece of wood used for turning cakes on a girdle; an implement used in thatching.
- Sputtle**, n. to kick with the feet as a child does when on the nurse's knee.
- Squab**, c., **Swab**, n. an inferior sort of wooden sofa not having the seat-box of the settle.
- Square**, g. true, correct, fit. 'That breks nea *squares*'—it does not disarrange the precision.
- Squary**, g. short and broad.
- Squirtle**. See **Swirtle**.
- Stack**, g. stuck. 'He *stack* in a bog.'
- Staddam**, c. a dam or weir across a stream.
- Staff herdin'**, n. herding cattle, &c., by stealth in another man's pasture.
- Stag**, g. a colt; a young game cock.
- Stagger**, g. to confound; to confuse.
- Stakker**, g. stagger. 'He *stakker*'t a bit an' than he fell.'
- Stand**, c., s.w. a cattle grass.
- Standert**, c. standard; the upright against which the double barn-doors shut.
- Stand for**, c. to become sponsor for.
- Stang**, g., and **Steng**, n. a sting; did sting; a pole; a cart-shaft.
- Stanger**, c. the wasp.
- Stangin'**, g. men guilty of beating their wives have been forcibly hoisted astride of a pole or *stang*, and borne through the village in derision. Unwary travellers are entrapped on Christmas and New Year's days and threatened with the *stung* until they contribute a trifle to be spent in drink.
- Stank**, c., **Stenk**, n. to groan short. '*Stankan*' and *greannan*' as if he ail't summat.'
- Stank, Stenk**, n. an artificial pond; water dammed; a midden.
- Stap**, g. stave of a tub; step of a ladder. 'Tim's gone o' to *staps*' = become insolvent.
- Stape up**, c. to upset or overturn.
- Stark**, c., s.w. hide-bound; unnaturally stiff.
- Starken**, s.w., **Storken**, n. to stiffen.
- Stark mad, Dancin' mad**, g. in a towering passion.
- Stark neakk't**, g., **Sterk neakk't**, n. entirely naked; raw spirit.
- Stark weather**, s.w. continued dry and cold north and east winds.
- Star sleet**, c. frog spawn dropped on the ground.
- Start**, v. the long handle of a wooden pail. Belg.
- Startle**, g. Cattle *startle* when

- they erect their heads and tails, and gallop madly in hot weather through fear of the stinging flies.
- Starty**, c., s.w. nervous; subject to jump or start on alarm.
- 'Statesman**, c., s.w., **Laird**, n. the owner of an estate; a yeoman.
- Stayk**, c., n. to wander listlessly; to blunder. 'A girt *staykan* feüll!'
- Stay't**, c. stayed, staid, sedate.
- Stayvel**, **Swayvel**, c., **Stevvel**, n. to saunter like a person without employment.
- Stead**, c. an unenclosed plot on a mountain or common on which certain parties have defined rights, as on Borrowdale, Wythburn, and other fells. ('*Steed* or *Stede* signifieth place, as *stow* also doeth.—*Verstegan*.)
- Steaddlin'**, c., **Stadlin'**, s.w. a foundation of straw or brushwood, &c., for a corn or hay mow, to prevent damp rising. Formerly dry turves were most used.
- Steàkk and ryse**, g. the same as **Cockgard**.
- Steànn**, g. stone.
- Steànnny**, **Steànn't horse**, c., n. stallion; an entire horse.
- Steck**, k. to resist; to be obstinate or tetchy.
- Stee**, g., and **Stey**, n. a ladder.
- Steedit**, g. supplied.
- Steepin' rain**, g. a very penetrating rain.
- Steg**, g. gander.
- Stencher**, c. a staunchion.
- Stensh**, c. strong, staunch. 'Hes ta gitten *stensh* ageann?'
- Stepmother bit**, g. a scanty allowance.
- Steùkk**, n. a silly fellow.
- Steùkk**, c., **Steek**, n. to shut, close, fasten. 'Steùkk that deur, lad.'
- Steùll**, c., n., **Stèal**, s.w. stool; to tiller; to spread in growing.
- Stew**, c., **Stoor**, s.w., n. dust.
- Stew**, c. n. excitement, haste. 'In a girt *stew*.'
- Stibble**, n. stubble.
- Stick up for**, g. to advocate. 'He *stack up* weel for Tom.'
- Stickle**, c. fright, alarm. 'In a parlish *stickle*.'
- Sticky**, g. adhesive, clammy.
- Stiddy**, g., and **Studdy** n. steady; an anvil stithy.
- Stife**, n. strong, sturdy, obstinate.
- Stife**, k., **Styth**, c. foul air in a mine or quarry after blasting—and adj. lusty. This last meaning is obsolete or nearly so.
- Stigh! His-stigh!** c., n. terms used in driving pigs.
- Still**, g. always. 'He *still* does that way.'
- Still an' on**, c. yet, &c. 'Still an' on, tudder was better.'
- Stilt**, g. the arm and handle of a plough; to walk in a stiff manner.
- Stin jy aal carl**, n. cross-tempered old man.
- Stinkin' Roger**, c. the knotted figwort—*Scrophularia nodosa*.
- Stint**, c., **Stent**, n. to limit; to send out to grass; a cattle-grass.
- Stir**, c. bestir. 'Stir thy feet, Bob.' Excitement.
- Stirk**, **Stark**, g. a yearling heifer or bullock.
- Stirran'**, c., s.w., **Sturran'**, n. stirring, active. 'He's a *stirran* lad, yon.'

Stirrup cup, *g.* the parting glass drank at the door.

Stirrup oil, *c.* a beating with a strap.

Sto, *c.*, **Staa**, *s.w.*, *N.* stall; a surfeit. 'Plenty o' butter wad *sto* a dog.'

Stob, *g.* stab; a post or stake.

Stomach, *g.* unbelief. 'I can't *stomach* that.'

Stomachful, *c.* having a good appetite.

Stoond, *c.*, **Stoon**, *N.* astound; to benumb; the pain resulting from a blow.

Stoor, *c.* dust blown about.

Stoov't, **Stuv't**, *c.*, **Tov't**, *N.* the ear-mark of a sheep by having the end of the ear cut off.

Stop, *g.* to stay; to stow or pack. 'Stop them things into t' drawer.'

Stope, *c.*, **Staap**, *s.w.*, *N.* to walk as in the dark. See **Pope**.

Stoppan' spot, *g.* the limit. 'Iv'ry thing hes a *stoppan' spot* bit time.'

Storm, *g.* a continued heavy rain with wind.

Stormcock. See **Shellcock**.

Storten, **Storken**, **Starken**, *c.* to stiffen; coagulate.

Stot, *g.* a young ox.

Stott, *g.*, and **Stutt**, **Stud**, *N.* to bound as a sheep or deer does when jumping with all the feet together.

Stotter, *c.*, **Stowter**, *N.* to walk clumsily.

Stowe, *c.*, *N.* to place; to cram.

Stower, *g.* estover; a stake.

Stower and yedder, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Steakk and reyse**, *N.* a mode of hedging. See **Cockgard**.

Strakes, *g.* lengths of iron in former use for wheel tire.

Strang, *g.* strong, fetid. 'Strang as rotten cheese.'

Streak, **Streaker**, *c.*, **Straker**, *s.w.* a straight-edged ruler used to sweep off the extra quantity from a measure of grain; a strike.

Streek, **Straik**, *g.* to stretch; lay out a corpse. In country places a *streckin'* is commonly followed by a tea-drinking and afternoon's gossip in a low tone, at the coze-house.

Streemers, *c.*, *N.*, **Streeamers**, *s.w.* northern lights—*aurora borealis*.

'Streen, **Streyn**, *g.* to strain, sprain, distrain. When the compiler of this was removing to another residence, a friendly neighbour offered assistance, saying—'If you want any help at skiftin' you mun '*streen* (distrain) on us.'

Strenth o' men and pitchforks, *c.* power, influence.

Strickle, *g.* a sanded piece of wood used for sharpening scythes.

Striddle, *g.* and **Struddle**, *N.* stride, straddle.

Strike street, *c.* to balance the matter even hands.

Strikin' Snife, *c.*, **Choppin' knife**, *s.w.*, **Chopper**, *N.* a butcher's cleaver.

Strint, *c.*, **Strone**, a term for the milk as it is drawn from the teat by the hand; the smallest quantity. 'A *strint* o' milk.'

Strip, *g.* to draw the after-milkings of cows.

Strippins, *g.* the last of the milking.

Stritch, *c.* to strut haughtily.

Stritcher, *g.* stretcher; a softened term for an untruth.

Stroke, *c.* a comparative term of augmentation. 'A good *stroke* o' biz'ness.'

Stroke, c. step, measure. 'He hea a lang *stroke* o' t' grund'—he takes long strides.

Stroppan', g. strapping, tall, active.

Strucken, g. stricken. 'Cæsar, 'tis *strucken* eight.'—*Shaksp.*

Strunt, n. pet, sulks.

Strunty, **Strinty**, c. dwarfish.

Strwoan, n. to milk laboriously.

Stub, c. to grub up.

Stubs, c., **Stumps**, n. the old nails from a horse's shoe—used for cloeg-nails.

Studden, c. stood. 'Thou sud ha' *studden* up for us.'

Stuffment, c., s.w. something worthless; doubtful information.

Stulp, c., **Stoop**, s.w., n. a gate-post; the turning-post in a race.

Stummer, g. stumble.

Stump an' rump, g. the entirety. 'He snap't it up *stump an' rump*.'

Stumps, g. legs. 'Stir yer *stumps*.'

Stunchy, g. short and stout. 'It's a good laal *stunch* of a pwoy.'

Stunner, c., n. something extraordinary.

Stur, g. stir, agitation.

Stwory, g. story; an untruth. 'That's a *stwory* I'll be bound for 't.'

Styme, c., **Steyme**, n.w. used to express perfect darkness. 'Can n't see a *styme*.'

Styne, **Styan**, c. a painful swelling on the eye-lid.

Styth, c. a suffocating vapour.

Suck! c., s.w. a call-note for calves.

Suckam, c. the liquor that drains from a dung-heap—'middin *suckam*.'

Sucken, g. See **Bond sucken**.

Suckeny land, n. moist land of good quality.

Sud, g. should.

Suddent, g. sudden; should not.

Sud ta, g. should thou. 'Thou *sud* behave thy sel better 'at *sud ta*.'

Suer, c., **Seer**, **Sear**, n. sure. 'For *suer*'—for a certainty.

Suller't, c. stuffed or choked up with cold.

Summat, g. something, somewhat.

Summat-like, g. likely for the purpose; pretty or becoming. 'Theer, that's *summat-like*!'

Summer geatt, c. summer pasture. 'Our why was *summer't* on t' fell.'

Sump, c. a puddle; a hole at the bottom of a pit to collect water in.

Sumph, n. a blockhead.

Sunnyside, g. south side. When Hugh Hird, the Troutbeck giant, went on the king's summons to London, and was asked what he would like for dinner, he replied, 'the *sunny side* of a wedder.' No one knowing the *sunny side* of an animal, the king ordered a sheep to be roasted, and Hugh ate the whole flesh at the meal.

Sup, g. to sip; an indefinite measure of liquids. 'A girt *sup*.' 'A laal *sup*.' 'A *sup* o' tea.'

Sup, g. to take liquid food from a spoon.

Swab, n. a wooden sofa, settle, or saddle.

Swad, g. a pod.

Swadder, c. to dabble in water. 'Swadderan' like a duck in a puddle.'

Swadderment, c. drink.

- Swadler**, c. a methodist.
- Swag belly't**, g. corpulent; the lower part of the abdomen enlarged.
- Swag't**, g. bent downwards in the centre.
- Swally, Swolly**, n. to swallow.
- Swally whols, c., Swelly whols**, E. large funnel-shaped holes in the ground which swallow and sink the water. Usually seen at the outcrop of the cavernous limestone.
- Swamish, c., Sweemish, n.** squeamish.
- Swang, a, n.** a wet hollow; did swing.
- Swanky, c.** loosely put together; inferior.
- Swap, Swop**, g. exchange, barter.
- Swape, c.** a lever; pump-handle.
- Swarf, c.** to swoon.
- Swarmel**, s.w. to creep along a pole or up a tree; to scramble. A clergyman, near Bootle, inquired of a boy for a place to cross a swollen stream, and being shown a pole laid across, he hesitated to venture, when the boy said—'Myfadder *swarmel't* it, and I *swarmel't* it, and can n't *thaww swarmel't* tu?'
- Swarth, c.** the skin of hams and bacon; sward; the ghost of a dying person.
- Swash, c.** wet stuff.
- Swat, c.** a heavy fall. 'He fell wid a *swat* like a wet seck.'
- Swat, c.** sit. 'Come in, and *swat* ye a bit.'
- Swat, c.** See **Coo swat**.
- Swatch, c.** a bill-book.
- Swatch, c.** a sample or pattern. 'O' of a *swatch*'—all alike.
- Swatter, c.** to indulge in drink; drink.
- Swattle, n.** to waste; and c. to sip intoxicating beverages.
- Swayth, c., s.w., Sweeth, n.** the line of grass thrown off the scythe.
- Swayth boke, g.** the visible line of higher grass between the *swayths* of a mown field.
- Swayve, E.** to pass backwards and forwards.
- Swayvel, g.** to walk unsteadily.
- Swayvlin', g.** a weak and unsteady walking person.
- Sweel, c., n.** to burn swiftly with flame; the melting of a lighted candle in a draught.
- Sweels o' laughin', c.** peals of laughter.
- Sweepless, E.** ignorant.
- Sweep't, g., and Scoop't, n.** swept.
- Sweet, g.** perspiration, sweat.
- Sweet mart, c., s.w.** the marten-cat. This animal still exists sparingly in the Cumberland mountains. 1876.
- Swelt, c.** to swoon. Sax. *sweltan*, to die.
- Swelter, c., n.** to perspire copiously. 'O' in a *swelter*.'
- Swènn't, Swinn't, c., Shemmel't, n.E.** twisted; bent out of truth.
- Swet, c., s.w., Swat, n.** did sweat.
- Swey, c., Shuggy, n.** to sway; swing.
- Swidder, c.** to shiver with cold. 'O' in a *swidder*.'
- Swifts, g.** See **Garnwinnels**.
- Swig, c.** a long drink. 'Oald Dick could *swig* a quart at a wind.' See **Wind**.
- Swig swag, c.** a pendulum.
- Swill, g.** a rough basket.
- Swiller, s.w.** a swill-maker.
- Swine bow, c.** a bow hung on

- the swine's neck to prevent it creeping through hedges.
- Swine creuh**, *n.* a pig-sty; a dirty hull or house. 'Her house is na better ner a *swine creuh*.'
- Swine hull**, *g.* a pig-sty.
- Swine ring**, *g.* an iron ring in a swine's snout to prevent its routing up the ground.
- Swine ringer**, *c.* an officer appointed by the lord of the manor's court. The following extract defines his duty. 'Meat (or fat) swine. We order that all the swine within Priestgate and Workington shall be double rung and bowed before the 1st day of Novr. next.'
- Swine stuff**, *c.* a collection of scraps and dish-washings, &c., kept in the swine-tub for pigs' food.
- Swine thistle**, *c.* sow-thistle—*Sonchus oleraceus*.
- Swingle tail**, *c.* a smart dress-coat.
- Swingle tree**, **Swinglin**, *c.*, **Swinnle tree**, *n.* the wooden bar each plough-horse draws by.
- Swinje**, *c.*, **Singe**, *n.* to singe with fire.
- Swinjer**, *c.* a great, an astounding assertion.
- Swipe**, *c.* to sweep off or remove hastily; to drink hurriedly; to drink or sup the whole.
- Swiper**, *c.* a hard drinker.
- Swirl**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Swurl**, *n.* to whirl round.
- Swirt**, **Swurt**, *c.*, *n.* squirt; a syringe.
- Swirtle**, **Swurtle**, *c.* to move quickly and tortuously as a small fish does in a shallow stream.
- Switch**, *c.* a flexible twig used as a rod; to whip.
- Switcher**, *g.* any fast-going animal or thing.
- Switchin'**, *c.* a beating with a switch or rod.
- Swol**, *c.*, **Ssoal**, *s.w.*, *n.* sole (of the foot, shoe, &c.).
- Swops**, *n.* sups, messes.
- Swort**, *g.* sort; to select; to arrange.
- Swum**, *c.*, **Soom**, *n.* swim. 'Can ta *swum* any?'
- Swyke**, *c.*, *s.w.* a thin-made animal; a worthless fellow.
- Sydle**, *c.*, *n.* to saunter; to approach sideways or obliquely in a fawning or coaxing manner.
- Sye**, *c.*, *n.* a very small quantity. 'Robin sank a well, and ther was n't a *syce* o' watter in 't.'
- Sye**, *g.* a scythe.
- Syke**, *c.*, **Seyk**, *n.* a small wet hollow.
- Syle**, *g.* a copious drip; a straining sieve; to strain through a sieve. 'It *sylyt* and bled,' after the manner of a *syle*.
- Syle brig**, *g.* a frame for supporting the *syle*.
- Syle clout**, *c.* economical housewives do not always incur the cost of wire gauze, but substitute a linen cloth as a filter.
- Syme**, *g.* a straw rope.
- Syne**, *c.* to decant; drain off; to give up drawing milk from a cow, &c.
- Syne**, **Sinsyne**, *n.* since. 'Auld lang *syne*.' *Syn—Chaucer*.
- Syne ways**, *c.* sundry ways. 'They ran ivry yan *syne ways*.'
- Sype**, *g.* to drain off.
- Syper**, *g.* a toper.
- Sypins**, *g.* the last drops.
- Syre**, *n.* a gutter or vennel; sewer.

- Syte**, *g.* a great deal. 'A *syte* o' *fwok*.'
- Syzel**, *g.* to saunter; to trifle.
- T**, *c.*, *s.w.* the. This article in its abridged form is scarcely used in the north of the county. See Preface.
- Ta**, *g.* thou. 'Wilt*a*?' = wilt thou?
- Tab**, *c.* the narrow end of a field, &c. 'Tab end.'
- Tack**, *c.* a peculiar flavour or taste; a taint. 'This yal hes a *tack* o' t' cask.'
- Tacks**, *c.* tacket-nails.
- Ta-dea**, *c.*, *s.w.* to do. 'Sec a *ta-dea*!' = such work!
- Taffe**, *c.* to throw into disorder; to perplex. 'It's a *tafflan* wind to-day.' 'Ey, it blows o' round yan.'
- Taffy**, *g.* a weak-minded person; a derisive term.
- Taffy**, *c.*, **Claggum**, *n.* treacle hardened by boiling; toffy.
- Taffy joinin'**, *c.* a toffy club. Young people in the country sometimes assemble on a winter evening and subscribe a few pence each to buy treacle for making 'taffy,' and to enjoy the fun of slyly besmearing each other's faces.
- Tag**, *g.*, **Taglet**, *n.* the end. See **Aglet**.
- Taggelt**, *c.* a vagabond.
- Taistrel**, **Waistrel**, *g.* a person of vagabond life.
- Tak**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Tek**, **Teak**, *n.* take.
- Tak**, *c.* a trick or lift in card-playing.
- Tak efter**, *g.* to resemble. 'He *taks efter* t' fadder.'
- Takkan**, *c.*, *s.w.* taking, infectious.
- Takkin'**, *c.*, *s.w.* hurried perplexity. 'In a sad *takkin*.'
- Tak off**, *g.* to mimic; to ridicule; to abscond; a satirist. 'Nea body likes him for he's a fair *tak off*, and he *taks* ivry body *off*: but if he does n't pay his debts he'll hev to *tak* his sel *off* or lang.'
- Tak on**, *g.* to be much affected by a melancholy event. 'He *taks on* sair'—is much distressed.
- Tak t' shine off**, *c.* to spoil the appearance of; to excel. 'He *teuk t' shine off* o' t' rest.'
- Tak 't tul his sel**, *c.* to apply an inuendo.
- Tak up wid**, *g.* to associate with.
- Ta-mworn 'o mwornin**, *c.* to-morrow morning.
- Tan**, *g.* to beat. 'Tan his hide for him.'
- Tang**, *g.* a tine or grain of a fork; a prong.
- Tangs**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Tengs**, **Teangs**, *n.* tongs, prongs.
- Tansy**, *n.* a public-house ball.
- Tantrums**, *g.* fits of passion.
- Taptire**, *n.*, *n.* waiting with great impatience.
- Targe**, *c.* to thrash. 'He'll gi' thee a *tarjin*, my lad.'
- Tarn**, *g.* a small lake.
- Tarnt**, *n.* ill-natured.
- Tarrable**, **Taarble**, *n.* terrible. This word is often used to indicate something extraordinary, as 'tarrable nice,' 'tarrable hee,' 'taarble low,' &c.
- Tart**, *g.* sour, acid.
- Tassy**, *n.* pleasant, nice.

- Tat**, c., s.w. that. A fell-dale word exclusively, and nearly obsolete. 1860.
- Tath heaps**, *n.* tufts of grass where cattle have dropped dung.
- Tathy grass**, *n.* soft grass growing under trees.
- Tatter**, *g.* hurry. 'In a *tatter*.'
- Tatter**, *g.* to scold. 'She gev him a rare *tatteran*', for she's a fair *tatters* her sel.'
- Tatter can**, *g.* a termagant; a kicking cow.
- Tattit**, *g.* matted. See **Cottit**.
- Taty an' point**, *g.* People too poor or niggardly to buy flesh meat have been said to provide a very small piece of butter, or bacon fat, to place in the centre of the dinner-table; and, having loaded their spoons with mashed potatoes, the diners were allowed to point towards but not to touch the morsel—hence the name.
- Taty ceakk**, *c.* a frying-pan cake made of barley flour and potatoes.
- Taty crab**, *g.* the fruit of the potato. Abundant before 1836, and scarce since.
- Taty haah**, *g.* potato soup.
- Taty puddin'**, *g.* potatoes and groats boiled in a bag among broth.
- Taw, To**, *c.* a boy's favourite marble.
- Tawpy**, *n.* a silly person.
- Ta year**, *g.* this year. 'She's deun lile wark *ta year*.'—*Anderson*.
- Teāa hegh!** *g.* on one side. 'It's o' o' *teāa hegh* like granfadder wig.'
- Teāa, Teānn**, *g.* the one.
- Teāa, Teea**, *c.*, s.w., **Tee**, *n.* toe.
- Tea board**, *c.* a wooden tea-tray—usually of mahogany or walnut—and formerly accounted a mark of gentility.
- Teadd pipe**, *c.*, **Paddock peyp**, *n.w.* the *Equisetum arvense* plant.
- Teah, Teuh**, *c.*, **Tiv**, *n.* to. 'Put t' deer *teah*'—close the door. 'He wad gang *tiv* o' t' merry-neets this winter.'
- Teakk efter**, *g.* went after. 'He *teakk* efter t' hare.'
- Teally pyet**, *g.* a tell-tale; a betrayer of secrets.
- Tear**, *g.* to rally or bully.
- Tearan'**, *g.* tearing, careering. 'Tearan' like a crazy thing.'
- Tearin'**, *s.w.* the rendering of a roof.
- Teatt**, a very small quantity. 'A *teatt* o' woo.'
- Teattit**, *g.*, **Tatty**, *n.* matted, uncombed.
- Teavv**, *c.* to pick the bed-clothes in febrile delirium.
- Teazz, Tēas**, *g.* toes.
- Teck**, *c.*, **Tack**, *n.* a stitch, 'A *teck* i' time seavvs nine.'
- Te-draw, Teu-draw**, *c.*, *n.* a place of resort; a newsmonger's house; a place of shelter. In *Doomsday Book*, a grove.
- Tee**, *c.*, **Thāww**, *s.w.* thee, thou. 'Is tat *tee*, Bobby?'
- Tee**, *n.* to tie; *g.* to fetter a cow's hind legs during milking.
- Teemfull**, *n.* full to running over.
- Teen leathh**, *c.*, *s.w.* a tithe barn to store the tenths in.
- Teens**, *g.* 'into t' *teens*,' over twelve.
- Teeram**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Tarm, Term**, *n.* term.

Teo-tak-up-o', c. a teetotum.

Teethan', g. teething; getting teeth.

Te-lick te-smack, c. as fast as possible. Generally applied to persons in the act of running.

Tell, g. able to remember and tell of. 'I can *tell* sen' ther' was n't sec a thing as a shorthorn.' 'He niver h'ard *tell* on 't.'

Telt, g. told.

Tem, c., s.w., **Thaim**, n. them.

Tems, g., **Keamms**, e. a hair sieve.

Tep, c. a smart blow; a tap on the head.

Teppy teazz, c. tips of the toes.

Ter, g. a contraction of *there*.

Tersy versy, n. topsy turvy; in confusion or disorder.

Te sel, c., s.w., **Tey sel**, n. thyself. This form is nearly obsolete.

Tetch, c., **Steck**, e. to be restive or obstinate.

Te, **Tull**, c., s.w., **Till**, n. to.

Teufet, c., **Tewet**, s.w., **Peesweep**, n. the lapwing.

Teuff, c., **Towgh**, s.w., **Tough**, n. tough.

Teufish, **Teufy**, c. rather tough.

Teu-fo', c. too-fall; a lean-to shed.

Teilmont, c. good-humoured mischief.

Tehmm, **Teem**, c., n., **Teeam**, s.w. to pour out; empty.

Teunable, g. having a musical ear.

Teurd, c., n. turd, excrement.

Teuthwark, c., s.w., **Teuthyik**, n. tooth-ache.

Teutle, c. to trifle. 'He *teutles* an' daddles about o' t' day and gits laal or nought done.'

Teutt Hill, c. an elevated place where watch was kept in times of danger.

Teydins, n.w. tidings, news.

Thack bottle, g. a bundle of thatch.

Thack spelks, c. rods for securing thatch with.

Thack spittle, c., n. a tool used in thatching.

Thack stopple, g. a handful of straw prepared for thatching.

Thack, **Theek**, **Theak**, g. thatch; to thatch.

Than-abouts, g. about that time.

Thank, c. obligation. 'He com i' my *thank* an' I mun pay him weel.'

Thar' ceakks, **Tharth ceakks**, e.c. thick cakes of barley or oatmeal and water, and baked on the hearth among the embers.

Tharm, c. the material of which fiddle-strings are made.

Tharth, e. reluctant, unwilling.

That, g. so. 'I was *that* vex't I could ha' bitten t' side out of a butter-bowl.'

That at' donnet, c. that evil one.

That'n, g. that one.

The dickins! c. an exclamation of surprise; and also a kind of oath.

Thee, c., s.w., **Theye**, n. thigh.

Theek, g. to thatch.

Theer, c., **Thearr**, s.w., **Teer**, **Theer**, n. there, there is. 'Here, lad, *theer* a penny for tha.'

Thick, *n.* familiar, friendly.
'*Thick as inkle weavers.*'

Thick on 't, *g.* the major part.
'She brought a heap o' kelter
an' t' *thick on 't o' hard gold.*'

Thick o' t' thrang, *g.* middle of
the crowd; busiest part or time.

Thick set, *g.* low and strongly
built.

Thick skin't, *g.* not sensitive;
unfeeling. In law contests a
common saying is, 'T' *thicker
skin hod t' langer out*—imply-
ing that the heavier purse will
win the suit.

Thimmel, *g.* thimble.

Thing, *g.* this word is used to
express quality. 'It's good *thing.*'
'It's bad *thing.*'

Thingamy, *c., n.* a contemptuous
appellation. 'What is yon daft
thingamy about?'

Thing o' nought, *g.* a trifle; not
worth taking into account.

Thingumbob, *c., n.* a useless and
trifling ornament.

Think me on, *g.* remind me.

Think on, *g.* to remember; to
keep in mind.

Thinly, **Thinnish**, *g.* rather thin.

Third man, *g.* an umpire between
two arbitrators.

Thirl, **Thurl**, *n.* to bore through.
'With a spere was *thirled* his
brest bone.'—*Chaucer.*

Thirt-teen, **Thurt-teen**, *g.* cor-
ruptions of thirteen.

This-geätt, *g.* thus, in this way.

This'n, **Tis'n**, *g.* this one; this
thing.

Thonky, *E., c.* mist and small
rain—*Donky.*

Thoo bad 'n, thoo! This form
of speech is in frequent use, and
especially for reproach.

Thoo dud 'at dud ta, *g.* Thou
did, that thou did.

Thoo dud n't, dud ta! A com-
mon mode of questioning, and of
expressing doubt or surprise at
the same time.

Thoom shag, *c., n.* bread and
butter spread by the thumb.

Thoo's, *c., n.*, **Thawws**, *s.w.* thou
shall. 'Wait and *thoo's* hear o'
about it.'

Thoo's like, *c., n.* thou must—
'*Thoo's like* to come in.'

Thought, *g.* a trifle. 'Skift on
a *thought*, will ta?'

Thought on, *g.* esteemed. 'He's
girtly *thought on* about heamm.'

Thrang, *g.* throng, busy. A com-
mon saying is, '*Thrang* as Throp
wife.' Who was Throp?

Thrast, **Thrist**, *g.* thrust.

Threep doon, *c., n.* to persist in
an assertion. 'He *threeps* me
doon 'at as dud say seah.' Sax.
threpiān—to affirm positively.

Threeplands, *n.* lands in dispute
or debateable lands, generally on
the borders of parishes.—*Bp.
Nicolson.*

Threep-tree, *g.* the wooden bar
the two plough-horses are yoked
to.

Threesam' reel, *n.* a three reel.

Threshwurt, *c.*, **Threshurt**, *n.*
threshold.

Threve, *c.*, **Threëav**, *s.w.* twenty-
four sheaves of corn.

Thribble, *g.* treble, three times.

Thrimmel, **Trimmel**, *g.* tremble.

Thrins, c. three at a birth.

Thrinter, **Thrunter**, c., s.w. a sheep of the third winter.

Thro', c. a turning lathe; to turn in a lathe.

Thro', c., **Dash**, n. a flourish in writing thrown by a free hand.

Throddy, c. plump; well grown; thoroughly.

Throo leet, g. light all night; full moon.

Throoly, g. portly.

Throo other, c., **Throo ither**, n. mixed, confusion.

Throos, **Throo steànns**, g. long stones passing through a rubble wall to bind it.

Throople, g. the windpipe.

Throssan, c., s.w., **Thrussan**, n. thrust, thrusten.

Throssan up, c. thick set; conceited. 'He's nobbet a *throssan up* thing.'

Throssel, g. the thrush.

Thruft, **Thruftan**, c., **Through**, n. a flat tombstone.

Thrummel't, n. crowded, confused.

Thud, g. a heavy stroke with a dull sound.

Thummel, n. thimble.

Thummel pwok, n. See **Huvvel**.

Thumper, g. a great one.

Thur, c., **Thēas**, s.w., **Thir**, n. these, those.

Thurran, c. these ones.

Thwaite, **Whate**, g. a cleared space in a wood or wilderness. A very common termination to names of places.

Thwol, E.C. **Thole**, to suffer.

Thyvel, c., **Poddish stick**, s.w., **Keall stick**, n. a stick used for stirring the boiling pot.

Tic-tac, c. tick of a clock; a short period. 'An'll hev 't done in a *tic-tac*.'

Tiddysom, n. tedious.

Tiff, g. angry words passing. 'It was n't a fratch; it was nobbet a bit of a *tiff*.'

Tift, g. to pant.

Tift, c. condition as regards health or spirits. 'He's i' girt *tift* to-day.'

Tig, g. to touch gently; a boyish play.

Till, c., n. to. 'Put that door *till*.' 'Is ta gaan *till t'* market?'

Tiller, c., s.w. to spread; to send out side shoots.

Tilt, g. quickly. 'He went full *tilt* doonbank an' fell an' brak his nwose.'

Timmer rearin', c., **Timmer raisin'**, n. a festivity held on occasion of putting the roof timbers on a new building.

Timmersom, c., n. timorous.

Tine, n., **Free**, c. to shut up a pasture field till the grass grows again.

Tinkler, g. tinker.

Tip, g., and **Teup**, n. a tup.

Tipe, c. to drink. '*Tipe* 't up, man, we've plenty mair.'

Tiper, c. a toper.

Tirl't, n. unroofed; the thatch blown off. See **Reuvv**.

Tiry, c. tired, fatigued.

Ti't, c. tied, bound, obliged. 'He

- was *ti't* to gang an' *ti't* to work when he dud gang.'
- Ti't by t' teeth**, *g.* cattle and sheep stray from a bare pasture, but are tied by the teeth in a good one.
- Tite**, *g.*, **Tit**, *n.* soon. 'I'd as *tite* dea 't as nut'—I'd as soon—I'd rather. *Sax.* as *tide*. *Icel.* as *tid*.
- Tithe stopple**, *c.* a conspicuous bunch of stubble on the *tithe* stool.
- Titter**, *g.* sooner. 'Titter up co' tudder up.' The first who rises to call on the other.
- Titter**, *g.* rather. 'I'd *titter* hev 't young 'an.'
- Tittermest**, *c.* nearest, soonest. See **Bain**.
- Titty**, *n.* sister.
- Tittyvate**, *g.* to put into order; decorate; fit out.
- Tizzik**, *c.* a slight illness prevailing generally. 'It's a *tizzik* 'at's gangan' amang fwok.'
- Tizzy**, *n.* a sixpence. *Query*, slang.
- T' laal an**, *c.* the little one; the child.
- Tod**, *g.* a fox.
- Toddle**, *g.* to walk feebly like a child or an old person.
- Toft**, *g.* a homestead. In a court book of the manor of Derwentwater, Gawan Wren was fined ten shillings about 1640 for having two fires on in one *toft* at the same time. Fuel scarce then!
- Tokker**, **Togher**, *n.* dowry, portion. 'He *tokker* 't his dowter wi' twenty pund.'
- ler**, *c.* to speak loudly and roughly. 'Tolleran' like a mad bull.'
- Tom beagle**, *c.* the cockchafer. *Query*, bom-beetle.
- Tome**, *c.*, **Toom**, *n.* a hair fishing-line.
- Tommaty tää**, **Tommy tee**, *c.* the titmouse or tom tit.
- To-mworn o' mwornin'**, *g.* tomorrow morning.
- Tomy**, *c.*, **Tāamy**, *s.w.*, **Toomy**, *n.* that draws out like toasted cheese.
- Too**, **Ta**, *c.*, **Thāww**, *s.w.* thou.
- Too'l**, *c.*, **Thou'l**, *n.* **Thāww'l**, *s.w.* thou wilt.
- Toom**, *n.* a cord or string partly untwisted.
- Toon bull**, *c.* a bull kept by turn in an agricultural village. 'He com rworan like a *toon* (town's) bull.' The custom is now extinct.
- Toon geätt**, *g.* the roadway through a village.
- Tooz**, **Thoo's**, *c.*, *n.*, **Thāwwz**, *s.w.* thou art.
- Toozle**, *c.*, *n.*, **Tāwwzle**, *s.w.* to ruffle; to pull about rudely; tussle.
- Top full**, *g.* full to the top. 'That fellow's *top full* o' mischief.'
- Top lad!** *c.*, *n.* good boy! an interjection of encouragement to a boy.
- Topmer**, *g.* the one above the other; uppermost.
- Topper**, *g.* one who excels.
- Toppin**, *g.* the hair of the forehead; the crest of a fowl.
- Toppin peats**, *c.*, **Flaks**, *n.* turf cut with the herbage on. The

- edges resemble a man's unkempt *toppin*.
- Top sark, Carrier sark**, c. a loose overcoat of coarse grey woollen, much in use by farm servants in the first quarter of the 19th century.
- Topsman**, g. the man in charge of a drove of cattle, &c.
- Top speadd, Tom speadd**, c. a heavy spade for cutting sods only.
- Topsy turvy**, g. in great disorder; overturned. When the top side of the sward is turned down the turf side is uppermost, and hence *topsy turvy* or *topside turfway*.
- Top'taties**, c., **Terriers**, n. tubers on the stems of potatoes.
- Toptire**, c. towering passion; great disturbance.
- Torfer**, c., s.w., **Torfel**, n. **Torfet**, E. to die; to fail; to be defeated.
- Torn**, s.w. turn. 'Ga' ràwwnd t' hàwwse an' *torn* that àa'd càww back into t' fàald.'
- Torrel**. 'Ane kill quhair cornes are dryed.' This word is now obsolete. It is given in the 'Life and Miracles of Sancta Bega,' relating to an occurrence at Workington.
- To t' fwore**, c. living, alive. 'Is t' oald man to t' fwore?'
- Totter bog**, c. a shaking bog.
- Tottle**, E., **Toddle**, c. to walk feebly as a child does; to go. 'It's time to be *toddlan*' heàmm.'
- Toucher**, c. a near approach. 'It's as near as a *toucher*.'
- Touchy, Touchious**, g. easily offended.
- Towel**, c. to beat. 'Rub him down with a yak *towel*.'
- Towertly**, c., **To'rtly**, s.w. kindly.
- Towp, Towple**, c., **Cowp**, s.w., n. to upset; overturn.
- Towry lowry**, g. all in disorder.
- To year, T' year**, g. this year. Nearly out of use.
- Toytle ower**, c. to topple over; to upset.
- Traffic**, c. lumber; useless things.
- Traily**, g. slovenly, lazily.
- Traipsy, Traips**, c. a saunterer; to saunter; an untidy female.
- Tram, Trab**, c. a long narrow field.
- Tramp**, c., **Tramper**, n. a beggar; a vagabond. 'On *tramp*'—in search of employment—often an excuse for seeing the country and being maintained at the cost of some club or union, or with worse motives.
- Trantlements**, c. useless trifles. 'Laal *trantlan*' jobs and things.'
- Trape**, c. to drag the dress in the dirt; to walk in a slovenly manner.
- Trash**, c. rubbish; to walk quickly over wet ground. '*Trushan*' through thick and thin for a heàll day togidder.'
- Trash't**, g. fatigued.
- Travvish**, c. traverse.
- Treak**, n. an idle fellow.
- Treed**, g. tread. 'Do n't *treed* o' my teàzz.'
- Tret**, n. treated.
- Trevally**, n. disturbance, quarrelling.
- Trice**, g. 'In a *trice*'—in a moment.
- Trig**, c. tight, well filled—'*trig* as an apple.'

- Trim**, c. to beat or whip; order; condition. 'What *trim* is t' oald horse in t' year?'
- Trimmer**, g. a neat one.
- Trinkams**, g. trinkets; useless finery.
- Trinkle**, c. trickle. 'Bleddd com *trinklan*' down his feass like drops o' rain.'
- Trippet**, c. a piece of wood used in a boy's game. 'Deed (dead) as a *trippit*.'
- Trivet**, c. a threefooted iron frame for supporting pans, &c., on the fire. 'As reet as a *trivet*'—perfectly right.
- Trod**, g. a footpath.
- Troff**, c., **Trowf**, s.w., **Trowh**, n. a trough.
- Trolly bags**, c., n. tripes.
- Trones**, n. steelyards.
- Trooan**, c., **Trowan**, n. truant.
- Trooin**, c., **Trowan**, n. trowel.
- Troonce**, c., n., **Tràwwnce**, s.w. trounce; to whip; to punish; to travel fast and far. 'Sec a *trounce* we've hed ower t' fells!'
- Trug**, c., n. a wooden coal-box.
- Truncher**, c. trencher; a wooden platter. Long out of use.
- Trunlins**, c. coals about the size of apples.
- Trunnel**, c., s.w. the wooden wheel of a barrow; trundle.
- Trunnel pie**, n. a pie made of the small entrails of a calf.
- T's it**, c. it is it; that is it.
- Tu**, s.w. too. 'I's frae Oofa *tu*.'
- Tu**, c. to tease; annoy; struggle. 'He's hed a sare *tu* on't.' 'He's been a *tuom* barn.'
- Tudder**, g. the other.
- Tukkan**, **Teann**, c., s.w., **Te-enn**, n. taken.
- Tul**, g., and **Te**, n. to.
- Tul't**, c., s.w., **Til't**, n. to it.
- Tum'lan**, c., s.w. tumbling. 'A *tum'lan* steann gedders nea moss.'—*Old Proverb*.
- Tummel**, g. tumble.
- Tummel ear**, c., n. the clumsy cart of old times, the axle of which revolved along with the wheels.
- Tummellan kist**, n. a post-chaise.
- Tummins**, c. rough cardings of wool.
- Turmet**, c., n. turnip. (Rarely *turmap*.)
- Turn**, g. habit. 'He's of a *nargangan*' (greedy) *turn*.'
- 'Turna**, c., **'Torna**, **Laa man**, s.w. **'Turney**, n. attorney.
- Turn deall**, c., **Runnin ceavvel**, n. In some undivided common fields the ownership of the parcels changes annually in succession.
- Turras**, c., **Torra**, s.w., **Turra**, n. turfs. '*Turnes*, clods of earth.'—*Verstegan*, 1634.
- Tush**, c., n., **Toah**, s.w. tusk.
- Tussle**, g. a struggle; contest.
- Twaddle**, c. unmeaning talk.
- Twang**, g. a pang of toothache; the sound of a stringed instrument; the Scottish accent.
- Tweesom**, n. two in company. 'A compaignie of ladies, *twey* and *twey*.'—*Chaucer*.
- Twig**, g. to understand an obscure meaning. 'He aim't to puzzle me, but I *twig't* him.'
- Twill**, c. quill.

- Twilt**, *g.*, and **Twult**, *n.* a quilt; to beat.
- Twine**, *c.*, **Tweyn**, *n.w.* to whine; complain. 'She *tweyns* an' twists on, peer aal body!' *n.*
- Twine**, *g.* twist.
- Twiny**, *g.* complaining, poorly. 'She's nobbet varra *twiny* to-day.'
- Twing**, *c.* a small scarlet-coloured insect, said by the superstitious to occasion fatal illness to cattle.
- Twinter**, *g.* a sheep of two winters.
- Twist**, *g.* appetite. 'That fellow hes a famiah *twist*.'
- Twit**, *c.* to sneer at.
- Twitch**, *g.* a cord twisted round the upper lip of an unruly horse as a holdfast.
- Twitchbell**, *n.* the earwig.
- Twitter**, *c.* edge. 'Just in a *twitter*'—on the very edge.
- Tyke**, *c.*, **Teyk**, *n.w.* an unruly fellow; a dog. There is a tradition of a Curwen of Workington Hall having shot a Howard of Corby in a duel on Carlisle sands during an assize meeting, for offensively using the word *tyke* to him.
- Tyl't**, **Tyl'd**, *s.w.* toiled, wearied, annoyed.
- Tymerly**, *c.* defective. 'It's a *tymerly* consarn—it's badly putten togidder.'
- Udder**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Ither**, *n.* other.
- Udder geatts**, *n.* otherwise, different.
- 'When Hudibras, about to enter,
Upon another *gates* adventure.'
Butler.
- Um**, *g.* a common note of assent pronounced with closed lips.
- Unbiddable**, *g.* obstinate, untractable.
- Uncanny**, *n.* suspected of evil doings; unruly; difficult to deal with.
- Unfewsom'**, *g.* awkward, unbecoming.
- Unket**, **Unco**, *n.* strange, wonder, very. '*Uncuth*, unknowne, it also sometimes signifieth a stranger.'
—*Verstegan.*
- Unkos**, *n.* wonders, news.
- Unlick't cub**, *c.* a rude and ignorant young person.
- Unlucky**, *c.* mischievous. 'Yon's an *unlucky* brat of a lad.'
- Unpossible**, *g.* impossible.
- Unreg'lar**, *g.* irregular.
- Unsarra't**, *c.*, *n.*, and **Unserra't**, *n.* not served.
- Unsayable**, *g.* wilful, uncontrollable.
- Up abeunn**, *g.* above.
- Up and down**, *g.* perfect. 'He's eb'm *up an' down* honest.'
- Upbank**, *g.* uphill, upwards.
- Upboil**, *c.* water springing in the bottom of a well or drain, and powerful enough to cause the appearance of boiling on the surface of the water.
- Up bringin'**, *c.* rearing, training.
- Up-hod**, *c.* maintenance. 'He's of a parlish girt *up-hod* an' can swallow two basonfulls o' poddish to t' brekfast.'
- Up-hod**, **Upoad**, *c.*, **Up-had**, *n.* uphold. 'Aa'll *uphod* ta' it's true.'
- Up-kest**, *g.* a reproach.
- Upo'**, *c.*, *n.* upon. 'Out *upo'* tha for a good-to-nought!'

- Upper hand**, *c.* advantage.
- Uppish**, *c.* conceited; holding a high head.
- Up ov end**, *c.* upright, going about. 'Is 't wife *up ov end* yet?'
- Ups**, *c.* fatigues. 'This het weather an' hard wark fairly *ups* a body.'
- Upsett'n and doon thross'n**, *c.*, *n.* This phrase is used in identifying a person; as, 'it's his *varra sel uppsett'n an' doon thross'n*.'
- Upsides wid**, *c.* to retaliate; to be revenged on.
- Uptak**, *c.* lifting, finding. 'As fand his watch on t' rwoad and he ga' me summat for t' *uptak*.'
- Ur, Ir**, *c.*, *n.* are. 'Hoo *ur ye*?'
- Urlin**, *c.* a dwarf or dwarfish thing.
- Url't**, *c.* ill-thriven; stunted in growth.
- Urph**, *n.* a dirty and diminutive person or child; one of dwarfish growth.
- Urrant**, *c.* are not. 'You *urrant* to gang to-day.'
- Us**, *c.* me. 'Please give *us* a lift.'
- Usable**, *c.* fit for use.
- Usefuller**, *c.* more useful.
- Use money, Use brass**, *c.* interest on money lent.
- Vallidom**, *c.*, *s.w.* the value. 'I wad n't give t' *vallidom* of an oald sang for o' t' set o' them.'
- Varjis**, *c.* verjuice, 'It's as sour as *varjis*.'
- Var'ly, Varraly**, *c.* verily, truly.
- Varra**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Varry**, *n.* very. 'It's het weather, *varra*!'
- Varra weel**, *c.* very well. Often used in relating news, &c. 'Varra weel than, I'll tell ye o' about it.'
- Varst**, *c.* vast, a great number or quantity.
- Vayper**, *c.*, *n.* to caper; exult; vapour. 'A *vayperan*' fehll.'
- Ventersom**, *c.* adventurous, rash.
- Viewly**, *c.* handsome; pleasing to look upon.
- Viewsom**, *c.* comely; of good appearance.
- Voag**, *c.*, *n.* repute. 'He's i' full *voag* noo.'
- Wa**, *c.* we. 'We'll gang when *wa* like.'
- Wa**, *c.* why, well. 'Wa noo than!'
- Wa, Wah, Wid**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **We**, *n.* with. 'Gang *wa* Tom.'
- Waad**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Weayd**, *n.* wade. 'An' theer's a lad ahint yon trees Wad weayd for me abeun the knees, So tell yer mind, or, gin ye please, Nea langer fash us beath, man.' *Anderson.*
- Waar**, *c.* beware.
- Waar**, *c.*, *s.w.*, **Ware**, *n.* to expend.
- Waw, Waww**, *c.*, **Wawwl**, *s.w.* the wail of an infant; silly talk. 'Wawwan like a cat.'
- Wabble, Waddle, Waggle**, *c.* to rock sideways in walking.
- Wad**, *c.* would. 'Wad ta like to len' me a shillin'?''
- Wad**, *c.* blacklead.
- Wad eater**, *c.* India rubber.
- Wad n't cud dea't**, *c.*, *n.* could not do it.
- Waff, Whaff**, *c.* puff of wind; quiff.

Waffish, Waffy, *g.* weakly, feeble.

Waffle, *g.* to waver; to be undecided.

Waffler, *g.* an unsteady person; one not to be depended on.

Wag by t' wo', *c.* an old-fashioned clock without a case, and having the pendulum swinging exposed.

Waggle, *g.* to shake; to be unsteady.

Waistrel, *g.* an idle wanderer.

Waits, *g.* out-door Christmas musicians.

Walker, *g.* a fuller of cloth. Much of the woollen weaving was formerly performed in country places by hand. At that time small mills of rude construction, turned by water power, for walking cloth, were not scarce; and their places still retain the name of Walk Mills. In still older times the walking was performed by tramping with the feet—hence the term.

Walking, *g.* a mason or quarryman's method of moving a flagstone on its end.

Walla, *c.* weak; faint from want or illness; tasteless; insipid.

Wallet, *g.* a long bag open at the middle and closed at the ends for conveying marketing on horseback. Out of use 1875.

Wallop, *c., n.* to beat; to dangle loosely.

Wammel, *g.* to walk with a rocking motion. 'Wammelan' like an eel.

Wan, *g.* won. 'Jackson wan t' belt on Caryl sands.'

Wand, *c., Wan*, *n.* having wound; did wind.

Wandly, *c.* gently, quietly.

Wandy, *c.* slim and flexible as a willow wand.

Wankle, *g.* weak, feeble. 'Poor Jemmy! he's varra wankle.'

Wannel, *n.* lithe, agile, flexible.

Wanter, *g.* a marriageable person.

Wanty, *g.* deficient, imperfect, defective.

Wap, *c., n.* to wrap or enfold; a bundle of straw.

Warang, W'rang, *g.* wrong. Seldom heard.

Warble, *g.* the larva of the *Estrus bovis* fly which is bred in the backs of cattle.

War-board, *c.* a shop's counter, *i. e.* ware board.

Wardays, *g.* the six work days of the week.

Wareet, W'reet, *g.* right. Rarely heard.

Wark, *c.* ache, work. 'It's slow wark to sup buttermilk wid a pitchfork.'

Wark fwok, *g.* labourers, work people.

Warld, Waaareld, *c., s.w., Wurl, Warl*, *n.* world.

Warm, *g.* to beat. 'Aa'll warm tha.'

Warn, *c.* to bid to or give notice of a funeral.

Warn, War'nt, *g.* to assure; warrant. 'Aa's war'nt ta it is.'

Warnin', *c.* the circuit invited to a funeral.

Warridge, *g.* the withers of a horse.

Warrishin', *c.* a great deal; abundance. 'A warrishin' o' sooins an' yal.'

Warp, g. to lay eggs.

Warse, Waar, g. worse. 'Warse and warse like Worki'ton clark.' A common toast in former days was, 'May nivver waar be among us!' meaning both *war* and *worse*.

Warsen, g. to grow worse.

Warse ner git out, c. excessively bad; something worse than being ordered out of the house.

Wart grass, c. the plant *Euphorbia Helioscopia* or sunspurge.

Warton, n.w. the village and township of Waverton.

Was ter? g. was there; were there.

Wasterledges, c. See **Eastermun-jlands**.

Wath, g. a ford through a stream.

Watna, n. 'I watna what it is' —I do not know what it is.

Watter ask, g. a newt or water-lizard.

Watter brash, c., n. a gushing overflow of saliva.

Watter crashes, c. water-cress. *Nasturtium officinale*.

Watter draw, Watter shed, g. the area within which water gathers towards one outlet.

Watter dyke, n.w. a ditch or sowe wide and deep enough to form a fence.

Watter gwoat, c. a place in a stream across which a rack or pole is placed to prevent cattle trespass; and the rack or pole itself; a floodgate.

Watter jags, c. one of the forms of *varicella*, or chicken poc.

Watter jaw't, c. potatoes left too long in the water after being boiled are *watter jaw't* and spoilt.

Watter keah, c. the plant *Angelica sylvestris*.

Watter pyet, c. the water ousel.

Watter stang, g. a pole fixed across a stream in lieu of a bridge or fence.

Watter thistle, c. the *Cnicus palustris* plant.

Watter twitch, g. the *Agrostis vulgaris* plant.

Wattery like, g. appearance of rain coming.

Wattery lonnin, c. a neglected lane where water is allowed to run along. Common formerly.

Wattles, g. the gill appendages of a game cock.

Waugh, g. the bark of a pup or whelp.

Wax, g. to grow larger; to swell out.

Wax end, c. a shoemaker's waxed and bristled thread.

Way, g. direction. 'He leeves *someway* out Wigton way.'

Way, Wea, n. woe; to be sorry.

Ways me! Wazes me! exclamations of lament. Woe is me!

Waze, Weze, n. a ring cushion to place on the head for carrying weights upon. See **Boss**.

Weal, c., **Weeal**, s.w., **Wale**, n. to select; to pick out.

Weamm, g. the womb, body.

Buy—'A horse wid a *weamm*.
An' a meer wi' *neann*.'
Old Saying.

Wear, n. to turn or stop cattle or sheep.

Wearin' illness, c. consumption.

Weary, c. tiresome, monotonous. 'It's a *weary* rroad to Warnel fell.'

- Weathered**, *g.* a term for hay, &c., injured by being exposed to wet weather.
- Weather go**, *c.* the end of a rainbow as seen in the morning in showery weather—the sailor's warning.
- Weay**, *n.* woe, pity. 'I's *weay* for them, poor things!'
- Weayst**, *n.* the waist; waste.
- Webster**, *c., s.w.*, **Wobster**, *n.* a weaver of webs by hand.
- Wedder**, *g.* weather; wedder sheep.
- Weddiners**, *g.* a wedding-party.
- Weddit**, *c., n.*, **Wed't**, *s.w.* wedded.
- Wee**, *c., n.* little, small.
- Wee-ans**, *c., n.* children, little ones.
- Weef an' stray**, *c.* waif and stray; cattle, &c., gone astray, the owner not being known; vagrants without house or home.
- Weekiness**, *g.* moisture.
- Weekly**, *c., n.*, **Weaky**, *s.w.* moist, juicy.
- Weel cum't**, *c.* highly bred; of good lineage.
- Weet**, *c., n.*, **Wēeat**, *s.w.* wet, rain. 'It *weets* fast.'
- Weet yer whissle**, *c., n.* take a hearty drink.
- Weft**, *c.* to beat. 'Aa'll give him a *weftin'* some day.'
- Weg horned**, *c.* horns unequally elevated.
- Well ink**, *c.* the *Veronica Beccabunga* plant.
- Welsh**, *c., s.w.* insipid, watery, tasteless.
- Welt**, *c., s.w.* to overturn; to upset. Butt *welt*—to turn the butts of sheaves to the wind to dry.
- Welt, Whelt, Whelk**, *c.* to beat.
- Welts**, *c.* the 'rig and fur' parts of the tops of stockings.
- Wend**, *c.* to turn round.
- Wentit**, *c.*, **Waintit**, *n.* just turning sour. 'Thunnery weather *wents* milk.'
- Went on**, *c.* talked. 'She scoaldit and *went on* at a parlish rate.'
- Wents**, *c.* narrow lanes in Cockermouth, Workington, and other towns.
- We's**, *s.w.* we shall. '*We's* ga' to Wastle Hēead.'
- Wesh dub**, *c., s.w.* the pool in which sheep are washed.
- Wesh foald**, *c., s.w.* the sheepfold near the washing-pool.
- Weshins**, *g.* the water in which greasy dishes have been washed. Used for pigs' food.
- We't**, *s.w.* with it. 'He com *in' t' cwoach*.'
- Wet shod**, *g.* feet wet in the shoes.
- Wey, Weyya**, *c.*, **Wya**, *s.w.*, **Wey**, *n.* well, why; notes of assent or dissent. '*Wey*, yes.' '*Wey*, no.'
- Weys**, *g.* beam and scales; weighs.
- Weyt**, *c., s.w.* a vessel made like a tambourine, and used for lifting grain in the barn; it is made of a sheep's skin covering a wooden hoop.
- Wexan**, *c., s.w.*, **Wixan**, *n.* the gullet.
- Whāa**, *s.w.*, **Whee, Wheea**, *n.* who.
- Whāa-iver**, *s.w.*, **Whee-iver**, *n.* whoever.

- Whack**, *g.* a blow, thwack.
- Whacker**, *g.* a large one.
- Whain**, *v.* to rub or stroke in the direction the hair grows. 'He *whain't* his dog down t' back.'
- Whain**, *g.* to fawn. 'She com *whainan*' and wantan' help.'
- Whaker**, *c., n.* quaker.
- Whale**, *g.* to cudgel; to beat.
- Whalin'**, *g.* a beating with a stick.
- Whamp**, *c.* the wasp. 'Keen as a *whamp*.'
- Whang**, *g.* a lump. 'A *whang* o' cheese.'
- Whang**, *g.* to throw; to hit; a leathern shoe-tie; a strap used in stitching cart-harness; a thong.
- Whanger**, *g.* a large one.
- Whap**, *g.* a blow.
- Whapper**, *g.* a large one.
- Wharl**, *c.* a stone quarry; a disused quarry. Seldom heard.
- Whart**, *n.* quart.
- What**, *g.* an often used expletive. 'What, Jemmy, how is ta?' 'What, I's gaily, how's thou; an' *what*, how's o' at heamm?' 'What, we 're o' middlin', aa think.'
- What'n?** *n.* what? 'What'n clock is 't?'
- What's smatter?** *c.* what is the matter or reason?
- Whaup**, *n.* the curlew.
- Whay feasst**, *g.* pale countenance.
- Wheea**, *n.* who. 'Wheea's that?'
- Wheelstrake**, *g.* a portion of the iron rim of a wheel—formerly applied in six lengths to each wheel.
- Wheen**, **Whun**, *n.* an undefined number; a few. 'A *whun* sheep.'
- Wheeze**, *g.* to breathe with difficulty. 'He *wheezes* like a pursy horse.'
- Wheesy**, *g.* breathing thickly.
- Whag**, *n.* a lump or thick slice. 'A *whag* o' cheese.'
- Whel**, *n.* while, whilst.
- Whelk**, *c., n.* to thump.
- Whelker**, *c., n.* a large one.
- Whemmel**, *c.* to overwhelm, overturn.
- Wheren't**, *c.* milk overheated makes the curd and cheese hard and *wheren't*.
- Whets**, *c.* flashes of wit. 'Sec *whets* we hed tudder neet.'
- Whew**, *c.* haste. 'Sec a *whew* he's in!'
- Whewt**, *n.* a thin flake of snow. 'A few *whewts* o' snow.'
- Whewtle**, *c.* a low modulated whistle.
- Whick**, *g.* alive, quick.
- Whickfu**, *c.* whitlow.
- Whick'nin'**, *c.* a small quantity of yeast sufficient to set a baking of bread to ferment; quickening.
- Whicks**, *c., n.* roots of couch-grass; young thorns; maggots.
- Whick't**, *c.* fly-blown.
- Whidder**, *g.* to shudder; shiver; tremble.
- Whidderer**, *g.* a very large or powerful one.
- Whiff**, *g.* quiff.
- Whiff**, *c., n.* a transient view or glance.
- Whig**, *g.* whey kept for drinking. If suffered to become sour, aromatic herbs are steeped in it.
- Whigmaleery**, *c.* anything showy and useless.

While, Whel, c., Wheyle, N. until. 'Stay *while* I come back.'

Whiles, c., Wheyles, N. sometimes. 'Whiles he's here and *whiles* he's theer.'

Whilk, g. which. 'While or *whilk*, which. (In the North of England they yet say *ghuilke*.'—*Verstegan*, 1634.)

Whilkan', c. which one?

Whillimer cheese, c. the poorest and hardest of cheese—imputed to originate in the township of Whillimoor, but common over the county, and never known to strike fire on falling, except once, as mentioned in Martineau's *Guide to the Lakes*.

Whim, c., Wheem, E. silent; quiet in speech or action; running smoothly.

Whimper, c. a low whine or cry. 'Git away to bed barns, and niver a *whimper*.'

Whim wham, c. a fanciful trifle.

Whin, c., s.w., Whun, N. the gorse or furze plant—*Ulex europæus*.

Whin cowe, c., Whun cowe, N. a whin stem or branch.

Whinge, to whine.

Whinner, c., Whinny, s.w., Whunner, N. to neigh.

Whintin, c. a dark-coloured slate found on Skiddaw. When struck it gives out sounds, and the celebrated 'musical stones' are made of it.

Whir, E.C. old and curdled buttermilk.

Whirl bent, Star bent, c. the *Juncus squarrosus* plant.

Whishin dance, c. an old-fashioned dance in which a cushion is used to kneel upon.

Whishin, c., Whushin, N. cushion.

Whisht, c., s.w., Whush, N. hush, listen, quietly. 'As *whisht* as a mouse.'

Whisk, c., Whusk, N. to move quickly. 'She com *whiskan*' bye like a flocan' thing.'

Whisk, g. whist.

White, c. quite; to requite. 'Od *white* ta!'—God requite thee.

White, Whittle, c., s.w., Wheyte, N.W. to *whittle* or cut a stick so that it is made *white*.

Whitefish, c. flattery.

Whither, N. to strike or throw forcibly. 'He girn't an' pick't his beanns wid his teeth, and than he *whither't* them onder t' grate.'

Whither away? c. where are you going to?

Whittle, g. a knife.

Whittlegate, c. Formerly clergymen and schoolmasters had the privilege of using their *whittles* at the tables of their parishioners, at known and stated intervals, by way of helping out their scanty stipends. This custom prevailed till 1864, and ceased with the death of the schoolmaster of Wasdale Head.

Whiz, g. a hissing sound like the cooling of hot iron in water.

Whizzer, g. a glaring untruth. 'That is a *whizzer*!'

Who, c., Whāa, s.w., Whe, Wheea, N. who. Across the centre of the county, from east to west, this word is pronounced according to the spelling, and not as conventionally spoken, *hoo*.

Whoaraway, c., where. 'Whoar-away hes ta been?'

Whop, c. to whip or strike.

Whun, Whin, n. few.

Whup-while, c. as frequent as the strokes of a well-applied whip. 'Iv'ry *whup-while*.'

Why, c., s.w., **Wheye**, n. heifer or quey.

Why-i! c. to cry out like a whipped dog.

Wicker, n. a twig or small branch.

Wid'am, c., **Wi'am**, s.w., **Wud'am**, n. with him.

Widderful, c. peevish, irritable.

Widdle, n. to fret, to complain.

Widdy, c., **Wuddy**, n. withy; a band of platted willows, forming a bad apology for iron, in hanging gates, but often used in former days.

Wide geattit, c. walking in a straddling manner; bandy legged.

Widness, Wideness, c., **Weydness**, n.w. width.

Wid-out, c., **Wi'awte**, s.w. without; unless. 'He'll hev to gang *wid-out* Tom gangs for him.'

Wife day, c. On a birth occurring the neighbouring wives assemble at the house to tea, &c., as soon as the mother is able to receive company.

Wild like, c. threatening wild weather.

Wile, c. to lead or entice.

'I cannot git my meer at heamm, I cannot git my meer at heamm.'

'Tak a reap o' cworn wi' ye An' *wile* her heamm, an' *wile* her heamm.'—*Old Song*.

Wilk, c. the bark of a young dog when in close pursuit.

Will, g. to bequeath. 'He *will't* his money to t' dowter.'

Will n't, Winnet, Weent, c., **Wullent, Wunna, Winna**, n. will not.

Wills, c. doubts. 'Aa's i' *wills* whether to gang or nit.'

Willy, c., s.w., **Saughtree**, n. the willow.

Willy (sweet), c. the sweet willow—*Salix pentandra*.

Willy wands, c., **Wully wans**, n. young shoots of the willow.

Wilta? c., s.w., **Wulta?** n. wilt thou?

Wi' ma, c., s.w., **Wu' ma**, n. with me.

Wind, c., s.w. (the i short), **Wun, Win'**, n. wind; the time occupied in drawing the breath. 'Dick could swallow a quart at a *wind*.'

Wind egg, c. an egg dropped before the shell is hardened.

Window leuker, g. the inspector of lights when the window-tax was levied.

Windy, g. noisy, talkative. 'Mair *wind* nor woo' like clippin' a swine.'

Windy bags, g. an incessant talker.

Wine berries, c., n. red currants.

Win in, n. to secure the crop.

Winje! c. a gladsome exclamation of surprise or wonder. 'Winje wife, what a berry puddin!'

Winnel strea, g. the stem of the couch grass. 'As waik as a *winnel strea*.'

Winnick, n. anything diminutive. In playing at pitch and toss with button tops the small ones are *winnicks* and the larger ones *slaters*.

Winah, c. wince.

Winsom', n. lively and pretty; of winning manners.

Winter, g. to live through winter. 'T' oald horse 'll hardly *winter* ageann.' 'He sends his hogs to t' sea side to *winter*.'

Winteridge, g. winter eatage in the field.

Winter proud, c., **Winter prāwwd**, s.w. winter wheat in too forward a state of growth.

Winter wood, c., s.w. deciduous trees which should be cut down in winter and not peeled.

Wipe, g. a hint. 'She gives him many a *wipe* about it.'

Wise like, n. wise and prudent.

Wishy washy, g. weak, worthless.

Wiak, c., s.w., **Wusk**, n. a light and short shower.

Wisp, c., s.w., **Wusp**, n. a handful of hay or straw.

Wittin', g. knowledge, intelligence. 'I dud t' best o' my *wittin'*.'

Wizzen't, c. lean, thin, withered, wizened.

Wo, **Woa**, **Woy**, **Wee**, **Wey**, g. terms used among horse-drivers denoting halt.

Woast house, c. the inn where we put up.

Woaths, n. oaths. These are in numerous forms, and are best consigned to oblivion.

Wob, n. web.

Wobster, n. a weaver.

Wokan, g. awake, waken.

Woke-rife, n. sleepless.

Wole-eyed, c. Some horses and dogs have one or both eyes

nearly white, and are thus termed.

Woo', Oo', Ooa, g. wool.

'Tāary *woo*, tāary *woo*, tāary *woo* is ill to spin;

Card it weel, card it weel, card it weel ere you begin;

For when carded, row'd, and spun, Then the work is hofelins done;

But when woven, drest, and clean It may be cleading for a queen.'

Old Clipping Song.

Wooshat, E. the woodchat shrike —*Lanius rufus*.

Wooshat, **Cushat**, E. the wood-pigeon.

Worchat, g. orchard.

Workan' by girt, c. working by contract.

Worriment, g. harassing annoyance.

Wostler, n. ostler.

Wramp, **Ramp**, c. a sprain.

Wud, n. mad. '*Wod*, furious or mad. Weo yet retayne, in some parts of England, the word *wodnes*, for furiousnesse or madnesse.'—*Verstegan*.

Wull, n. will.

Wummel, g. an augur or wimble.

Wun, c. woollen.

Wun', n. to dwell. 'He *wuns* ayont yon hill.'

Wun', c., n. wound. 'He *wun*' up his watch.'

Wunsom, n. neat, pleasant.

Wunz! c. an oath or exclamation.

Wurn, **Wurren**, E. the surname of Wren. 'Jo' *Wurren* of Ondercrag.'

Wussel, **Russel**, g. wrestle.

Wusset, g. worsted.

Wyke, c. a narrow opening

between rising grounds; the corners of the mouth are *wykes*.

Yā, Yan, c., s.w., Yin, Yen, n. one.

Yabble, c. able.

Yā-day, c. a common retrospection. 'It was *yā-day* last week.'

Yaddle, c., s.w. to speak quickly and unwisely.

Yaddle, c., s.w. to earn.

Yadwands, g., Gadwands, z. wands or rods used in driving horses. Not much in use.

Yak, Yāak, c., s.w., Yek, Yik, n. oak.

Yakker, c., s.w., Yikker, n. acre.

Yakkeridge, g. acreage.

Yakker spire, z. When the malting process is too long continued and both root and sprout are visible, the barley is *yakker spired* and injured for malting.

Yal, c., s.w., Yel, n. ale.

Yal-jaw't, c. sickened by drinking ale.

Yalla yowderin, n. the yellow-hammer or bunting.

Yammer, c., n. to talk much in a rambling manner.

Yan, c., s.w., Yin, Yen, n. one.

Yananudder, c., s.w., Yenanother, n. one another.

Yance, c., s.w., Yence, n. once.

Yap, c. (probably a corruption of rap) a mischievous lad. A little dog.—*Bailey*. *Aup*, used in the north for a wayward child.—*Brockett*.

Yar, n. harsh, sour.

Yar, n. Hearr, s.w. hair.

Yark, g. to strike furiously or fiercely—'as hard as he could *yurk*.'

Yat, c., s.w., Yet, n. a gate.

Yea's, s.w. you shall. 'Yea's come, ye'r like.'

Yedder, c., s.w., Yether, Yither, n. a long rod used in hedging; a binder.

Yelberry, n. ale boiled with bread, butter, and sugar—formerly given at funerals for dinner.

Yerb puddin', g. a dish of early spring, composed of young nettles and every wholesome vegetable that the garden affords, mixed with groats, or oatmeal, or shilled barley, and boiled in a bag in broth. The great art in compounding this dish is to have much variety with no predominating taste.

Yerbs, Yarbs, c., n. herbs.

Yerdfasts, g. large stones fast in the earth, and near the surface.

Yerls, Yarls, c., n., Arls, n.e. money given to confirm a bargain.

Yern, Gairn, n., Garn, c. yarn.

Yerth, g., and Yurth, n. earth.

Yerthful, c. greedy as the earth.

Yetlin, n. a pan with a bule or bow.

Yigga, n. ague.

Yiglet, n. aglet, tag.

Yik, n. to ache.

Yod, Yoad, c., n., Yaad, s.w. an old mare.

Yoller, c., n. to halloo.

Yooer, c., n., Yawer, s.w. the udder of an animal.

Yool, c., n., Yāwl, s.w. to weep.

Yope, Yaup, c., Yaap, s.w. to whoop; to shout.

Youngfwoks neet, c. See **Oald-fwoks neet**.

Yowe, c., n. ewe.

Youngermer, n. younger persons.

Yowe chin't, c. ewe-chinned; chin retiring.

Yowe locks, c. locks of wool taken from the udder of the ewe to enable the newly-dropt lamb to find the teat.

Yowe neck't, g. the arch of the neck bending downwards.

Yowe yorlin, **Yowe yornel**, c.,

n., and **Jack durnill**, n. the earth nut—*Bunias flexuosum*.

Yub'n steann, c. the stone that closes the oven's mouth.

Yucks, n. itches; is tickled.

Yuk, n. the itch.

Yule, n. Christmas.

Y c., s.w. the corn-spurry plant—*Spergula arvensis*.

Zookers! Zukkers! c., s.w. an exclamation of surprise or admiration.

WORDS OMITTED.

Boddam, g. bottom; to empty. 'He could *boddam* a quart at a wind.'

Druffy, Drooty, g. droughty (weather).

Edge, c. an elevated and narrow ridge. Striding Edge, Branthwaite Edge, &c.

Full bump, Full drive, c. very forcibly.

Lang end, g. the final end.

Nought at o', g. nothing at all.

'Frost an' snow war *nought at o'*
If yan war fain to gang.'
Anderson's Impatient lassie.

Plet, c. to plat straw, &c., to twist. 'He gangs *plettan* his legs, and wammels like an eel.'

Poach, g. to trample land in wet weather, and when a cow is said to have seven mouths destroying the grass, viz. four feet, one mouth, and two droppers of excrement.

Prickin', c. short thorn branches stuck on the top of an earthen fence.

Rackon, g. reckon, calculate, disapprove. 'I *rackon* nought o' sek wark,' I disapprove of it.

Bungay:
CLAY AND TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

SUPPLEMENT.

[PREPARED MARCH, 1878, AND PUBLISHED 1879.]

•

2/2

PREFATORY NOTE TO THE SUPPLEMENT.

AFTER zealously collecting the words and phrases of the Cumberland dialect over a period exceeding half a century, and publishing them in the Glossary of Cumberland, and reading critiques thereon expressive of the subject being exhausted, I have been agreeably surprised on being presented with such a valuable store as to justify the publication of a large Supplement.

The Rev. Robert Wood, a most intelligent octogenarian, who, after perusing the Glossary, writes—‘If then I can pick up a word or two which I have been used either to understand in a different way, or which may have a different meaning, or be omitted’ from the edition published by the English Dialect Society, he will send them; and his ‘word or two’ amounts to about four hundred, very many of which have different meanings or have been omitted from the Glossary. These being the gathering of an educated and observing man over a period coeval with mine, are worthy of record; and if disregarded now may be lost for ever. They have also been the occasion of calling to my mind a number of omissions. There are so many words, and ways of expressing them, peculiar to the large parishes of Bolton and Westward, and to the adjoining parishes of Wigton, Dalston, and Thursby, that Mr. Wood suggests that a new division, to be initialled ‘B,’ or the Bolton district, should be adopted; and this is done in the following list. The inhabitants of these parishes hold themselves somewhat distinct from the N.W. and the N. and E., both in their pronunciation of several words and also in their expression and tone of voice. They also reckon themselves distinct from what they call the moss troopers of the north of Goslinsyke—a district of no good repute in the troublous times of old.

A perusal of Mackay’s *Lost Beauties of the English Language* has also recalled the memory of a few Cumbrianisms deserving of being perpetuated.

W. D.

Thorncroft,
22nd March, 1872.

SUPPLEMENT.

As'd, *c.* I would, I had.

As'l, *c.* I will.

About what, *c.* the substance of it. 'They bodder't t' poor lad, for they wantit to git shot on him, and that's *about what*, and nowder mair ner less.'

Affordance, *c.* ability to bear some expence.

Ageaun t' grain, *c.* displeasing; literally, planing wood in a direction contrary to the fibre.

Air, *n.w.* early. 'I've struggl'd sair, baith late and air.'—*Stagg*.

A-lag, *b.* not sufficiently upright; too horizontal, as in placing a ladder. See **A-lag**.

Ally, *b.* the same as **Taw**.

Ampassy, *and, b.* an odd corruption of &. (A mother I have heard teaching her children the alphabet. At the end of the letters she came to the contraction '&' for the latin *et*, and. This contraction standing alone without the *c* for *cætera* she had heard called *et per se*; but not knowing what *per se* meant she made an attempt at the sound of the words, and called it *empassy* and.—*Rev. R. Wood*.)

Aneuff, *c.* enough as relating to quality. 'T' taties is aneuff.' See **Aneuff**.

Ang-ry, *c.* vexed. Applied to a sore it means inflamed, painful.

Arsin, *b.* in leaping unfairly, a boy throws himself on his back and stretches out his feet.

Aawgust, *c., s.w.* Formerly this broad pronunciation was common.

Backins, *c.* cotton wool prepared for filling up, and clippings of cloth formerly used by tailors for stiffening coat collars.

Bad, bed, *c.* bade. 'He bad ma come back.'

Bally Cruds, *b.* milk of a newly calved cow boiled and turned to curd. See **Bull-jumpins**.

Balderdash, *c.* nonsense.

Bannock iron, *b.* a plate to fix on grate bars for baking bannocks.

Barra cwoat, *c., b.* a young child's under garment.

Batch, *c.* the entire number. 'The heall batch o' them.'

Batlin steann, *b.* a clean and broad flat stone placed near a well or stream; the linen web laid on the stone and kept wet and beaten with the batlin stick.

Batlin stick, **Battleder**, *b.* a wooden mallet something like a cricket bat for beating the linen web previous to its being laid on the grass to bleach.

Baum, *b., Bask*, *c.* a place on a dry bank or hedge where partridges bask and dust themselves.

Bawty, *n.* a dog having a white face is so called.

Beatin' stick, *n.* a stick kept for stirring the fire in the brick oven. By rubbing this stick on the arch of the oven after the flame has subsided, the proper heat is known by the sparks emitted.

Bed, *g.* bid. 'They bed o' t' parish to t' berryin'.'

Bed-gown, *n.* a long dress of this name, reaching to the feet, was in use at an earlier date than the short one. See **Bed-gown**.

Beck grains, *c.*, *n.* where a beck divides into two streams.

Belky, *n.* a contraction of *bellican*; an obese person.

Belly kite, *n.* one who eats unwholesome things.

Belyve, *n.* if I live. See **Belyve**.

Bensal, *n.* violent motion. 'He com wid a *bensal*.' See **Bensal**.

Bet, *g.* betted, did bet.

Berryin', *n.* a funeral.

Best bib and tucker on, *n.* said of a female in a very fine dress.

Beutt jack, *g.* an implement used in pulling off boots.

Binna, *n.* be not.

Bizzin', *n.* buzzing as bees do.

Black bole, *g.* to polish boots, shoes, &c.

Blashy, *g.* weak, poor; blashy tea, blashy yal.

Bleckon'd, *n.* the skin discoloured by a bruise.

Blin' mouse, *n.* the shrew mouse.

Blonk, *c.* a blank.

Bo', *g.* the calf of the leg. 'T' bo' o' t' leg.'

Bog trotter, *n.* During the eventful period of the northern raids, the borderers were occasionally called bog trotters, from being

obliged to move across the extensive mosses in a gentle trot, when a heavy tread or a short stand would cause immersion or destruction in the bog; but moss trooper was the more general term.

Bouk, *n.* to boil the linen web in water and ashes of ashen wood previous to beating on the *batlin steann* and bleaching it.

Bowze, *n.* to rush out, as blood when a vein is cut.

Brae, *n.* a brow, or bank.

Brake, *n.* an instrument for breaking the dried stems of flax.

Brakshy, *n.* this name is also given to the flesh of sheep dying of this disease. See **Brake-sowt**.

Brandreth steann, *c.*, *n.* a boundary stone at the meeting of three townships or parishes.

Branks, *n.* a game formerly common at fairs; called also hit my legs and miss my pegs.

Branlin' worm, *c.*, *n.* a good bait, and so called from being attractive to the brandling trout, or from its brindled markings.

Brat, Brattit, *g.* a young ewe is bratted to prevent it having a lamb.

Brattle can, *n.* a noisy child; and *c.* a kicking cow.

Bree, *n.* 'In a girt bree'—in a great hurry; joyous or uplifted.

Breest, *g.* breast. The *kill breest* is the horizontal part of a lime-kiln or drying kiln. *Quarry breest* and *stack breest*, the upright part. To *breest* a hedge is to face it with stone, or sod and stone alternately.

Bridle rwoad, *g.* a way over which a horse may be led or ridden, but not for other purposes.

Broach, *c.*, *n.* a wooden pin on which the ball of new-spun yarn

- is placed to be wound on the *garn winnells*.
- Browe**, *B.* an impudent lad.
- Bruffle**, *B.* excitement.
- Brushin'** *B.* small branches fixed on the top of *stealkk and ryse*.
- Brussen**, *B.* burst, overworked. 'Brussen wi' wark.'
- Buff**, *C.*, **Boff**, *B.* to strike with an axe and not make a clean cut; a stroke with a dull sound.
- Bull-ring**, *G.* a ring put through the nostrils of a bull by which he is led. See **Bull-ring**.
- Buoy**, *B.* boy. 'A bit buoy,' a little boy.
- Bur**, *B.* a hinderer. 'He bur't me.' See **Bur**.
- Butter sleatt**, *G.* a slab of slate kept in the dairy for holding the pounds of butter, and preferred for being always cool.
- Buzzert**, *C.* a coward or timid person. Probably so named from the ghost moth, *Hepialus humuli*, which, seen at evening in a churchyard, where it frequents, was formerly an object of superstitious fear.
- Caaw**, *B.* to walk with the toes turned inward.
- Cabbish**, *G.* to purloin. A plagiarist *cabbishes*.
- Cakum**, *B.* a foolish person.
- Can**, *C.* 'I'll nut can gang to-day.' I am unable to go.
- Cantrips**, *B.* unearthly deeds. Robert Huntington, of East Curthwaite, was fond of observing natural phenomena. In 1716, when the Aurora borealis was more brilliant than usual, he used to watch and admire it: hence he got the repute of being 'uncanny.' Walking out one summer evening, one of his neighbours, who had just finished cocking a field of hay, said to him—'Come, Robin, show us yen o' thy cantrips. Aadivn't care for tha, God's abeunn the deeval.' Just then a whirlwind arose (as is frequent in certain electric states of the atmosphere) and overturned nearly every cock in the field. No more cantrips were asked for!
- Cap**, *C., B.* a cloud on the mountain top; a weather presage. 'When Criffel gets a cap Skiddaw wots well of that.'
- Cap**, *G.* to *cap* corn is to put better dressed grain at the top of the sack.
- Cappin**, *G.* a patch of leather on a clog or shoe.
- Car kist**, *B.*, *S.W.* the body of a cart.
- Cat-o'-nine tails**, *C., B.* the earwig.
- Cat saddle**, *B.* This and the following are forms in which boys arrange their fingers in a certain play. Castle; Dog saddle; Two men haggan a tree and laal Jack gedderan spealls (chips); Priest in his pulpot.
- Cat skip**, *B.* a kind of leap.
- Chap fo'en**, *B.* disappointed, chop fallen.
- Charm**, *G.* the charm professed for stopping bleeding could only be communicated by a man to a woman, or *vice-versa*, and only to one. See **Charm**.
- Cheese band**, *G.* a linen hoop for supporting a newly-made cheese.
- Cheese sinker**, *G.* a circular wooden die fitting the top of the rim when the cheese is in the press.
- Chepiter day**, *B.* visitation day by the Bishop or Chancellor.
- Chilpers**, *C., B.* young grouse.
- Chimla boke**, *N.* See **Rantle tree**. A beam stretching from the 'hallan' to the opposite wall of

- the hearth fireplace. On this beam a slanting wall was built, forming the large open flue for the 'reek' to pass; the inner side of the wall being the *chimla breest*, and the part in the upstairs the *chimla back*. On the breast, the drying leg of beef was hung, with sausages and black puddings; and for a time the 'flicks' of bacon. The hams were hung higher up for the benefit of being 'reeked.'
- Chollers**, B. the wattles of a cock. See **Chollers**.
- Clapper clowe**, B. to give a severe scolding.
- Clartan**, B. besides dirtying, this seems to include wasting time. 'Just clartan on.'
- Clay daubs**, B. home-made clay marbles.
- Clean heel't**, B. active; and when a person runs away through fear, he shews 'a pair o' clean heels.'
- Clincher**, B. something that settles an argument. See **Clincher**.
- Clowe**, B. to often scold or up-braid.
- Cobs, Cogs, Snow pattens**, B. snowballs on feet of men or horses.
- Codbait, Casebait**, C., B. a bait used in angling; the larva of a *phryganea*.
- Coddy**, B. a young foal.
- Cofe heed**, B. a foolish fellow.
- Co'in'**, G. a scolding.
- Coitleth**, B. cloth for a coat.
- Cook**, B. to imitate the call of the cuckoo.
- Coom**, B. the *debris* of coal; culm.
- Corkin'** B. a severe beating.
- Crāā**, S.W. crow.
- Crackers**, C., B. the air vessels of the *Fucus vesiculosus*.
- Crack't**, G. not in his right senses.
- Creuk't axe, Feutt axe**, G. an axe having the edge turned inwards; an adze.
- Crippy**, B. a stool.
'Bonny lass, canny lass,
Wilt be mine?
Thou's nowder wesh dishes
Nor sarra the swine:
But sit on thy crippy,' &c.
- Cropt horse**, G. formerly it was considered a mark of gentility to be the owner of a crop-eared or a set-tailed horse for the saddle.
- Cross buttock**, G. a term in wrestling.
- Cruel**, C. to cover a hand-ball with worsted or thread needle-work.
- Cuddy**, G. an ass, also a simpleton.
- Cummins**, C., B. the rootlets of barley when malted.
- Colrik**, B. See **Scrapple**.
- Creeper**, B. the larva of the May fly.
- Crony**, C., B., N. a comrade, friend, companion.
- Cut**, G. a certain quantity of yarn.
- Cutlugs**, B. (additional) 'and the de'il capt o' mankind.'
- Cow band**, G. the cow band of the last century was made of tough ashwood, and D shaped; now superseded by chains.
- Cwoort cards**, C. **Cwoat cards**, B. pictured cards.
- Cwol sill**, G. clay shale or sill overlying coal.
- Dabbin**, B. a dam.
- Dashers**, C., B. the inside works of a barrel churn.
- Daud**, C. a flake of snow. 'It fo's i' girt dauds.'
- Day by t' lenth**, C. all day long.

- Deall**, B. a field near the house ; croft.
- 'Deed**, B. indeed.
- Deed heat**, G. when neither wins.
- Destin' sheen**, B. winnowing machine.
- Dicky**, B. a short upper garment of coarse linen till lately worn by working men.
- Dicky bird**, G. a general name for a canary.
- Dicky sark**, G. an additional shirt breast.
- Dirl**, B. a tremulous motion.
- Dirty gully**, B. a butcher's untidy assistant in slaughtering.
- Div**, B. do. 'Div ye gang to Wigton market?'
- Dobbin**, B. an old horse.
- Dockin**, G. the leaf of the dock is reputed to cure the sting of a nettle when rubbed on the place, repeating 'Dockin in, nettle out.'
- Dodlin'**, B. sauntering. See **Daddle**.
- Dreuvy**, B. water is so called when not quite clear, especially from half-melted snow. See **Dreuv't**.
- Drouth**, C., B., N. thirst.
- Duffle**, G. a coarse woollen cloth, generally blue, much worn in the days of home manufactures.
- Dumps**, G. in so bad a humour as not to speak.
- Durdum**, G. when the country was divided into districts, each answerable for the good behaviour of its inhabitants, meetings were held at the doors of suspected wrong-doers to inquire into the offence. The sentences of such meetings were called the Door-doom; and, as they were often accompanied with much noise and dispute, hence **durdum**.
- Dyl't**, B. worn down with toil and trouble.
- Ear**, G., **Near**, s.w. the kidney.
- Eek**, C. eke, to help or aid. 'O' eeks!' said the wren, when she let a drop of water fall into the sea.
- Afterword**, G. a word or expression habitually repeated. See **Owerword**.
- Esp**, B., **Hesp**, C. a fastening for a gate, &c.; hasp.
- Fadderless stew**, B. potatoes stewed without meat.
- Fadge**, B. applied to a child as accompanying some one. 'Come on, *leyl fadge*.'
- Faix**, or **Faith**, G. a most binding oath among boys.
- Fell thrush**, B. the missel thrush.
- Fetch**, B. an indrawn breath.
- Fettle**, B. to beat. 'Aa'l fettle his lug for am.' See **Fettle**.
- Feutt cocks**, **Grass cocks**, C., B. the first and smallest of haycocks, the foot being used in their formation.
- Feuttins**, B. two turves set up together to dry.
- Feutt axe**, G. See **Creukt axe**.
- Feyne**, **Fine**, B. Mr. Wood reminds me that this is not altogether unmeaning (see **Fine**). It increases the force of the word it is joined to, as 'fine laal lad,' where the *fine* does not qualify the laal but the lad.
- Fill bow**, C., B. a hoop of whalebone used in filling sausages.
- Fingers**, C., B. the nursery names for these are, thumpkin, lick pot, lang man, ring man, laal Tommy tidy man.
- Fizzer**, B. the same as fiz, only it expresses a stronger hissing.

- Green wood *fizzes* on the fire ; a drop of water on the heated bars *fizzers*. See *Fizzer*.
- Flakker**, *B.* applied to the fluttering of the heart. See *Flakker*.
- Flange**, *B.* to extend in a sloping direction.
- Flapper**, *G.* a young wild duck.
- Floor**, *C., B.* the floor.
- Floor't**, *B.* 'Floor't him,' threw him down on the floor. See *Floor*.
- Fleukk**, *B., Feather*, *C.* the web of the plough sock.
- Flipe**, *B.* to remove quickly. 'He flyp't off his pint, and he flyp't o' t' rest off t' teabble, and than he flyp't his sel off' See *Flipe*.
- Flush**, *C.* to spring a woodcock.
- Flush**, *B.* equal to the surroundings ; an architectural term.
- Foald**, *G.* to impound stray cattle in a pinfold.
- Foil**, 'Runnin' oald foils,' *B.* following former courses ; a hunting term.
- Foor deer**, *B.* front door.
- Fots**, *B.* woollen substitutes for shoes in infancy. See *Beütt*, *stockings*.
- Foxy**, *B.* crafty.
- Foz bog**, *B.* a shaking bog. See *Totter bog*.
- Freckled sky**, *C.* mackerel sky.
- Freedom**, *B.* cease play. See *Barley play*.
- Frem'd**, *B.* dry, cold, and ungenial ; applied to weather.
- Frostit**, *B.* applied to window panes encrusted with frost.
- Frowsy**, *B.* an overgrown woman.
- Fry**, *G.* pig's liver. 'Mudder sent us a fry o' t' killin' day.'
- Funny beann**, *B.* the point of the elbow.
- Fwooce**, *C., S.W.* a waterfall ; as *Scale Force*, &c.
- Gamman**, *B.* not in earnest ; making fun or game of.
- Gang**, *B.* turn to play. 'Its thy gang noo.'
- Garth**, *G.* this means garden when used alone.
- Geappa**, *G.* a disease among fowls.
- Geld**, *G.* cows not in calf.
- Gentles**, *G.* maggots of the blue-bottle fly, used for bait.
- Gin keass**, *C., B.* a house to shelter horses when drawing machinery.
- Girse cocks**, *C.* small cocks of newly-cut grass. See *Fèütt cocks*.
- Goodin' his sel**, *B.* indulging.
- Graft**, *B.* a grave.
- Grally**, *B.* disturbance. See *Skrowe*.
- Granny**, *G.* grandmother.
- Greased shun**, *G.* a time was when 'weel greas't shun' was the prevailing mode with common people, and no blackballing. A dancing master noted for his well polished shoes was nicknamed 'Boly his leann,' or alone, *B.*
- Green side up**, *G.* arable land in grass.
- Grimes**, *G.* flakes of soot.
- Grip**, *G.* to take firm hold of. See *Grip*.
- Gudge**, *C., B.* a scooping chisel ; a gouge.
- Hinnest o' three**, *C.* hindermest o' three ; *B.* a game played on village greens.
- Hitch**, *B., Hop*, *C.* a spring from one foot.
- Hobthrush**, *Robin Goodfellow*, *B.* See *Hobthrush*.

Hod te tail i' watter, B. so long as a fish is not completely out of water there is hope for it. See **Hod te tail i' watter**.

Hog meànn, G. the mane of a horse clipped so as to stand upright like the bristles of a hog.

House warmin', C., B. an entertainment on taking possession of a new dwelling.

Hull, B. to drive a trout into its hold.

How goes it? G. a sort of slang substitute for 'how are you?' now engrafted on the dialect. Other and more legitimate modes of saluting are, 'How preùvv ye?' 'How fend ye?' 'Are ye gaily?' 'Are ye middlin' weel?' &c.

Ins an' outs, G. the whole of the matter. 'He telt ma o' t' ins an' outs about it.'

Iron ub'n, C., B. a flat bottomed pan for baking in, a fire being placed on the lid as well as below the pan. Now superseded by cast-iron and sheet-iron ovens.

Izzert, G. the old name of the letter Z (zed).

Jacky steànns, B. The Rev. R. Wood says he was 'lately reading an account of a piece of statuary found at Pompeii, showing two boys playing at Jacky steànns. The work seemed of Greek origin, and shows that the Romans derived not only their arts but their games from an older civilisation.'

Jenny Spinner, C., B. a teetotum; the *Tipula* or long-legs insect.

Jew't, G. cheated.

Jimers, B. small cupboard hinges. See **Jamers**.

Joop, B. a short upper garment or jacket worn by females.

Joop't, B. to be domineered over by a woman.

Kayk, G. the cry of a goose.

Keàvv, B. to pass a knife in all directions through newly-made butter to extract hairs, &c. See **Keàvv**.

Kelt cwoat, C., B., E. a home spun coat of coarse cloth of mixed white and black wool.

Kent feàsst, B. well known by the countenance.

Kessen, C., B. twisted; wood made untrue by rapid drying. See **Kessen**.

Kest, G. a swarm of bees; to overturn sheaves of corn for drying.

Kill ee, G. the fireplace of a drying kiln.

Kilty cwoat Peggy, B. a woman who tucks up her clothes to work; a careful one.

Kipple, B. couple. Two rams chained together by their horns are *kippl't*.

Knack reel, **Click reel**, G. a reel turned by a handle and giving a click when a certain number of threads had been wound; these were bound together forming a 'cut,' and so many cuts made a hank. There were two other reels called hand reels, a longer and a shorter; and as the threads were wound on, the count was made by repeating 'yan to yan, two to yan, thou's yan; yan to two, two to two, thou's two;' and so on. Another was the elbow reel, where the thread was wound over the elbow, and between the thumb and fore finger.

Kuifel, B. to pass away time idly. See **Knyfel**.

Kurk louse, B. the wood louse *Oniscus*.

Kurn stofs, B. the staff fitted for working up and down in a hand churn.

Ladder, B. See **Lalder**.

Laggy last, C. lag ma last, Harry behind; B. the one who lags behind.

Lang, G. to long or wish for. See **Lang**.

Lang creakk, B. the crook hanging from the *chimla boke*, many from four to six or seven feet in length.

Lant, B. the game of loo. A distinction is made between Lant and Lanter. Five cards are required for the latter. The proper designation may be three-card loo and five-card loo. The manner of playing is also different.

Latch, B. an occasional water-course; a miry place.

Latch, C. a deep cart-rut.

Leaf, B. the inner loin-fat of the pig. See **Saim**.

Lee co', C. the ball thrown over the school-house. See **Hee bo'** leap.

Leet, G. light; formerly pronounced leeght.

Limp, C. flexible. 'As limp as an empty stocking.'

Line wheel, G. the wheel on which linen thread is spun.

Lowp, G. a leap or jump, either running or standing. The various kinds include Catskip, one hitch or hop and one jump. Hitch steppin'—hop, step, and lowp; C. a hitch, a step, and a leap. Otho—two hitches, two steps, and a leap. Lang spaug—two hitches, two steps, a hitch, a step, and a leap.

Lubhart, C., B. a lazy fellow.

Lug, C., B. the turned-up part of the paring spade.

Lurry, C. hurry 'Tak t' dog and lurry them sheep away.'

Mel deers, B. the passage between the front and back doors of a farm house. See **Mel door**.

Mixla, G. to go away. 'It's gittan leatt an' I mun mizzle.'

Nea co' for 't, G. no reason for it.

Neuk-window, B. In old farm houses there was generally a small square window in the corner nearest the fireplace of the house or sitting room, with two larger and mullioned windows on the same side.

Nibbleties, N. novelties. 'Wi' nibbleties as guod as nyce.' *Stagg*.

Nin, G. none. 'My mudder she thought nin like me.' *Anderson's Daft Watty*. Mr. Wood gives this as an illustration of the very common custom, in Cumbrian speech, of using both the noun and the pronoun in the same clause of the sentence.

Noddy 't, B. to omit counting a point at the game of Noddy.

Nutrack feass, B. nose and chin approaching.

Or, G. ere, before. 'Cuckoo 'll nut come or April.' See **Or**.

Ours, B. a curious excision! The wife, instead of saying 'my husband,' calls him *ours*. See **Oor Wife**.

Out houses, G. farm buildings and not dwellings.

Ower teunn, B., **Ower word**, C. words repeated at the end of a verse; a habitual saying.

Pack threed, G. coarse thread; nonsense.

Pain, B. that part of the common which was forbidden under penalty to be dug for turf.

Past, G. beyond. 'A bad tenth-wark's past o' bidin'.'

Peat pot, *g.* the hole out of which peats have been dug.

Penny doctor, *B.* a small red bodied beetle.

Pent, *g.* paint.

Pick, *g.* a coal hewer's work tool.

Pin pointin', *B.* too exact in trifles.

'Pon, *g.* very commonly used for upon. 'Pon my word.'

Posset, *c., B.* an infant possets when it upcasts part of its food.

Powsowdy, *c.* same as Lamplugh puddin'.

Prent, *g.* print.

Prick, *B.* for fastening clout, and string for tying; a skewer.

'Sing, sing, what mun I sing?

Cat's run away wi' t' puddin' pwoke string.

Some gat puddin' and some gat prick:

They war n't warst off 'at gat clout to lick.' *Nursery Rhyme.*

Prut! Prut! *g.* a call to a horse to come. This word or sound cannot be expressed in writing. It is a jarring expulsion of the breath and voice through the lips with some force.

Puddin' pwoke, *g.* a bag for containing herb pudding, potatoes, &c., during boiling.

Puddin' clout, *g.* a linen cover for dumplings, &c., whilst being cooked.

Pulpot, *c.* pulpit.

Pund butter, *c., s.w.* butter made up in pounds in contradistinction to being done up in bulk.

Pun' o' mair weight, *B., c.* one boy being laid on the ground and several others upon him—one at a time.

Purls, *B.* dried cowdung used for lighting fires,

Pwoke shakkin's *g.* the youngest child.

Quartern, *g.* a quarter of a pound of flax ready for being spun.

Quit, *g.* rid of; the act of leaving.

Quits, *g.* 'It's deunn, an' let's be quits'—both clear. 'Double or quits,' a betting proposal.

Raid, *N.* a hostile incursion.

Raiser, *g.* an additional ring put under a hive of bees to afford more room.

Randy, randy whang, *B.* an outrageous person.

Range, *c., B.* to exercise a young horse in a ring.

Rantipow, *N.W.* a termagant.

Rantle tree, *B.* See **Rannel tree**.

Rebbat, *g.* rivet.

Reed rowe, *B.* red raw, applied to a sore before it begins to heal. See **Reed row**.

Reeght, *c.* right; now out of use. See **Reet**.

Reek't, smeuk't, *g.* applied to hams and other meats cured in smoke.

Reeler, *B.* a slender iron pin (often with a brass head) on which the bobbin was placed when the spun thread was wound off.

Rim, *B.* the rim of a spinning wheel included all that part of a wheel which was turned round, viz, the rim proper, the spokes, and the nave.

Ripple, *B.* to ripple flax is to pull off the seeds.

Rivy rags, *B.* one given to waste.

Ruffs, *B.* defective parts of the ears of corn; light grain and chaff boiled for cattle food.

Ruft, *B., E.* to play a card of a different suit. See **Rift**.

Rummelt 'taties, B., **chop't 'taties**, C. boiled potatoes mashed and mixed with milk and butter.

Run bull-neck, B. to proceed rashly.

Sally sober, B. a game among girls.

Sconce, C., B. a stone shelf, commonly near the kitchen door, and if inside, with a hole through it as a sink. See **Sconce**.

Scorrick, C. the smallest value. 'I'll nut give a scorrick mair.'

'Scover, N. discover. 'Let's tak a scover through the fair.' *Stagg*.

Scowp, B. to empty out. See **Scowp**.

Scrabble, B., **Scribble**, C. to scrawl with a pen on paper.

Scree, B. to separate small seeds from corn. See **Scree**.

Scrowe, B. a great many. 'A scrowe o' fwok.' See **Scrowe**.

Scug, B. to shelter under a hedge; to hide. See **Skug**.

Sea purse, C., B. the egg of the dogfish.

Searent, C., B. seared.

Seavv his bacon, G. to escape.

Seed-fire, G. the fire under the drying kiln, made with the husks of dried oats.

Seet, G. sight. 'It was a grand seet to see.' I have heard old people pronounce this word *seeght*.

See-howe! G. the note (dwelling on the first syllable) given on discovering a hare in her form.

See-how't, B. pursued.

Shank pan, G. the gradation according to size is—laal (*leyl*, B.) pan, shank pan, bule pan, iron ub'n, keall pot, set pot, brass pan—the last a large vessel used when the killed pig was to be scalded

and drest; the birch or sycamore wine made; or formerly, the home-made web bouked.

Sheep steull, **Sheep furm**, G. a seat on which a sheep is laid to be shorn or salved.

Shoe cappin, G. a patch of leather on a shoe.

Shorten, G. to put a child into a short dress for the first time.

Sitfast, **Setfast**, G. a hardened substance in a sore.

Sizel, C. to saunter.

Shrosies, B. white sweet cakes. Qy. Shrewsbury cakes.

Shurdavine, B. a short and fat person.

Singan hinny, B., E. a rich girdle cake common at Alston, &c.

Skeevs, B. broken pieces of the stems of flax not sufficiently dressed. 'A skeevy rockful.'

Skilly, B. thin broth or soup. See **Skilly**.

Skipjack, B. a beetle (*elator*) which laid on its back recovers its feet by a sudden spring.

Skowe, B. a severe beating.

Skutter, B. to run without drawing attention. See **Skutter**.

Slab, C. smooth, soft; the outside plank.

Slatter can, B. an untidy person.

Sleatt off, G. somewhat lunatic.

Sleattit, C., B. spoken of female attire when an upper garment is too short for covering an under one.

Sledder, B. to walk about in shoes much too large. See **Sledder**.

Slough, B. a white grub found in watery places, and used as a bait for trout.

Slip, G. a child's pinafore.

Slop, B. See **Slorp**.

Slopper, *v.* to bespatter.

Slops, *c.*, *v.* fragments left.

Smasher, *n.* a firstborn who had never seen a baby larger than a doll, when he was shown his newborn sister, exclaimed—'It is a smasher!'—a large one. See **Smasher**.

Smudge, *v.* to spot.

Snot, *n.* the unconsumed part of the wick of a candle. See **Snot**.

Snowk, *n.* See **Snork**. 'Tak girter snowks, lads, an' it 'll seunner gang away,' said he who had caused an evil smell among his fellow workmen.

Sparables, *n.* short nails for shoe heels, in the shape of sparrows' bills.

Spreckelt, *n.* spotted, speckled.

Spring, *c.*, *v.* the cleft of a quill pen.

Sprits, *c.* slender and weakly-grown rushes.

Sprung, *c.*, *v.* when the cleft of a quill pen is too long.

Stand, *n.* the large washing-tub in which the *dolly* is worked.

Stand, *n.* cost. 'Them lambs 'll stand me in läl short of a pund a piece.'

Stank, *n.* the pain accompanying the short groan. See **Stank**.

Steaddlin', *n.* a stand for bees. See **Steaddlin'**.

Steep, *n.* cheese rennet.

Steudd, *n.* stood, did stand.

Stiffener, *n.*, **Stiff an'**, *c.* a manifest falsehood. 'That is a stiffener.'

Stigh! *n.* a note used to alarm pigs; probably 'get to thy sty.'

Stob, *n.* a splinter entering the flesh. See **Stob**.

Stomach, *n.* 'I can't stomach that;' cannot believe it.

Stove, *n.* to stifle bees with brimstone.

Stown, *n.* stolen.

Stowp, *n.* a place where slate pencils are got from the clay slate overlying the coal measures.

Stowter, *n.* to stagger or stumble. 'He stowtert ower, and down he went.'

Strucken, *n.* fly blown.

Su, *n.* a sow.

Su, *n.* did sow. 'He su his cwoon yisterday.'

Sunkets, *n.w.* query something. But syne 't 'ad pleas'd the pow'rs abuin

To shield them frae annoy,
'Twas mete that *sunkets* they devis'd
This pestment to destroy.

Stagg.

Swarm, *n.* an overpowering host of lice.

Swattle, *n.* to use by little and little, according to the song of the swallow. See **Swattle**.

When we went away, at Michaelmas day,

Barns were full of corn and hay;
Now we've come back at cheery May

day,
It's all swittled and swattled away.

Swifts, *n.* See **Garnwinuels**. If any distinction, **Swifts** stood upright, six or seven feet high; **winuels** moved horizontally.

Swine feast, *n.* an entertainment after killing a pig.

Switchin', *n.* one of the processes of dressing flax by hand.

Sye heel, *n.* the crooked part of the scythe blade let into the shaft.

Sye nail, *n.*, **Grass nail**, *c.* a small iron hook connecting the scythe blade with the shaft.

Sye nog, *c.* the handle fixed on the scythe shaft.

Tak neyberheed, B. accept assistance. When a poor person dies the neighbours subscribe to bury him.

Tap lash, B. the weakest part of a brewing of ale; generally three kinds—yel, or yal; smo' beer, and tap lash.

Taty gun, G. a pop gun made of a goose quill, and the quill punches the bullets out of a slice of potato.

Taty scoose, B. See **Taty hash**.

Taylear, G., **Teaylear**, N.W. tailor.

Teem, G. to empty; to pour out.

Thea, B. these.

Thick o' hearin', G. partially deaf.

Things, G. any necessary materials—tea things, dinner things, &c.

Thole, C., N. to endure; to suffer.

Thropwife, B. See **Thrang**. A correspondent writes that he did not know Throp, and that Throp's wife hung herself in her dishclout, inferring that care and anxiety killed her.

Tig, C., B. a game where the touching of wood gives freedom.

Tit for tat, G. giving as much as you get.

Tom taylor, B. a water insect.

Toom, **Tum**, B. to tease wool.

Trudgin, B. 'leyl trudgin' spoken of a little boy following some one.

Truncher, B. See **Truncher**. A game requiring dexterity. A young man lies flat, resting only on his toes at a certain mark at one extremity, and on a trencher in each hand at the other. He then tries to reach out the trenchers as far as possible, and if not held at the right angle and edgewise, down they go and he is defeated.

Tummel tails, B. apt to fall.

Tum'ler, G. an ale glass. Originally this was a round bottomed glass which could not be made to stand, and was obliged to be emptied at once, or held in the hand.

Tweezle, B. to shake or ruffle violently. 'Theer! tweeze't up,' as the man said when the wind was blowing a gale and he had secured his own crop.

Twig, B. to lay hold of; to catch the meaning; to twig or pull his hair. 'It's a twiggan peet o' frost'—as if it grasped land and water keenly. See **Twig**.

Twitter, B. very near. See **Twitter**.

Uppermer, C., B. the higher.

Up wid, C. to be even with; to raise or lift. 'He up wid his neef and doon't him, and he was up wid him than!'

Use n't, G. used not. 'He use n't to be so queer when he was a lad.'

View hollo, G. the cheer given when the hare is killed by the hounds.

Wand, G. the one year's shoot of the willow.

Want, G. to deserve or require. 'He wants a good skelpin to mak him behave his sel.'

Waar, C. to ware, to spend. 'He nobbet war't sixpence at t' fair.'

War, G. were. (Pronounced short.)

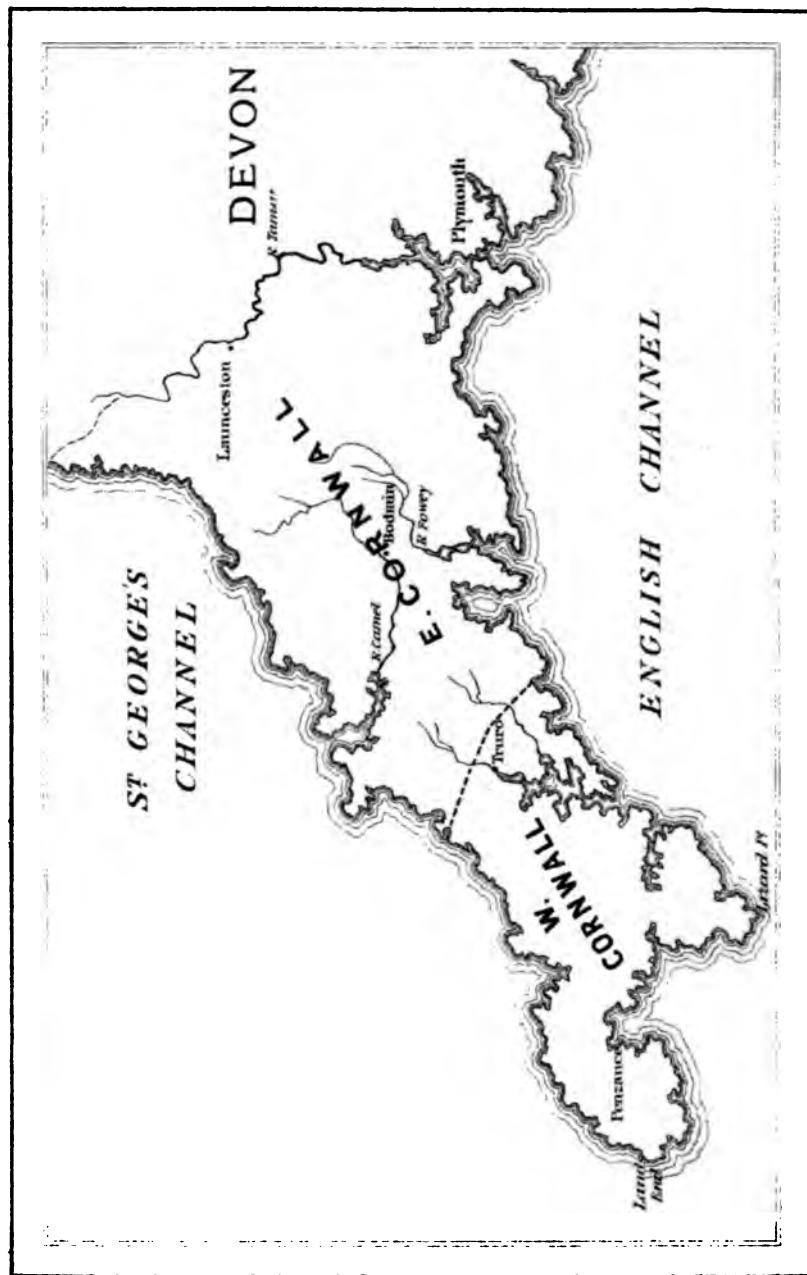
Watter yet, B. a heck hung below a *watter stang* or pole, to act as a fence.

Waugh, B. a weak scent. When meat begins to decay it gives out a *waugh*. See **Waugh**.

- Way**, *g.* this is used as expressive of comparison or degree. 'It's a lang way better to gang that way, for it's faraway t' bainer way.'
- Wayster**, *g.* a thief in the candle.
- Wee**, *n.* little; **Wee an'**, *n.* a small one, a child.
- Went on**, *g.* continued. 'They went on fratchan at a parlish rate.'
- Weelish off**, *g.* in easy circumstances.
- Weeshers**, *c., b.* the inside works of a barrel churn.
- Wheem**, *b.* quiet of manner, whim. See **Whim**.
- Whew!** *c., b.* an expression of contempt.
- Whimmy**, *c.* given to whims and fancies.
- Whisk**, *b.* a slight cleaning. 'She gev't a whisk an' a kengehd.' See **Whisk**.
- Whopper**, *b.* a big lie. See **Whapper**.
- Whup hand**, *g.* the advantage.
- Whurlygig, Whirlgig**, *b.* a small shining beetle that disports itself on the surface of water, constantly circling round and round, and diving if disturbed.
- Winch**, *b.* a vice or iron screw.
- Wind row**, *b.* peats or turves set up in a long row, being the second process in drying.
- Wires**, *b.* the frame work on the spindle of a spinning wheel, with crooked wires to guide the thread to the bobbin.
- Woatin', woat leather**, *b.* a thin band of leather nailed on to connect the upper leather with the clog sole.
- Wots**, *b.* knows; is aware of. See **Cap**.
- Wulls**, *b.* wills; will. Sometimes a bargain is closed on a bystander saying, 'Come ov his wulls.'
- Woo wheel**, *g.* a wheel on which wool is spun.
- Wrang, 'Rang**, *g.* wrong. 'It's wrang to wrang ennybody.'
- 'Wuvver, B., Awivver**, *c.* however; indeed.
- Wuzzel**, *b.* the weasel.
- Yaddearn**, *b.* talking much.
- Yak cubbert**, *g.* dating about 1640. There are many large oaken cupboards built into the internal walls of old farmhouses.
- Yance to bed**, *b.* said when a person begins to yawn.
- Yems, B., Heamms, c., s. w.** hames. See **Heamms**.
- Yer**, *g.* your. **Ye'r.** *s. w.* you are.
- Yerl, c., Yurl, b.** earl.
- Yet stoop**, *b.* gate post.
- Yope**, *g.* a constant talking in a loud voice. See **Yope**.
- Yuly, yuly**, *b.* a call to bring geese together.

WORDS IN USE IN
WEST AND EAST CORNWALL.

ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.



SKETCH MAP OF CORNWALL.

GLOSSARY OF WORDS

IN USE IN

CORNWALL.

West Cornwall

By MISS M. A. COURTNEY.

East Cornwall

By THOMAS Q. COUCH.

LONDON :

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY,
BY TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.

1880.

Bungay:

CLAY AND TAYLOR, THE CHAUCER PRESS.

CONTENTS.

I. West Cornwall. BY MISS M. A. COURTNEY.						PAGE
INTRODUCTION	...	...	...	...	...	ix
GLOSSARY	...	...	...	...	...	1
APPENDA	...	...	...	...	...	65
II. East Cornwall. BY THOMAS Q. COUCH.						
INTRODUCTION	...	...	...	...	...	69
GLOSSARY	...	...	...	...	...	75
APPENDA	...	...	...	...	...	109

[In the sketch map which faces the title-page, it should be understood that the line of demarcation is only approximately indicated. Mr. Couch writes :
 "From long observation I can distinctly trace the western brogue and speech beyond Truro eastward, though it has become shaded off."—J. H. N.]

WEST CORNWALL WORDS.

By MISS M. A. COURTNEY.

INTRODUCTION.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| § 1. <i>Decay of the Dialect in West Cornwall.</i> | § 3. <i>Proverbial Sayings.</i> |
| § 2. <i>Pronunciation and Grammar.</i> | § 4. <i>Cornish Names.</i> |
| | § 5. <i>The Present Glossary.</i> |

§ 1. WITH the introduction of railways and the increased means of communication, that has brought and brings every year more strangers to West Cornwall, the peculiar dialect is fast dying out, giving place to a vile Cockney pronunciation with a redundancy of *h*'s. The younger generation are ashamed of and laugh at the old expressive words their parents use. One seldom now hears such Shaksperian terms as *giglet*, a giddy girl; *fadge*, to suit; *peize*, to weigh; nor the old form of the plural—*housen*, houses; *peasen*, peas; nor derivative adjectives with the prefix *en*, such as *feasten* and *stonen*. But in the outlying fishing villages and inland parishes the dialect still lingers.

§ 2. A stranger meeting one of our country labourers or miners on the "Downses" (downs), and asking him a question, would probably have some difficulty in understanding the answer. Should the words in which it was given be common all over England, the sing-song drawling tones of the high-pitched voice, and the different sounds given to the vowels and diphthongs, would greatly puzzle him. The pronunciation differs considerably in places not more than ten or twelve miles apart, and persons who live in Penzance and make the dialect their study, can easily distinguish a St. Just from a Newlyn or Mousehole man, and both from a native of Camborne or St. Ives. The most marked difference in speech, however, is found

between the dwellers on "the mainland" (Penzance, &c.) and the inhabitants of Scilly, or, as they would call themselves, "Scillonians." With them thread becomes "tread," and three "tree." *I* is changed into *oi*, as pint, "point;" isles, "oiles;" but a point would be a "pint," and boil "bile." Their voices, too, are pitched in a different key. Although none of the islands are more than three miles from St. Mary's, the largest, on which is Hugh-town, the capital, each "Off-oisland" has a pronunciation of its own, and the people on St. Mary's often laugh at the peculiarities of the "Off-oislanders." They are fond of giving their children Scriptural names—Obadiah, Methuselah, Melchizedek, Emmanuel, Tobias; which they shorten into Diah, Thus, Dick, Manny, Bias. This custom formerly prevailed in all the villages of West Cornwall. One man was baptized Maher-shalalhashbaz, although known as Maal, and women still live who bear the names of Loruhamah and Kerenhappuck.

Of the dialect and pronunciation of the eastern part of the county I know from personal experience next to nothing, never having spent more than a few weeks in that locality, except that the vowels are broader and the consonants harsher than in West Cornwall, and that it resembles the dialect of Devon.

The following table will show the peculiarities of pronunciation in the Land's End and adjacent districts:—

A pron. *aa*: call, caal; half, haalf; master, maaster. Have, in reading, with old parish clerks and others, is haave. (*au* Scilly: call, caul.)

A, pron. *ee*: square, squee; care, keer.

ai, pron. *ae*, both vowels sounded: nail, nāel; tail, tāel.

E, as *e*, with but few exceptions, where it becomes *a*, as yellow, yallow; secret, sacret.

Ee, as *i*, in been, bin; and meet, mit.

Ea diphthong, as *ai*: meat, mait; clean, clain; bream, braim.

Eu in heard, heerd.

Eu in earth and ear is sometimes spoken with a faint sound of *y*: yearth, year.

"*Eu* is sometimes also separated, as *ë*-arth, *wë*-ar, at Zennor."

J. W.

Ea in *tea* retains the old sound *tay*, and *sea* becomes *say*.'

Eu in proper names is *ay*: *Pendrea*, *Pendray*; *Tredrea*, *Tredray*

Ei diphthong, pron. *ee*, as *skein*, *skeen*; *seine*, *seen*; except in *receive*, where it becomes *a*.

I, pron. *e*, as *river*, *rever*; *shiver*, *shever*.

I, pron. *ee*, as *kite* (the bird), *keet*; *child*, *cheeld*; &c.

Ie diphthong, pron. *a*: *believe*, *b'lave*; *relieve*, *relave*.

O, as *a*: *grow*, *graw*; *know*, *knaw*; &c.

O, as *u*: *column*, *culumn*; *pollock*, *pullock*.

O, as *o* where it is *u* in other counties, as *front*, not *frunt*; *among*, not *amung*.

O in *won't* as *a long*, *wān't*.

In proper names the *o* in the prefix *Pol* is always long, as *Poltair*, *Poletair*; *Polsue*, *Polesue*.

Oo, preceded by *h*, is *oo long*: *hōōd*, not *huod*; *hōōk*, not *huok*.

U is pronounced as *u* in *pull*: *dull*, *duol*; *puzzle*, *puozzle*.

G sometimes *y*, as *angel*, *anyel*; *stranger*, *stranyer*. In words of more than one syllable ending in *ing* the *g* is omitted, as *going*, *goin*; *singing*, *singin*.

P as *b* in *peat*, *beat*.

Words ending in *sp* retain the old form *ps*, as *clasp*, *claps*; *hasp*, *haps*; *crisp*, *crips*.

Y in *yellow* is often changed into *j*, *jallow*.

Old people generally add *y* to the infinitive, as *dig*, *diggy*; *hack*, *hacky*; *paint*, *painty*; *walk*, *walky*; and put an *a* before the imperfect part., as "*goin' a diggin'.*"

Be commonly takes the place of *are*, and *be not* is corrupted into *b'aint*; and when preceded by the verb the pronoun *you* is almost invariably changed into '*ee*, as "*Whur be 'ee jailin, my son? Goin' to Mittin, are 'ee?*" Where are you walking so fast, my son? (my son is applied to all males, and even occasionally to females.) *Going to Meeting, are you?* (A *Mittin* or a *Mittin-house* is a Nonconformist, generally a Wesleyan, Chapel) "*You b'aint a goin' to do et, sūre-lȳ?*" "*Ess-fȳe! I be.*" (Yes, I am.) "*Hav' 'ee most caught up your churs?*" (Have you most finished your housework?) "*Did*

'ee ever know sich a g'eat maazed antic in all your born days?" (Did you ever know such a mad fool?) &c. "I'll gi' 'ee a click under the y-ear." (I'll give you a box on the ears.)

Verbs and pronouns are often used in the second person singular instead of the second person plural, as "Coom thee wayst in, thee g'eat chûcklehead, or I'll gi' 'ee a scat on the chacks that 'ull maaake 'ee grizzle the wrong side o' th' moueth. Thee thinkst o' nawthing but gammut. (Come in, you great stupid, or I will give you a slap in the face that shall make you laugh the other side of your mouth. You think of nothing but play.) "Beest 'ee goin' to painty to-day, Jan?" (Are you going to paint to-day, John?)

Him and it are contracted into 'n, as "I don't think much of 'n."

G'eat takes the place of great, as "a g'eat bûfflehead" (a great fool); *bra'* of brave, "a bra' fine day" (a very fine day). "And between two adjectives applies the preceding one to the latter—'bra' and wicked,' bravely or very wicked, although brave alone would be a term of commendation."—J. W. The article *a* is put before plural nouns, as "a trousers," "a bellers" (bellows).

The preposition *up* is very commonly used after verbs, as "I must finish up my work," "I must do up my odds and ends;" and where in other places *in* would be used, as "Take up (not take in) two loaves for to-morrow." Sometimes a superfluous verb is added, as "I looked to see."

The Cornish are fond of doubling their negatives, "Never no more, says Tom Collins."

"When he died, he shut his eyes,
And never saw money no more."

Old Nursery Rhyme.

"I don't know, ant I" (I don't know, not I); and a favourite answer to a question is, "Not as I know by," or "Not as I know," all pronounced quickly as one word, "Notsino." Couldst, wouldst, and shouldst are contracted into *cu'st*, *wu'st*, and *shu'st*; as "How *cu'st* 'ee (thee) be such a big fool?" "Thou *shu'snt* tell such lies;" "Wu'st 'ee (thee) do et?" But to multiply examples would take too much space for an introduction, and to those especially interested in this branch of the subject, I would recommend the works of the

late Tregellas, Bottrell's *Traditions and Hearth-side Stories of West Cornwall*, first and second series; and a little work by "Uncle Jan Trenoodle" (Sandys), which contains amongst other things a collection of poems in the Cornish dialect by Davies Gilbert.

§ 3. Like all other Celts, the Cornish are an imaginative and poetical people, given to quaint sayings, similes, and pithy proverbs. I have heard of a man being "so drunk that he couldn't see a hole in a nine-rung ladder;" of a piece of beef "as salt as Lot's wife's elbow." A woman a few days since in describing the "Bâl gals," said, "they were all as sweet as blossom;" and another that some boy "was as hardened as Pharoah." You may be often greeted on entering a house with, "You are as welcome as flowers in May." A servant when she adds a little hot to cold water, will speak of it as "taking the edge off the cold." A labourer will tell you that "he's sweating like a fuz' bush (a furze bush) on a dewy morning." Any one who has seen such a thing will recognize the force of the simile. Once I asked an old Land's End guide what made all those earth-heaps in a field through which we were passing? His reply was, "What you rich people never have in your house, a want" (a mole).

Few proverbs express more in a few words than the following:—
 "Those that have marbles may play; but those that have none must look on." "Tis well that wild cows have short horns." "You've no more use for it than a toad for a side pocket." "All play and no play, like Boscastle Market, which begins at twelve o'clock and ends at noon."

A great many of the sayings relate to long-since-forgotten worthies, such as:—"But—says Parson Lasky." "Oh! my blessed parliament, says Molly Franky." "All on one side, like Smoothy's wedding." "Like Nicholas Kemp, you've occasion for all." "As knowing as Kate Mullet, and she was hanged for a fool."

A few may be interesting from an antiquarian point of view:—
 "To be presented in Halgaver Court." "Kington Down well wrought is worth London town dear bought." "Working like a Trojan." "As deep as Garrick." "As bright as Dalmanazar." "As ancient as the floods of Dava." Of the two last I have never heard an explanation.

Each parish has its own particular saint to which the church is dedicated. "There are more saints in Cornwall than there are in heaven." The saints' feasts are held on the nearest Sunday and Monday to dedication day, Feasten Sunday and Monday. The inhabitants of every parish have a distinguishing nickname.

One curious custom is nearly obsolete, that of speaking of a married woman as "Kitty Ben Roscrow," "Mary Peter Penrose," instead of Kitty, Ben Roscrow's wife, &c.

§ 4. Cornish proper names of men and places have the accent on the second syllable, as *Borla'se*, *Boli'tho*, *Trela'wney*, *Carne'gie*, *Pendre'a*, *Polme'nnor* (*Poleme'nnor*). In true Cornish compound names the noun is put before the adjective, as *Chegwidden* (white house), *che*, house, *gwidden*, white; *Vounderveor* (great road), *vounder*, road, *veor*, great (through ignorance now called *Vounderveor Lane*). When the word is formed of two nouns, the distinguishing one is last, as *Nanceglos* (church valley), *nanc* (*c* soft), valley, *eglos*, church; *Crowz-an-wra* (a road-side cross), *crowz*, cross, *wra*, road; *Peninnis* (island head), *pen*, a head, *innis*, an island; *Egloshayle* (river church), *eglos*, a church, *hayle*, a river (now *Peninnis Head*, *Egloshayle Church*). These rules hold good even when the words are half Cornish, half English, as *Street-an-Nowan* (the new street, of some antiquity), *Cairn Du* (black cairn), *Castle Vean* (little castle), *Castle au Dinas*¹ (a reduplication), *Chapel Ury*, *Chapel St. Clare*.

§ 5. When asked some years since by the English Dialect Society to write a West Cornwall Glossary, wishing to make it as complete as possible, I consulted all the published works on the subject which were in the Penzance Library, and added to my list the words in them unknown to me. Those that I have given on the authority of *Polwhele* alone are, I am afraid, although common in the beginning of this century, now quite forgotten except by a very few. Had I been aware that I was to have been associated with Mr. Couch, I should have taken no examples from his works; but I have retained them, as they were nearly all familiar to Mr. Westlake, Q.C. (J. W.), to whom I now take this opportunity of tendering my

¹ "Some make *castle* a fortification of stone, *dinas* of earth."—Bannister.

sincere and hearty thanks for his very valuable services, ungrudgingly given, he having kindly gone over the entire MS. with me. I must also thank Mr. H. R. Cornish (H. R. C.), who has done the same by the proof-sheets, and Mr. Thomas Cornish (T. C.), who placed all his Cornish words at my disposal. Those signed W. N. I had from Mr. Wm. Noye, and Davy, Zennor through Mr. Westlake. Garlands are from a list by the late Mr. Garland in the Journal of the Royal Inst. Cornwall. I have, too, incorporated in this glossary a list of words collected by the Rev. Flavell Cook (F. C.) when at Liskeard, and kindly sent me through the Rev. W. W. Skeat; and some from those published in the *Cornishman* by Bernard Victor (B. V.) and Wm. Fred. Pentreath (W. F. P.), of Mousehole; and by F. W. P. Jago, M.B., Plymouth. To all these gentlemen my thanks are due.

MARGARET A. COURTNEY.

*Alverton House, Penzance,
January, 1880.*

٦٢

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

IN USE IN

WEST CORNWALL.

Abear, *v.* to dislike : always used with a negative. "I caan't *abear* what I caan't abide."

Accroshay (*accrochet*), a kind of leap-frog. A cap or small article is placed on the back of the stooping person by each boy as he jumps over him; the one who knocks either of the things off has to take the place of the stooper. The first time he jumps over the boy says *Accroshay*, the second *Ashotay*, the third *Assheflay*, and lastly *Lament*, *lament* *Leleeman's* (or *Lelena's*) *war*.

Acres, *phr.* in his acres; in his glory.

Addle-pool, a cesspool.

Ad rabbet, *inter.* bother.

Adventurer, one who takes shares in a mine.

Afeard, *p. p.* as *adj.* afraid. "I'm *afeard* of my life to go upstairs arter dark."

Afore, *adv.* before. "He took me up *afore* I were down." He corrected me before I had made a mistake.

After, Arthur. "I'm coom for

the dennar for *After*, who works at old Dolcoath."

After-clapses, after-thoughts; superfluous finery. "I caan't manage the *after-clapses*." Something happening after the cause is supposed to have been removed. H. R. C.

After-winding, waste corn.

Agait, *adj.* very attentive; earnest.

Agar, *adj.* ugly. Davy, Zennor.

Aglet, **Aglon**, **Awglon**, **Orglon**, the berry of the hawthorn.

Ailer, a receiver of stolen goods.

"The *ailer* is as bad as the stailer." (He who aids and abets the thief by standing within hail as sentry. H. R. C.) Heller, Lostwithiel. J. W.

Aipernt, an apron.

"A slut never wants a clout Whilst her *aipernt* holds out."

Airy-mouse, a bat, M. A. C.

Airy-Mouse, H. R. C. **Hairy-Mouse**, J. W.

Aitch-piece, the catch or tongue of a buckle.

Ake, a groove in a stone used for an anchor (peculiar to Cornwall), to receive a rope or iron band to prevent it from slipping. Mousehole fishermen. R. P., through W. Noye.

Aketha, quotha.

Alaire, a short time ago. Video says this is in common use; I query it. M. A. C.

Allee-couchee, *phr.* to go to bed.

Ammenuts, nuts. Almond nuts, almonds.

Anan ? Nan ? *inter.* "What did you say ?"

Anatomy, Atomy, a thin person. Also **Anatomis**. H. R. C.

Aneest, Aneist, *prep.* near. "I caan't bear him to come *aneist* me."

An end. To drive *an end* is to excavate a *level* (a gallery) in a mine.

Angallish, a gallows. "You *angallish* dog, you."

Angle-twitch, an earth-worm. "Wriggling like an *angle-twitch*."

Anointod. "An *anoointed* rogue" = an out-and-out rogue.

An-passy, Passy, et cetera.

Anti, *phr.* not I. Always used with a negative. "I caan't say *anti*."

Antic, a foolish person; a merry rogue. "I never seed such an *antic* in my born days."

Apple-bird, a chaffinch. Pol-whele.

Apple-drain, a drone; a wasp.

Apsen-tree, an aspen. "Bevering (shivering) like an *apsen-tree*."

Aptycock, a clever little fellow. "Well done, my little *aptycock*."
—W. Briton, April 3, 1879.

Araa ! Arear ! Areah ! an interjection of surprise. **Arrea-faa**. B. Victor and W. V. Pentreath. Mousehole.

Ardar, a plough.

Ardur, a ploughman.

Argee, Argeefy, *v.* to argue. "He's all'ays ready to *argee*" (*g* hard).

Arish, stubble. "Turn them into the *arishes*" (stubbles).

Arish-field, a stubble-field.

Arish-geese, stubble-fed geese.

Arish-mow, a rick of corn made in the field where it was cut.

Arm-wrist, the wrist.

Arter, *adv.* after. "He's all'ays tinkering *arter* her."

Ascorode, *adv.* astride. "She rode *ascrode*."

As lev', *adv.* as lief. "I'd *as lev'* do et as not."

Assneger, Assinego, a silly fellow; a fool. "Do 'ee be quiet, thee *assneger*."

Athurt, *adv.* athwart. "He looks *athurt*" (he squints).

Attal, Attle, rubbish cast out from a mine.

Atwixt and atween, *phr.* betwixt and between. "Neither the highest nor lowest; but *atwixt and atween*, says Bucca."

Aunt, An', Aint, a term of respect, commonly used for elderly women. "Too fine, like *An Betty Toddy's* gown."

Awner's 'count, owner's account; at the expense of the employers.

Axed out, *p. p.* as *adj.* having the banns called in church.

"I 'be *axed out* ! keep company ! Get thee to doors, thee noodle."
Uncle Jan Trenoodle.

Baal, *v.* to beat.

Baaled, *p. p.* beaten ; grieved.

Baaling, a beating.

Babby-rags, small bits. F. C.

Backlet, **Backside**, a court or yard behind a house.

Backysyfore, *phr.* hind-part before. F. C. **Backsyforcey**, J. W.

Bagonet, a bayonet.

Bakester, a baker.

Bal, a bother. "What a *bal* the dog es! noozling up agen me."

Bal, a mine.

Balch, a small rope ; a sash cord.

Bal-girl, a mine girl.

Balk, squared timber.

Ballarag, *v.* to scold.

Ballaragging, a scolding. "She gov' me a sound *ballaragging*."

Ball-eye, a wall-eye. "Billy *ball-eye*."

Balscat, a cross-patch. "She's a regular ould *balscat*." Poor, contemptible. Sometimes applied to wine, as *balscat* port. J. W.

Balshag, a coarse flannel with a long nap, used in minea.

Bandeleer, a wooden toy, in shape like a thin flat reel; it is made to move up and down by a string which winds and unwinds.

Banger, a large thing or person.

Bankers and Dorsars, cushions for seats and backs of settlea. Bottrell.

Bankroute, a bankrupt.

Bannel, the broom, *Genista*.

Bare-ridged. He rides *bare-ridged* = without a saddle.

Barm, **Burm**, yeast. *Barm-cake* is cake made with yeast.

Barragon, fustian. **Barracan**, H. R. C.

Barro, **Borro**, a boar.

Barwell, **Barvil**, a leather apron formerly worn by fishermen when hauling in their nets and taking the fish out of the same. Capt. W. Pentreath, Mousehole, through W. Noya.

Bazaam, the heath ; a purple colour.

Be, **baint**, are ; are not. "Like Jan Trezise's geese, never happy unless they *be* where they *baint*." "Where *be* 'ee going?" = where are you going?

Beagle it! (sometimes **Ad beagle it!**) a West-country imprecation. T. C. A troublesome person is often called a *beagle* or *bagle*. "Be quiet, you young *bagle*." M. A. C.

Beal, a bird's bill ; the nose. "I knawed 'ee by your *beal*."

Beat, a turf ; also the verb to make or attend to a fire of turves.

Beat burrow, **Beat turf**, a heap of burnt turves left in the fields.

Bedabber, **Bejabber**, *v.* to fade by keeping in the hands.

Bedabbered, *p. p.* as *adj.* faded. "Yours flowers are *bedabbered*."

Bed-ale, groaning-ale; ale brewed for a christening. Polwhele.

Bedoling-pain, a constant pain—not acute.

Bedoled, *p. p.* used as *adj.* stupefied with pain or grief. "I'm *bedoled* with the rheumatiz."

Bed-tye, a feather bed: often called a feather *tye*.

Bee-skip, **Bee-but**, a beehive.

Beety, *v.* to mend the net. Mousehole fishermen, through R. P. and B. V.

- Begibd**, *p. p.* as *adj.* allotted. "Tis not *begibd* to me" (*g* hard). R. Hunt, F.R.S.
- Beheemed**, *adj.* sickly. "A poor *beheemed* cretur" (creature).
- Belk**, *v.* to belch.
- Belong**. "I *belong* at home" = I live at home. "I am not so ill as I *belong* to be" = not so ill as I generally am. "She *belongs* to stay in to-night" = it's her turn to stay in to-night.
- Belve**, *v.* to bellow.
- Belving**, *part.* "Belving like a bull."
- Bender**, anything unusually good of its kind.
- Berrin**, a funeral. "Bin to the *berrin*, ha' 'ee?"
- Berrin-tune**, a tune to which a hymn is sung by the relations and friends on the way to the church.
- "To shaw our sperrits lev' us petch The laast new *berrin-tune*." Tregellas.
- Besting it**, going to sea when the weather looks threatening, and cruising on the fishing ground without shooting the nets, to see whether the sky will clear or not. T. C. Also commonly used for considering a thing, as "I am *besting* if I shall go to church to-night." M. A. C.
- Better-fit**. Used for better. "You'd *better-fit* ha' done what I told 'ee."
- Better-most**, *adj.* best. "My *better-most* dress." "The *better-most* people were there."
- Betwattled**, **Bewattled**, *p. p.* as *adj.* mad, foolish. "Thee art *betwattled*; that were afore I were born."
- Bib**, a small fish; a blind.
- Biddix**, a mattock.
- Bilder**, hemlock; water dropwort.
- Billees**, a bellows: facetiously called the Cornish organ.
- Biscan**, **Vescan**, a finger-glove of leather used in support of a wounded finger; sometimes a simple bandage of cloth. **Besgan**, W. N.
- Bitter**, *adv.* very. "He's *bitter* cross this morning." "A *bitter* wet day."
- Biver**, **Bever**, *v.* to shiver. "I'm all of a *biver*."
- Bivering**, **Bevering**, *part.* shivering.
- Black-a-moor's teeth**, small white-ribbed cowries.
- Black-cake**, wedding-cake. A rich plum-pudding is a *black-pudding*.
- Black-head**, a boil.
- Black jack**, blend.
- Black strap**, gin and treacle. An inferior wine given to inferior guests. J. W.
- Black tin**, tin ore ready for smelting.
- Blast**, a sudden inflammation. "I caught a *blast* in my eye."
- Blaw**. "A man caan't go farther than he can *blaw*," i. e. he can't do impossibilities.
- Blind buck a davy**, blindman's buff.
- Blink**, a spark. "There's not a *blink* of fire in the grate."
- Blob**, **Blobber**, a bubble.
- Blood-sucker**, the sea anemone.
- Bloody warrior**, a wallflower; also the red crane's-bill.
- Blowser**, one who assists in the pilchard fishery.
- Blowsing**, working in seine boats.
- Blowth**, blossom. "There's no-

thing prettier than the apple *blowth*.

Blubber, Blobber, the sea nettle. Sometimes called *sting blubbers*.

Blue-poll, a species or, more probably, a variety of salmon, remarkable for the steel-blue colour of its head and for ascending our rivers (*e. g.* the Camel) about Candlemas-day; hence when appearing in numbers they are called the "Candlemas School." It is observed by fishermen that the great majority are males or kippers. Couch.

Board 'em, an old-fashioned round game of cards. It can be played by any number of players from two to eight, either for fish or low stakes; but there must not be less than six fish in the pool. Six cards are dealt to each person, and the thirteenth if two are playing, the nineteenth if three, and so on, is turned up for trumps. The forehand plays, and the next (if he has one) follows suit; if not, he may play another suit or trump. The highest card of the original suit, if not trumped, takes the trick and one or more fish, according to the number staked. If you have neither card in your hand that you think will make a trick, you may decline to play, in which case you only lose your stake; but if you play and fail to make a trick, you must pay for the whole company, and are said to be "boarded."

Bob, the largest beam of a mine steam-pumping engine.

Bobble. "An ugly *bobble* in the sea" = a ground swell.

Bock, *v.* to shy. "The horse *bocked* at the hedge."

Boften, *p. p.* as *adj.* bought.

Boften bread, baker's bread, not home-made. *Boften dough* is

sometimes used to express the same idea. "As plum (soft) as *boften dough*"—applied to a very foolish person.

Boiling, a number, crowd, or family. "The whole *boiling* of 'em were there."

Boist, corpulence. **Boustis**, stout. J. W. Lostwithiel. **Busthious**, H. R. C.

Bolk, *adj.* firm. Probably from balk, squared timber.

Boldering, *adj.* louring; inclinable to thunder. "'Tis *boldering* weather." Polwhele. "'Tis *boldering* hot." J. W.

Bolt, a stone-built drain.

Boo, a louse.

Boobus, a wick for a small lamp. **Booba, Boobun**, Newlyn.

Boostering, *part.* labouring so as to perspire.

Boots and shoes, the flowers of the monk's-hood.

Boryer, a borer; a bar of iron used to make holes in granite; a mining tool.

Boshy-man, a fop; a conceited fellow.

Botany-bay, the hydrangea.

Botham, a tumour arising from the blow of a stick on any part of the body. Polwhele.

Bothem, the feverfew.

Bottom-pie, slices of potatoes and pork baked on a thick layer of dough. W. Noye.

Bottoms, a narrow, uncultivated valley.

Bougie, Bowgie, a sheep's house; a shed.

Bouldacious, Bould, *adj.* bold.

Boulter, a moored line, with hooks attached, for catching pollocks.

Boutigo, Bout-a-go, Bout-i-go (*pron.* Boutshego), a tramp. "I caan't abear *boutigos* coming round the town plaace" (the farm-yard).

Bowed, bent. "A little *bowed* old man."

Bowerly, adj. burly; corpulent. "A fine *bowerly* man."

Bowings, bowings of the legs; the under part of the knee-joint.

Bow-jowler (*ow* like *how*), a place in fishing boats for hauling foot-line through. Mousehole fishermen, through W. F. P. and B. V.

Boys. "There are no men in Cornwall; they are all Cornish boys."

Boys' love, southernwood.

Brave, Bra, adj. and adv. fine; very. "He's grown a *bra* cheeld." "I'm *brave* and well, thank 'ee." And between two adjectives (in Cornwall) applies the preceding one to the latter. Brave and wicked (bravely or very wicked), although *brave* alone would be a term of commendation. J. W. "A *brave*-looking man" is a good-looking man.

Brace, the mouth of a shaft. *Mining Record*, through W. Noye.

Brage, v. to scold violently. Couch.

Braging, part. roaring; raging. "*Braging* like a lion."

Braggashans. "But I scorn to stand speeching *braggashans*."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Braggaty, adj. spotted; mottled. "A *braggaty* cow."

Brake, a large quantity: particularly applied to flowers, as a *brake* of honeysuckle.

Brandis, a three-cornered iron rest for baking meat on; also

used to hold a kettle, or support burning brands.

Brash, an eruption; a rash.

Breach. A horse or cow is said to *breach* when it breaks down fences. A "*breachy* cow" is one that breaks bounds.

Breachy water, brackish water.

Bread-and-cheese, the young leaves of hawthorn, often eaten by children.

Breal, Breal, a mackerel. W. N., B. V.

Breed, Breedy, v. to make or mend fishing-nets with a mesh and needle.

Brea, Bream, v. to wrinkle the forehead. "Don't *brea* your brows so."

Brow brenner, eye winker. *Old Nursery Rhyme*.

Brick, Breck, a rent or flaw. "There wasn't a *brick* in it."

Brimming, the phosphorescence of the waves.

Brink, the gill of a fish. R. P., through W. Noye.

Briny, adj. luminous; phosphorescent: applied to the sea; the medusæ.

Brit, a small kind of fish the size of a sprat. F. W. P., Jago, M. B.

Brithyll, a trout (*pron.* truff). H. R. C.

Broad-fig, a Turkey fig.

Broft, p. p. brought. "She was *broft* home in a cart."

Broil, earth on the surface indicating a vein of metal. "The burnt stuff, word used by Berryman, who professes to find lodes to this day by the divining rod." T. C.

Broil, v. to discover metal from the earth thrown up by the heat of the vein.

- Brood**, impurities mixed with ore.
- Broom-swike**, a twig of a heath-broom.
- Brose-of-het**, a great heat. "I'm in a *brose-of-het*." At boiling point.
- Broasen**, burning quickly. Mouse-hole fishermen, through W. F. P. and V. B.
- Brother-law**, brother-in-law. *Father-law*, &c., &c.
- Brown-wort**, figwort or throatwort.
- Browse**, bruised fish used as bait. "I'll pommel thy noddle to *browse*." Bottrell.
- Browse**, brambles and thorns. F. C.
- Browthy**, *adj.* light; spongy: applied to bread.
- Brush**,^r a nosegay.
- Brush**, dried furze used for fires. "Not quite baked; he'd take another *brush*:" said of a half-witted man.
- Bruss**, short twigs of heath or furze. "When a younger sister marries first, her elder sister is said to dance in the *bruss*; from an old custom of dancing without shoes on the furze prickles which get detached from the stalk." H. R. C.
- Bryans**, crumbs. **Buryans**, Bottrell.
- Bucca**, a stupid person; a term of derision. "Penzance boys up in a tree, Looking as wisht (downcast) as wisht can be; Newlyn *buccas*, strong as oak, Knocking 'em down at every poke."
- Bucca-boo**, a ghost; a bug-bear; a black *bucca*.
- Bucca-gwidden**, a precocious child; a simple innocent; an insane person. T. C. A white *bucca*.
- Buck**, fermentation in milk or cream, produced by moist heat. "The *buck* is in the milk."
- Buccha-boo**, Polwhele.
- Buck**, the spittle fly.
- Buck**, *v.* to bruise copper ore into small fragments.
- Bucking-iron**, a flat hammer used for crushing copper ore.
- Buckle-up**, *v.* to shrink or curl up with the damp. "My dress *buckles-up* in the dew."
- Buckshee-buck**, a game played by an indefinite number of players. One shuts his eyes, and the others say in turn, "*Buckshee! Buckshee-buck!* How many fingers do I hold up?" When the blindman guesses correctly, the one whose number is guessed takes his place.
- Buckthorn**, **Buckhorn**, a salted and dried whiting.
- Bucky-how**, a boy's game, resembling touch-timber.
- Buddle**, a kind of tub for washing ore.
- Buddle-boy**, a boy employed in washing ore. The operation is called "*buddling*."
- Buddles**, bubbles. "Blowing *buddles*, art 'ee, cheeld?"
- Bud-picker**, the bullfinch. Polwhele.
- Buffle-head**, a simpleton; a foolish person. "I niver seed sich a g'eat *buffle-head*."
- Bulgranack**, the pool-toad, or locally bull-toad, in sea-rock pools. H. R. C.
- Bulgranade**, a stickleback.
- Bulhorn**, a snail. "If tinnars in going to bal (the mine) met with a *bulhorn* in their path, they always took care to drop

before it a "crum" from their dinner, or bit of grease from their candle, for good luck." Battrell.

Bulk, *v.* to toss on the horns of a cow.

Bulk, *v.* to cure pilchards, by placing alternate layers of salt and fish; also a pile of pilchards about a yard in breadth and five feet in height: with the heads turned outward.

Bulk-headed fool, always running his head against a wall. H. R. C.

Bullies, round, smooth pebbles; boulders.

Bullocky man, a swaggering fellow.

Bullum, the fruit of the bullace tree.

Bun-bread, phrase to express a severe thrashing. "I'd beat him to bun-bread." Longrock, T. C.

Bunken, Bumpkin, a piece of iron projecting from the bow of a boat, to which the jib is fastened. W. Noye.

Bunker-headed fools. Gwinear, T. C.

Bunting, *part.* sifting flour.

Burn, twenty-one hakes (probably a burden); a pile of furze kept in country houses for fuel; a rick of hay.

Burranet, the shelldrake.

Burrow, a barrow or tumulus.

Bush, two hoops fixed on a short pole, passing through each other at right angles. They are covered with white calico, and used as signals by a person standing on a hill to show where pilchards lie in a bay.

Bush, *v.* Instead of thrashing corn with a flail, when straw was wanted for thatching, women were employed to beat out the corn into a barrel with the head

out; the ears of corn were struck against the cask.

Bush the fire, *phr.* to put on more furze: only used where there are open chimneys and no grates.

Busk, a thin slip of wood or whalebone, about an inch and a-half broad by fourteen long; formerly worn by all, now only by old women, in front of their stays.

Busker, an undaunted, persevering fisherman in stormy weather, in contradistinction to *in-and-outer*. R. P., through W. Noye.

Bussa, a large earthenware pot or jar.

Bussa-calf, a calf kept on the cow till it weans itself. Polwhele.

Bussa-head, an empty-headed person.

Bussy milk, the first milk after calving.

Bustious, *adj.* over-fat; burdensome to oneself.

Busy, requires; wants. "It es *busy* all my time looking arter the childern." "It es *busy* all my money to keep house."

But, a buttock of beef.

But, *v.* to sprain or put out of joint.

Butted, *p. p.* "I've *butted* my thumb."

But-gap, a hedge of pitched turf. Polwhele.

Butt, a heavy, two-wheeled cart, with timber and yoked oxen.

Butter-and-eggs, the double yellow daffodil.

Buyed, *v.* bought. "I *buyed* un at the draper's."

Buzza. "Stinking like *buzza*." E. Opie, through W. Noye. "A

- buzza* used before cess-pits." H. R. C.
- Bye**, *adv.* lonely. "Our house is rather *bye*."
- Caal, Call**, *v.* to give public notice by a town crier. "Have it *caaled*, be sure." To have the banns "*caaled* out" (called out) is to have them read in church.
- Caalves-henge**, a calf's pluck.
- Cab**, a horny gall on the hand caused by friction. "Called a *callous*." H. R. C.
- Cab**, a dirty mess. Also *v.* to soil by handling over-much. A *cabby* mess is a dirty, sticky mess.
- Cabaggled**, *p. p.* as *adj.* messed and dirty. J. W. Lostwithiel.
- Cabesta**, space between the hook and lead in a fishing line. Mouse-hole fishermen, through W. F. P. Cobesta, V. B.
- Caboolen-stone**, a stone used by seiners (the crew of a seine boat) as a means of keeping the fish enclosed in the seine but not caught from making their escape. It is continually thrown into the sea, a piece of rope being attached to it, until the seine can be drawn so close together that the fish can be dipped up in baskets. W. F. P. and B. V.
- Cader**, a small frame of wood on which a fisherman keeps his lines. Cantor, Penzance.
- Cadge**. "Out on the *cadge*," on the tramp; begging. "They get their living by *cadging*," begging from door to door.
- Cafenter**, a carpenter.
- "I'm coom for the dennar for After (Arthur),
Who works at old Dolcoath;
And if you be the *cafenter's* dafter (daughter),
You'll send enough for both."
- Caff**, *n.* refuse, rubbish.
- Cage**. "She has a beautiful *cage* of teeth."
- Cal**, tungstate of iron.
- Calcar**, the lesser weever or sting fish, with the lancefish in Sennen. H. R. C.
- Cam, Cand**, fluor spar.
- Camels**, camomile flowers.
- Canker**, a cock crab. M. Matthews, through W. Noye. "Crane and Crancod." H. R. C.
- Cannis**, *v.* to toss about carelessly. Couch.
- Cant**, *v.* to tip on one side. "*Cant* up the bottle." A fall Polwhele. *Cant* of a way = a long way. W. Noye.
- Capel, Cockle**, schorl. "*Capel* rides a good horse" indicates the presence of tin.
- Caper-longer**, the shell-fish *Pinna ingens*. Couch. Tonkin applies the name *Caper-longer* to the razor-shell *Solen solignia*.
- Capperouse** (*pron.* like house), a great noise. "What a *capperouse*; 'tes like Bedlam broke loosq."
"*Cab-a-rouse* is in seamen's language to pull together at a cable, shouting and singing." H. R. C.
- Cappun**. The superintendent of a mine is always called *cappun*.
- Carbona, Carbonas**, a large mass of rich ore, sometimes called a *house*.
- Care**, the mountain ash, branches of which are used as charms to prevent cattle being "ill wisht" (bewitched).
- Carn, Cairne**, a pile of rocks.
- Carny**, *v.* to coax; to flatter. "He thought to *carny* over me."
- Carrack, Garrack**, a rock: only used as a proper noun.
- Casling**, a prematurely-born calf.

- The skins are often made into waistcoats.
- Cassabully**, winter cress. Polwhele.
- Catch up**, *v.* to dry. "The clothes will soon *catch up* this windy weather." "The roads are nicely *caught up*." Also applied to household work. "When the churs (chars) are *caught up*."
- Cat-in-the-pan**. To turn *cat-in-the-pan* is to turn head over heels, sitting on a rail, whilst keeping hold of it. Traitor, J. W.
- Cats and dogs**, the catkins of the willow.
- Cattern**, Catherine.
- Cauch**, a sloppy mess. J. W.
- Cauchy**, *adj.* wet; sloppy. "The roads are very *cauchy*."
- Candle**, a mess.
- Candle**, *v.* to do household work in an untidy manner. **Caddle**, F. W. P., Jago, M. B.
- Caudler**, one who caudles or makes a mess. **Caddler**, one who is always caddling about the house, *i. e.* working but messing.
- Caudling**, *part.* making a mess; also wasting; improvident. "Caudling away all his money."
- Caunter**, a cross-handed blow.
- Cause**, case. "If that's the *cause* I must work later."
- Cawnse**, **Coanse**, stones; a flagged floor.
- Cawnse-way**, **Coanse-way**, a paved foot-path. "*Coanse-way* head," a street in Penzance.
- Cay-thollic**. "Like *Cay-thollic*, the more he eats the thinner he gets."
- Censure**, *v.* to give an opinion; consent. "I give (or gov) my *censure* for they."
- Chacking**, *adj.* thirsty. "Half-famished." Couch.
- Chacks**, the cheeks. "I'll gi' 'ee a skat (slap) in the *chacks*."
- Chad**, a young bream.
- Chad**. "We say, Put a *chad*, that is, a turn of rope, in the horse's mouth." J. H. Nankivell.
- Chainy**, china. "A *chainy* tay-pot."
- Chall**, a cow-house.
- Champion lode**, a large vein of metal. In St. Just "guides."
- Chape**, the catch of a buckle.
- Chance**, *v.* to cheat.
- Chaunt**, **Chaunty**, *v.* to scold; to mutter to oneself; to prate.
- Chaunting**, *part.* scolding. "Chea chaunter" = cease chaunter! stop your prate! H. R. C.
- Cheeld**, a child; *pl.* **Childern**. Old people call a little child "a *cheeld* vean." "Like Malachi's *cheeld*, chuckful of sense."
- Cheeses**, seeds of mallow, often eaten by children. **Chokky-cheeses**, F. C.
- Cheevy**, *adj.* thin; miserable-looking.
- Cheins**, **Cheens**, the small of the back. "I've a bad pain in my *cheens*."
- Cherk**, a half-burnt cinder. **Charc**, H. R. C.
- Chet**, a kitten.
- Chevy-chace**, a great bustle or noise. "What's all the *Chevy-chace* about?"
- Chewidden-day**, the day on which white tin (smelted tin) was first sold in Cornwall.
- Chickchacker**, the wheatear: so called from its note. **Chickell**, Polwhele.
- Chien**, **Cheem**, *v.* to germinate in the dark, as potatoes.
- Chiff-chaff**, the chaffinch.

Chiffer, Cheffer, *v.* to bargain.

"I never heerd a woman *cheffer* like she do."

Childer, Childern, children.

Childermas-day, Innocents'-day.

"It's unlucky to sail on *Childermas-day*."

Chill, a small earthen lamp, in shape like the old Roman lamp, formerly used for burning train or pilchard oil.

Chimbley, a chimney.

Ching, the chin.

Chipper, the crossbill.

Chitterlings, the frills formerly worn on gentlemen's shirts.

Chod, a stew.

Choris, a carouse; a feast.

Choust, a cheat.

Choust, *v.* to cheat. "They'll *choust* 'ee out of all thy money."

Chow, *v.* to chew.

Chowter, a female fish-vendor. More commonly *jouster*. Generally those who go about the country in carts.

Chrestmas-cur'ls, carols. On Christmas-eve the choir of the parish church goes from house to house singing "*cur'ls*."

Chrestmas-stock, **Chrestmas-mock**, the Christmas log. A piece of this year's *Chrestmas-mock* is often saved to light the one to be burnt at the next Christmas.

Chriss-crossed, *adj.* cross-barred; checkered.

Chuck, the under part of the face; the throat. "I like a pig's *chuck*."

Chuck, *v.* to choke. "He looks as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth and cheese *chuck* him."

Chuck-cheldern, the shad: so called from its particularly bony nature.

Chuckle-head, a stupid person.

Chuck-sheep, an epithet. F. C.

Chuff, *adj.* sullen; sulky; fat.

Chuggy-pig, a pig.

Chug-chug (*Chee-ah*, Bottrell). Used to call the pigs to feed.

Chur, a small piece of work. "I've caught up my *churs*" = I've finished my work.

Chur, Churrey, *v.* to go out by the day to do servant's work.

Churrer, a charwoman. "She's a very good *churrer*."

Church-ale, a feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.

Church-hay, a churchyard.

Church-hay-cough, a hollow, con sumptive cough.

Church-town, a village. Three or four houses, and even a single house, is called a town in Cornwall. A farm-yard is a town-place. London is often spoken of as "*Lunnon church-town*."

Clack, a great noise; much talking. "Hould your *clack*."

Clacker, a rattle to frighten away birds; the tongue; a valve of a pump. "The *clacker* of the billes" (bellows).

Clain-off, *adv.* at once; without a mistake. "I did it *clain-off*." "I told it (repeated it) *clain-off*."

Clam, a stick laid across a brook to clamber over, supplying the place of a bridge. E. Cornwall, Polwhele. A plank bridge. J. W. Lostwithiel.

Clammed, clamoured; often ill. Polwhele.

Claps, a clasp. *Clapses*, *pl.*

- Clean**, *v.* to wash; to make oneself tidy. "I am going to *clean* myself."
- Clecky**, *adj.* stiff; lame.
- Clem**, *v.* to choke with thirst.
- Clemb**, **Climber**, *v.* to climb. "He's such a boy to *climber*."
- Clems**, fish and potatoes fried together. Also called *pick up*.
- Clever**, *adj.* well-grown; good-looking; in good health. "A *clever* little maid." "How art 'ee, my son?" "Clever, thank 'ee."
- Clibby**, *adj.* adhesive; sticky. **Cliggy**, F. W. P., Jago, M. B.
- Click**, a blow. "I'll gi' 'ee a *click* under the ear."
- Click-hand**, the left hand. "Thof (although) I'm lame in my *click*-hand."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Click-handed**, *adj.* left-handed.
- Cliders**, a plant; the rough bed-straw. "Clivers, **Cleavers**, goose-grass." H. R. C.
- Clidgy**, a sweetmeat; hardbake: so called because it sticks to the teeth.
- Clidgy**, *adj.* sticky.
- Clig**, **Cligged**, *v.* to cling to; to stick to in the manner of glue or honey. As, "My fingers are *cligged* together;" "Bird-lime *cligs* more than anything." F. W. P., Jago, M. B.
- Clink**, a small room where vagabonds and drunkards are confined.
- Clinker**, a burnt-out coal.
- Clip**, a smart blow.
- Clip**, *v.* to turn the ground to put in crops.
- Clipper**, one who turns the ground.
- Clitter**, a flutter. *v.* to flutter. "I was all of a *clitter*." "Clittering its wings."
- Cloam**, earthenware.
- Cloamen**, made of earthenware. An old *cloamen* cat hollow to the toes = a hypocrite. Garland.
- Cloamers**, painted clay marbles.
- Clob**, a clod or lump of earth. Walls made of marl mixed with straw are called *clob* or *cob* walls.
- Clobbered**, *p. p.* as *adj.* begrimed. "A choked pipe of any kind would be said to be *clobbered* up. Dirty clothes or utensils are said to be *clobbered* with dirt." F. W. P., Jago, M. B.
- Clock**, the crop or craw. *Specimens of Cornish Dialect. Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Clop**, *v.* to limp.
- Clopping**, limping. "*Clop* and go one." "Mother was *clopping*."
- Close**, reserved. "She's a *close* woman."
- Clouchin**. "He's a *clouchin* sort of a fellow," i. e. a man of no character, not to be believed. St. Buryan. T. C.
- Clout**, a blow; a slap. "Stop thy grizzling (giggling), or I'll gi' 'ee a *clout* shall make 'ee laugh the wrong side of thy mouth."
- Clouted cream**, clotted cream; cream made from milk scalded over a fire.
- Clubbish**, *adj.* rough; brutal.
- Cluck**, *v.* to bend down; to squat. "*Clucky* down behind the hedge." "The hen has got the *cluck*" (wants to sit). Clutty, W. F. P.
- Clunk**, *v.* to swallow with an effort; to bolt. "*Clunk* un down."
- Clunker**, the uvula. T. Q. Couch.
- Clut**, a gap in a hedge. To fall with a *clut* is to fall in a heap, leaving a gap.

Clyne, a sea-bird's feast. Matthias Dunn, Mevagissey.

Clysty, *adj.* close; moist: as badly-made bread or bad potatoes. "These taties are bra' and *clysty*."

Co! *interj.* an exclamation of entreaty. "Come along, *Co!*"

Coady. Sheep are said to be *coady* when their livers are affected. Stratton district.

Coats, petticoats. "I never seed a cheeld with such short *coats*."

Cob, a bunch of hair on the forehead, often applied to the top locks of a horse's mane.

Cob, *v.* to beat or thump.

Cobbing, a beating. "Cobbet, a blow." Garland. *Cobbing*, in mining, is breaking copper ore into small pieces — done by women.

Cobbing-hammer, a miner's tool.

Cobba, a simpleton.

Cobshans, money or savings.

"What, give my *cobshans* up to thee!

Be Mistress Jan indeed."

Uncle Jan Trenoodle.

Cock-haw, a game played by boys with victor nuts (hazel nuts). One boy takes off his cap, saying, "*Cock-haw!* first blaw! Up hat, down cap. Victor." His opponent lays his nut, holding it by the string, on the cap. The first boy strikes it with his nut. Should he fail to crack it, the other boy places his down, and so on until the nut is broken. The nut that cracks the other is called a "*cock-battler*." If another nut can be cracked with the same nut, it is called a "*two-cock-battler*;" the nut that breaks that a "*three-cock-battler*," and so on. Polwhele calls the game "*Cob-nut*," and the nut it is played with "*cob*."

Cock-hedge, a trimmed thorn hedge, sometimes double for drying clothes on.

Cockle-bread (*pron.* cock-le). To make *cockle-bread* is to turn head over heels on a bed.

"Up with your heels; down with your head;
That is the way to make *cockle-bread*."

Cockle-button (*pron.* coc-kle), the seed of the burdock.

Cockle up, *v.* to shrink or curl up with damp. "My dress *cockles up* with dew."

Codger, **Cadger**, a tramp; a mean pedlar; a term of contempt. "An ould *cadger*."

Codger's end, cobbler's wax-end.

Codgy-wax, cobbler's wax.

Coin, a corner.

Coin-stone, a corner-stone. To *coin* is to strike off the corner of a block of tin, to discover its quality before it is stamped.

Collar, boards near the surface for securing the shaft of a mine.

Colley-brands, summer lightning. "Smut in corn." Couch.

Colley-wobbles, a pain in the stomach; diarrhoea.

Collopping, a flogging.

Colp, a blow; a short rope for carrying sheaves from the rick to the barn.

Colpas, a prop or underset to a lever.

Cool, a large tub or half-barrel used to salt meat in. When people brewed their own beer, the tub in which it was put to cool.

Comb, an unturned ridge left in ploughing.

Comfortable, *adj.* complaisant; agreeable. "A very *comfortable* man."

- Comical**, *adj.* ill-tempered. "A comical ould fellow." "A comical temper."
- Composants**, the meteor Castor and Pollux. Couch. The phosphorescent balls that are sometimes seen on the masts of vessels before a storm.
- Condidled**, *p. p.* as *adj.* mislaid; stolen; conveyed away by trickery.
- Condudles**, plays; performances. "As I never had seed sich condudles afore."
Uncle Jan Trenoodle.
- Congee**, a bow; a parting. "Make your congees" (*pron.* con-gees).
- Congee**, *v.* to bow; take leave. "We congeed and parted" (*pron.* con-geed).
- Conger-douce**, sweet conger. Couch. **Conger-dousta**, Polwhele.
- Conkerbell, Conkabell**, an icicle. **Cock-a-bell**, H. R. C.
- Consait**, a fancy. "I took a consait to go out." Sometimes used as a verb: "I consaited to do it."
- Come-by-chance** (*pron.* coom-bechaence), something that comes into your possession by accident.
- Come-upping** (*pron.* coom-upping), a flogging. "I'll gi' 'ee a sound come-upping."
- Cooche-handed**, left-handed. Stratton district.
- Coor**, the time a miner works; eight hours. There are two day and one night coor. "Out of coor," out of the regular course. A gang of miners is also called a coor. "I belong to the night coor."
- Coose**, course. "Iss, o' coose," yes, of course.
- Coose**, *adj.* coarse. "Fine coose cotton," very coarse.
- Coot**, a thrashing. "I've bin and gove he a putty coot to-day." Tregellas.
- Cop**, a tuft of feathers on a fowl's head.
- Coppies**, tufted fowls.
- Copper-finch**, chaffinch.
- Cor-cri** "I'll kiss the Bible to it, if there was a cor-cri (Corpus Christi?) between every leaf." St. Just. T. Cornish.
- Cornish**, *v.* to use one drinking-glass for several people. "To cornish together." J. W.
- Cornish-hug**, a peculiar grip used by Cornish wrestlers.
- Corrat**, *adj.* pert; spirited. "As corrat as Crocker's mare."
- Correesy, Corrizee**, an old grudge; a sort of family feud handed down from father to son. **Corrosy**, Polwhele.
- Corve**, a large crab-box kept afloat. Capt. Henry Richards, Prussia Cove.
- Corwich**, the crab.
- Cos'send**, *p. p.* as *adj.* hammered into shape and new steeled. "I'm like fayther's ould piggal (a large hoe used for cutting turf) new cos'sened." H. R. C.
- Costan**, a straw and bramble basket.
- Costeening**, a mining term; examining the back of a lode (vein of metal) by digging pits.
- Country**, the ground. "The country fell on him and killed him." A house is said to be built against the country when the side of a hill forms the back of it.
- Courant**, a running romp; a row. "What's all the courant?" Cow's courant, rough, noisy play.
- Cousin**, a familiar epithet. All Cornish gentlemen are *cousins*. *Cousin Jan*, a Cornishman.

- Cousin Jacky**, a foolish person ; a coward.
- Cousse**, a chat ; a gossip. "We had a bra' comfor'ble *cousse*."
- Cousser**, a gossip. "She's a regular *cousser*."
- Coussing**, *part.* gossiping. "She's allus *coussing*."
- Coussy**, *v.* to chat ; to gossip ; to loiter on an errand. **Coursey**, Bottrell.
- Cow**, a windlass, at top shaped like a cowl, for supplying mines with air.
- Cowall**, **Cawell**, a basket to hold fish, carried by the fish-wives. A broad strap passes over the top of the head ; the basket, which in shape somewhat resembles a cowl, rests on the back.
- Cow-flop**, cow parsnip ; hogweed.
- Cowl**, a fish bladder. Mousehole, W. F. P., B. V.
- Cowleck**, **Cowlake**, a glutton ; one over greedy of gain. Mousehole, W. F. P., B. V.
- Cowshern**, cow-dung.
- Cowsherny**, *adj.* the colour of cow-dung, dark green : applied to the sea.
- Coxy**, *adj.* pert ; foppish. "What a *coxy* fellow he is."
- Crabalorgin**, the thornback crab. F. C.
- Craky**, *adj.* hoarse. "I niver heerd sich a *craky* voice."
- Cram**, *v.* to crumple ; to crush. "This stuff *crams*." "You have *crammed* your dress."
- Crame down**, *v.* to creep down.
- Crawn**, a dried sheep-skin. Davy, Zennor. See **Crowdy Crawn**.
- Craze**, *v.* to crack. "I've *crazed* the jug." "*Craze* a squeeer" is to crack a pane of glass.
- Crease**, a ridge tile.
- Creem**, **Crim**, a shiver ; a creeping of the flesh. "I feeled a *crim* coom o'er me."
- Creem**, *v.* to squeeze ; to mash. "*Creem* the taties." To hug in wrestling. J. W.
- Green**, *v.* to grieve ; fret ; pine.
- Creening**, *part.* complaining. "He's *creening* all day long." "A *creening* woman lives for ever."
- Greener**, one who complains habitually. "She's bin a *greener* ever since I knawed her."
- Creeved**, *p. p.* as *adj.* underdone ; half raw ; badly baked. "The dennar is barely *creeved*."
- Crellas**, *prop. noun*, ancient British hut circles. "An excavation in a bank, roofed over to serve for an outhouse." Bottrell.
- Cresser**, a small fish resembling a bream, but of a brighter red colour. Taskis, Newlyn, through H. R. C.
- Crib**, a crust of bread ; fragments of meat. "Eat up your *cribs*."
- Crib**, *v.* to break off small pieces. "He *cribs* a bit here and there." "*Crib-a-flent* (flint) is to renew the edge by breaking off small pieces."
- Cribbage-faced**, *phr.* marked with the small-pox. "Lanthorn-jawed, a small, pinched face." T. Q., Couch.
- Crickle**, *v.* to break down. It is applied to a prop or support when it breaks down through feebleness and simple perpendicular pressure of a weight above. Video, through W. Noye.
- Cricks**, dry hedgewood. Polwhale.
- Crips**, *adj.* crisp ; stiffly curled.
- Crock**, a large iron pot standing on three legs, used for cooking purposes. "The *crock* calls the kettle smutty." "From *crockan*, a bowl ; hence *croggan shells*." H. R. C.

- Croft**, a small common. "An enclosed common not yet cultivated." J. W.
- Croggans**, shells of limpets.
- Crooks**, crooked pieces of wood in the form of a half-circle slung on each side of a horse. Used in the time of pack-horses to carry light loads on.
- Croom**, a crumb; a drop. "Taake a *croom* o' caake and a *croom* o' comfort" (spirits).
- Croony**, *adj.* childish; doating.
- Crouging**, *part.* shuffling. "He goes *crouging* along."
- Crow** (as in crowd), a hut; a small house. *Pig's-crow*, a pig-stye.
- Crowd**, a wooden hoop covered with sheep-skin, used for taking up corn. "Sometimes used as a tambourine, then called *crowdy-crawn*." Davy, Zennor.
- Crowd**, a fiddle.
- Crowder**, a fiddler.
- Crowdy**, *v.* to play the fiddle.
- Crownin**, a coroner's (crownor's) inquest. "They held a *crownin* on him."
- Crow-sheaf**, the top sheaf on the end of a mow. Mow in W. Cornwall is pronounced like cow. "The corn was cut and mowed" (stacked).
- Crowst** (ow like cow), refreshments given to farm-labourers in the field at harvest-time.
- Cruddle**, *v.* to curdle.
- Crudly up**, *v.* to curl up.
- Cruds**, curds. **Crudge**, T. C., St. Just.
- Cruel**, *adv.* very. "She was *cruel* sick" (very ill). "A *cruel* shaape" (shape) is a great mess. "Twere plaise sure in a *cruel* shaape."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Crull**, a bushy, curly head. "His head es all o' a *crull*." "Owld *Crull*."
- Crum**, *adj.* crooked. "Her finger is *crum*."
- Crum-a-grackle**, mess, difficulty, bother. "Here's a pretty *crum-a-grackle*! what shall we do by it?" St. Just, T. C.
- Crummet**, a small bit; a crumb.
- Crumpling**, a littlesweet wrinkled apple prematurely ripe.
- Crunk**, *v.* to croak as a raven. F. C.
- Cuckoo**, **Guckow**, the wild hyacinth. "Fool, fool, the *Guck-ow*!" said by one boy to another when he has succeeded in fooling him on April Fool's day.
- Cud**, a quid of tobacco.
- Cuddle**, **Coodle**, a cuttle-fish. "Staring like a *coodle*."
- Cue**, an ox shoe; an iron heel put on a shoe or boot.
- Culiack**, a good-for-nothing person. Davy, Zennor.
- Cuny**, *adj.* mildewed.
- Custance**, a term used by boys in playing. When two boys are partners, and by accident hit each other's marbles, they cry, No *custance*! meaning that they have a right to put back the marble struck. If they neglected to cry they would be considered out of the game.
- Custis**, a flat piece of board with a handle, formerly used by teachers in school to strike the palm of the hand. *Custis* is now applied to a smart cut given across the palm of the hand by a cane. "I'll give you a *custis*."
- Custit**, *adj.* sharp in reply; impudently sharp. Couch.
- Custom** (*pron.* coostom), raw, smuggled spirits. "A drap o' *coostom*."

- Dabbety Fay!** an expression formerly used by old people in W. Penwith as a pious interjection, equivalent to "Give us faith!" H. R. O.
- Daffer,** small crockery-ware. "Bring the *daffer*," that is, "Bring the tea-things, cups and saucers." Polwhele.
- Dag,** a mining tool; an axe.
- Dagging,** *part.* hanging down; trailing. "That tree is *dagging* with fruit." "Her dress is *dagging* in the mud."
- Dane,** "red-headed *Dane*," a term of reproach.
- Dame-ku,** a jack snipe. R. H. B., through W. Noye.
- Daps, Dops,** an image; a resemblance. "He's the very *daps* of his mother." **Down-daps,** Lost-withiel, J. W.
- Dash-an-darras,** "the stirrup-glass. This old custom, 'to speed the parting guest' (his foot in the stirrup) with a dram, still obtains in the W. of Cornwall." Polwhele (1808).
- Daver,** *v.* to soil; to fade as a flower. See **Bedabber**.
- Davered,** *p. p.* as *adj.* soiled; faded. "*Davered* flowers."
- Day-berry,** the wild gooseberry.
- Dead,** *p. p.* as *adj.* fainted. "She went off *dead*."
- Dead and alive,** *adj.* apathetic; dull.
- Deads,** the refuse of mines.
- Deaf-nettle,** wild hemp.
- Dealsey, Delseed,** a fir cone.
- Deef,** *adj.* deaf; empty; rotten. "A *deef* nut." "The seeling, being *deef*, was scat" (broken).—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Denneck.** "There is another species of tub-fish caught here (Mousehole) very similar to, but much smaller than the former (*i. e.* tub), sometimes called Piper or Peeper, and by others Ellick, *Denneck*, or *Redannech*." W. F. P.
- Devil's bit, Devil's button,** the blue Scabious. If picked the devil is said to appear at your bedside in the night.
- Dew-snail,** a slug. "As slippery as a *dew-snail*."
- Didjan,** a small bit.
- Dido,** a great noise. "The cocks and the hens kicking up such a *dido*."
- Dig, Diggy,** *v.* to scratch. "Don't *dig* your head so."
- Dijey,** a small farm. "A very small homestead." Bottrell.
- Dimmet, Dummet,** twilight.
- Ding,** *v.* to reiterate.
- Dinged,** reiterated. "He *dinged* it into my ears from morning to night."
- Dinky,** *adj.* tiny. F. C.
- Dinyan** (*pron.* din-yan), a little corner. "I don't like fitting carpets into these stupid *dinyans*."
- Dippa,** a small pit: a mining term.
- Dish,** the revenue received by the lord of a tin-mine for the right of working it. Now paid in money, formerly in kind, when every fifteenth or twentieth dish was put by for him. In W. Cornwall the country people still speak of a cup of tea as "a dish o' tay."
- Disknowledge.** "He did not *disknowledge* it." T. C., St. Just.
- Dissel, Diesel,** a thistle.
- Doat fig,** a Turkey fig. "And dabb'd a ge'at *doat fig* in Fan Trembaa's lap."
- Dob,** *v.* to throw stones at anything.

- Dobbet**, *adj.* short. "She's a regular little *dobbet*."
- Dock**, the crupper of a saddle.
- Docy**, *adj.* pretty; kind; neat. Speaking of a young girl, she is said to be *docy*. Thus, "she's a *docy* little maid." F. W. P., Jago, M. B.
- Dogged**. "And timber had to be *dogged* (dragged) many miles." Bottrell.
- Doldrums**, low spirits. "I'm down in the *doldrums*."
- Dole**, a parcel of copper ore; a share in a mine; mine dues. "What *dole* do you pay?"
- Dollop**, a large piece. "Don't cut such a *dollop*."
- Dooda**, a stupid.
- Doodle**, *v.* to cheat; to deceive; to trifle.
- Doodling**, *part.* cheating.
- Doole**, **Dolley**, *v.* to toll a bell.
- Douse**, *v.* to yield; to give up. "*Douse* out your money."
- Dousse**. "I have known poor people call a pillow stuffed with husks of winnowed corn a *dousse* pillow." F. W. P., Jago, M. B. Chaff from winnowed corn is *doust*.
- Doust**, *v.* to pelt. "I maade the purpoashals to *doust* 'em with stoanes."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Doust**, **Douce**, a blow. "A *douce* on the chacks." Polwhele.
- Douster**, a fall; a thump. Garland.
- Dousting**, a thrashing.
- Dover**, to pay all talkers, no listeners.
- Dow**. "The aw'd *dow*, a disagreeable, cross old woman, one who will not do what she is wanted to." Gwinear, 1868, T. C.
- Down**, **Down-daunted**, *p. p.* as *adj.* cast down; depressed. "He's dreadfully *down-daunted*, regularly down in the mouth."
- Downses**, downs; commons. "Out for a walk on the *downses*."
- Down-souse**, *adv.* plainly; frankly; out-spoken. "I up and told un *down-souse*."
- Dowse**, *v.* to throw on the ground.
- Dowser**, a man who discovers metal by *dowsing*.
- Dowser**, a forked twig of hazel, used by Cornish miners to discover a vein of metal. It is held loosely in the hand, the point to the *dowser's* breast, and is said to turn round when they are standing over metal.
- Dowsing**, *part.* discovering metals by means of a *dowser*.
- Drag**, *v.* to drawl. "Don't *drag* out your words."
- Drain**, a drone.
- Dram**, a swathe of cut corn. Bottrell.
- Drang**, a narrow passage; a gutter; a drain.
- Drash**, *v.* to thrash corn.
- Drashel**, a flail.
- Draw-bucket**, a bucket to draw water from a well.
- Dredge**, a mixed crop of barley, oats, and wheat.
- Dredgy ore**, a stone impregnated or traversed by mineral veins of ore. Mining Record. The poorer sort. Borlase Nat. Hist., 203, through W. N.
- Dresser**, a stand with shelves for earthenware. "All over the house, like Aaron's *dresser*." Halliwell says, N. Country, "Down with his apple-cart, an overturning." In Cornwall, "Down with your *dresser*," or "Over goes your apple-cart." M. A. C.

Dresshel, Drexel, the threshold.
Dreckstool, Polwhele.

Drethan, a spot of sand. It is a mutation of "treathen," as in Pentreath, "the head of the sands." W. F. P. "*Drethen*, a sand spot; a sand area. Good fishing ground beneath the sea." B. V., Mousehole fishermen. I don't think Pentreath is from treath, sand, but from Pentref, a village. H. R. C.

Drib, a dribble. "*Driff*, a small quantity, not now commonly used." Video, through W. Noye.

Drilisy, a monotonous, continued sound. "My dear cheeld, do stop your *drilisy*." A guck-oo song is a regular *drilisy*.

Dring, a crowd of people. To be *dringed* up is to be much pressed or worried.

Dripshan, mother's milk; spirits. "A little drape o' *dripshan*."

Droke, a wrinkle; a furrow; a passage.

Droll. "It is the duty of the last man leaving a level part of a mine to explain to the first man of a relief party coming to it the state of the end they have been working, i. e. what holes for blasting they leave bored, what fired off, what have missed fire—this is called telling the *droll*." T. C. *Droll*, an old tale, a legend. It is sometimes applied to a tiresome, long-winded person. "He's a regular owd *droll*."

Drop-curles, ringlets.

Drops, window-blinds. "I knew he was dead—the *drops* were down."

Drover, a fishing-boat employed in driving or fishing, with drift or float nets.

Druckshar, a small solid wheel.

Drug, a drag; *v.* to *drug* a wheel (to put on the drag).

Drule, *v.* to drivel.

Druler, a driveller; a fool.

Druling, *part.* talking in a silly manner.

Drum, *v.* to flog.

Drumming, a flogging.

Drumble, *v.* to go about a thing awkwardly; to fumble.

Drumble-drain, a drone; a humble-bee.

"But Graacey were a keen chap too,

She were no *drumble-drane*."

Uncle Jan Trenoodle.

Dryth, used by washerwomen when clothes don't dry. "There's no *dryth* in the air."

Duffan, a man who praises himself; a self-righteous hypocrite.

Duffy, a blunt, out-spoken person. "A blunt, happy-go-lucky person." Bottrell.

Dug, a push.

Duggle, *v.* to walk about like a young child.

Dule, Dool, comfort; consolation.

Dull, hard of hearing; deaf. "He's very *dull* of hearing to-day."

Dumbledory, the cockchafer: sometimes called Spanish *dumbledory*. "No more heart than a *dumbledory*" (a coward). "As blind as a *dumbledory*."

Dumdolly, a misshapen marble.

Dung, mud; dirt. "Sweating like *dung*."

Dungy, *adj.* muddy; dirty. "What *dungy* shoes."

Dunyon, a dungeon. "As dark as a *dunyon*."

Durgy, a short, stout person.

Durk, *adj.* dark; blind. "*Durk* as petch (pitch) a wonside and hafe of a crepple."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*

- Durnes, Durns**, the panels around a door; the door jambs. "I were squabb'd (squeezed) 'gen the durnes."
- Dwaling**, *part.* speaking in a rambling, confused manner.
- Ear-bussas**, the tonsils. **Ear-bussums**, T. Q. Couch.
- Eave, Heave**, *v.* to thaw; to become moist. "Uneeve," Polwhele.
- Ees-fye**, *adv.* in faith; certainly. "Ees-fye, there's a bad smell here."
- Egg-hot**, a Christmas drink made with hot beer, sugar, eggs, and rum.
- Elementa**. "The lightning went all across the *elements*."
- Elicompane**, a sweetmeat; hard-bake. "What's your name?" "*Elicompane*." "Who gave you that name?" "My Master and Dame."
- Elicompanie**, a tomtit. "There is a vulgar tradition that the *elicompanie* is a bird by day and a toad by night." Polwhele.
- Elvan**, blue porphyry. *Elvan* is derived from Old Cornish *elven*, a spark, the rock being so hard as to strike fire.
- Em-mers, Umers**, embers.
- Emmut**, stroke, as spoken of the wind. "Right in the *emmut* of it," that is, right in the stroke of it. Polwhele.
- En**, the plural termination still in use, as "house, housen; primrose, primrosen."
- Ene**, mene, mona, mi, Pasca, lara, bona (or bora), bi. Elke, belke, boh. Eggs, butter, cheese, bread, stick, stack, stone dead. Said by children in W. Cornwall when they want to know who shall be blind-man in blind-man's buff, &c. See **Vizzery**.
- Eat**, *v.* to empty.
- Enties**, empty bottles. *Empty* is often used as a contraction, as, "Empty the bag."
- Ettaw**, a shackle for fastening two chains together, so as to make them one long one. Mouse-hole fishermen, through W. F. P.
- Eval**, a three-pronged stable-fork. Turn-down *eval*, a garden tool for digging.
- E-ver**, a grass; evergreen rye. "*Eaver*, so called in Paul pariah, is the darnel principally found in red wheat." H. R. C.
- Every one week**, *phr.* every other week. "There's a collection at our chapel *every one week*."
- Evvet, Ebbet**, a newt.
- Eyeable**, *adj.* pleasant to the eye. "Make it *eyeable*."
- Fackle**, an acute inflammation in the foot.
- Faddy, Flora, Furry-day**, a feast held at Helstone on the 8th May, when all ranks (each keeping to its own class, and starting at different hours) dance through the town, to a peculiar tune called "The Flora or Furry;" sometimes going in through the front door of a house and out at the back. There is always a ball in the evening.
- Fade**, *v.* to dance from town to country.
- Fadge, Fadgee**, *v.* to suit; to agree; to do. "That 'ull never *fadge*." "How do 'ee *fadgee*?" how do you do?
- Faggot**, a bad woman. "It is also used to describe a secret and unworthy compromise. In wrestling, a man who 'sells his back' is said 'to *faggot*.'" Couch.
- Fainaigue**, *v.* to cheat; to deceive;

- to flatter; to trump a card, holding one of the suit. **Furnigg**, Couch.
- Fainaiging**, *part. as adj.* cheating; imposing. "A *fainaiging* vellun" (villain).
- Fainaiguer**, a cheat; a deceiver.
- Feneaged**. "He agreed with the boy for a month at £4 a-year, and he went away and *feneaged* that boy, and never took him nor paid him." Probus district, through T. C.
- Fair-a-Mo**, a fair held in St. Ives in November (pig fair).
- Fairy**, a weasel. T. Q. Couch.
- Falky**, a long-stemmed plant. Halliwell.
- Fallows**, boards fastened to the sides of a cart to make it hold more.
- Fal-the-rala, Falderala**, nonsense; frippery. "Dressed up in such *fal-the-rala*."
- Fang**, *v.* to earn; to take; to take to. "I don't *fang* to your notions."
- Fangings**, wages. "Why a spent all hes *fangings* laaste Saturda' nite."—*Uncle Jan Tre-noodle*.
- Fare-nut**, the earth or ground-nut.
- Farthing**, a measure of land. "Thirty acres." Halliwell.
- Fast**. The *fast* is the understratum, supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation. Polwhele.
- Fatch**, *v.* to get home (fetch). "I shaan't be long *fatching* home."
- Feasten**, *adj.* connected with the two days yearly dedicated to a patron saint (Sunday and Monday). "Madron (*pron. maddern*) *feasten* Sunday."
- Feather-bog**, a quagmire.
- Feather-tye**, a feather-bed. See **Bed-tye**.
- Features**. "He *features* his father," resembles him.
- Fee**, freehold property. "Our house is *fee*."
- Feebs, Feebs**, pitch-and-toss.
- Fellon**, a cattle disease; an inflammation; mortification.
- Fellon-herb**, mouse-ear; chickweed.
- Fencock**, the water-rail.
- Fernicock, Fernweb**, a small brown beetle used as bait for trout.
- Fescue**, a pin or pointer used to teach children to read. "Pronounced also Vester." Polwhele.
- Fetch up**, to get stronger. "She'll soon *fetch up* again."
- Few**, a little. "A *few* broth." Broth *are* always plural in Cornwall: "*They are* too salt," &c. J. W.
- Fig**, *phr.* "in full *fig*," very fine; smart: spoken of a person with all his orders on.
- Figs**, raisins.
- Figs and nuts**, almonds and raisins.
- Figgy pudden**, plum pudding.
- Filth**, a slut. "She's a dirty *filth*."
- Filth**, fill. "He had his *filth* of meat." "A poor dear old sister that has not got her *filth* of bread." Gwinear, T. C.
- Find myself**, *phr.* know myself. "I shouldn't *find myself*, dressed up like that."
- Fine**, *adv.* very. "A *fine* clever boy." "*Fine* and coarse cotton" (very coarse).
- Fine and well**, very well. "I'm getting on *fine and well*, thank 'ee."

- Fire.** "As drunk as *fire*," mad drunk.
- Fire-engine,** a steam-engine. "A favourite sign for a public-house."
- Fire-pan,** a fire-shovel.
- Fire-tail,** the redstart.
- Firk, v.** to tease roughly by hand. F. C.
- Fish-fag,** a fish-wife: more commonly called *Fish-jouster*.
- Fish-jousting, part.** hawking fish.
- Fisted, p. p.** struck with the fist. "I *fisted* her."
- Fit, v.** to prepare meat for cooking. "When shall I *fit* the dennar?" "Will 'ee ha' a pie *fitted*?" "The devil won't come into Cornwall for fear of being put in a pie."
- Fitcher,** a pole-cat. "Stinking like a *fitcher*."
- Fitchered, p. p.** to be baulked; to be stopped. "Used in mining when some difficulty occurs in boring a hole for blasting." Garland.
- Fitty, adj.** nice; becoming; clever. "Your dress isn't looking *fitty*." "He gov' a *fitty* answer."
- Fitty-ways, adv.** properly. "Do behave *fitty-ways*."
- Flaad, p. p.** as *adj.* puffed out with flatulency, as cattle after too much green food.
- Flaire,** fat around a pig's kidney.
- Flam-new, adj.** quite new.
- Flannin,** flannel. "A *flannin* shirt."
- Flasket,** a large basket with a handle at each end; a clothes basket.
- Flay-gerry (g hard),** a frolic; a spree.
- Fleet, v.** to gutter, as a candle in a draught. "v. to float." W. N.
- Flem,** an instrument for bleeding cattle.
- Flesh-mait,** butcher's meat. "They don't ait *flesh-mait* once a month." Pork is often spoken of as *flesh* in contradistinction to beef.
- Fleukan,** a cross-cut that cuts off a lode (a vein) of metal. "He's cut out by the *fleukan*."
- Flid, p. p.** flown.
- Flink, a fling.** "She went out with a *flink*."
- Flink, v.** to fling; *imp.* **Flinkt.** "She *flinkt* out of the room." "She *flinkt* off her hat."
- Flip-jack,** a rude fireplace.
- Flisk,** a large tooth-comb.
- Flitters, tatters.** "She tore it to *flitters*." "Her dress is hanging in *flitters*."
- Flood-hatch, a flood-gate. phr.** "It's raining a *flood*."
- Floor,** a grass meadow. In mining, planks laid for dressing ore.
- Flop, v.** to drop clumsily. "He let un *flop* on the planchen" (floor).
- Flopt, v. imp.** "She *flopt* down on her sait" (seat).
- Flopper,** an under petticoat. Polwhele.
- Flora-in-distress.** A woman with dishevelled hair is said to look like *Flora-in-distress*.
- Flosh, v.** to spill; to shake over. "Don't *flosh* the water on the floor."
- Flouery-milk,** hasty pudding.
- Flushed, p. p.** as *adj.* fledged. "The birds have *flushed* and *flid*" (flown).
- Flushet,** a dam in a stream.

Flybanite, a giddy girl.

Fo'ced, *p. p.* as *adj.* forced; obliged. "A *fo'ced* put is no choice."

Fogo, a cave in a cliff; a hollow.

Folger, Folyer (follower), a boat that carries the tuck-net in pilchard fishing.

Fooch, a makeshift. "A *fooch* of a dennar" (dinner).

Fooch, *v.* to make a thing serve; to do upon a push. "Can 'ee *fooch* along wi' that?"

Fooch, *v.* to push; to thrust yourself forward. "Where be 'ee *fooching*?"

Fooching along, doing indifferently well. "How be 'ee, Jan?" "F*ooching* along, thank 'ee."

Foothy, Forthy, *adj.* forward. "A fine *forthy* maid." "He's bra' and *foothy*."

Fore-stroll, *v.* "I have never walked with her. I may have seen her *fore-stroll*, and gone to overtake her." St. Just, T. C.

Fo'right-bread, Foreright-bread, bread made from unsifted flour.

Fo'right, Foreright, person, *adj.* an out-spoken person.

Forrel, the cover of a book.

Forth-and-back, *adj.* inconstant.

Fousse, *v.* to crumple; to ruffle; to disarrange. "You've *foussed* your cap." "Don't *fousse* the clain clothes."

Frang, *v.* to spread out like a fan.

Frape, *v.* to bind. Couch.

Freath, a gap in a wattled hedge. Couch. **Frith**, a gap in a hedge made up. J. W.

Freathed, *adj.* wattled.

Freathe, *v.* to weave.

Freathe out, to unravel. "This stuff *freathes out* very quickly."

French nuts, walnuts.

Fret, *v.* to ferment.

Frickets, Flickets, sudden heats in the face.

Friday-in-lide, a miner's holiday. The first Friday in March. "Ducks won't lay till they've dranked *lide* water." "Friday-in-lide is marked by a serio-comic custom of sending a young man on the highest *bound*, or hillock of the work, and allowing him to sleep there as long as he can; the length of this siesta being the measure of the afternoon nap for the tinners throughout the ensuing twelvemonths." T. Q. Couch.

Fringe, the grate of a kitchen.

Fringe-hole, the place under the grate where the ashes lie.

Frivolous, *adj.* thin; liable to break. "This wool is very *frivolous*."

Full-butt, *phr.* face to face. "I met him *full-butt*."

Fulsome, *adj.* cloying. "This tart is swate and *fulsome*."

Funny, well-pleasing. "It looks *funny*"—it looks well-pleasing; regular. Polwhele.

Fur, *v.* to pull the ears. F. C.

Fuz', furze. "Sweating like a *fuz'*-bush on a dewy morning."

Fuz'-chat, the stone-chatter.

Fuz'-kite, the ring-tailed kite.

Fuzzy-pig, the hedgehog. F. C.

Gad, a mining tool; a wedge for splitting rocks.

Gaddle, *v.* to drink greedily. T. Q. Couch. "To fill up; to brim over." Garland.

Gad-je-vraws, ox-eye daisies.

Gaern, a garden.

Gaggled, *p. p.* as *adj.* daggled.

Gale, an ox. "A childless man." Garland.

Gale-ey grounds. "Ground where springs rise in different places." Polwhele, Carew speaks of **Gaully grounds**.

Galliganter, a tall, ungainly person.

Gallish, the gallows. "As cross as the *gallish*."

Gal-yant, *adj.* gallant.

Gambers, *interj.* "Yes, by *gambers*!"

Gambrils, the small of the leg.

Gammut, fun; nonsense. "She thinks of nothing but *gammut*."

Gange, Ginge, *v.* to *gange* a hook is to cover it with a fine brass or copper wire, to prevent its being bitten off by the fish. "*Ging, ginge*, the fine wire twisted to the line above the hook to prevent congers from biting the line." H. R. C.

Garey, *v.* Husband and wife both trying to tell the same story (very loud), wife turns round on husband—"One is quite enough to *garey*;" and husband subsides. St. Just, through T. C.

Gashly, *adv.* ghastly.

Gathorn, a mischievous spirit supposed to haunt mines.

Gaver, a sea crayfish. Polwhele, Halliwell.

Gawkum, an awkward person.

Gay. "One is a play, two is a *gay*."

Gays, children's toys: often, broken earthenware.

G'eat (*pron.* gaité), great.

Geek, *v.* to pry; to look round curiously. "*Geeking* about like

a Custom-house officer." "*Bo-geek*," bo-peep.

Gerrick, a whistler fish; sea-pike.

Gidge, *interj.* "Oh my *gidge*!"

Gift, a white mark on the nail.

"A *gift* on the thumb is sure to come;

But a *gift* on the finger is sure to linger."

Giglet, a thoughtless, laughing girl. "There's nothing but a *passle* (parcel) o' *giglets* going."

Gijoaalter, part of the rigging of a ship. J. Kelynack, Newlyn.

Girts, groats; oatmeal.

Girty-milk, oatmeal; milk porridge.

Giss, Geist, a hempen girdle; the girth of a saddle.

Gissing round, Geesing round, *v.* peering about; spying.

Giz' dance, Guise dance, Geese dancers, people that go about at Christmas disguised and with masks on, generally three or four in a party. They come into your house uninvited, and are often very unruly. Sometimes they act an old play, "St. George and the Dragon." "As good as a Christmas play" is said of anything very funny. This custom has been abolished in Penzance for about ten years.

Gladdy, the yellow-hammer.

Glands, the banks of a river. Polwhele, Halliwell.

Glase, *v.* to stare.

Glassenbury dog, a term of reproach, the origin at present unknown to the editor.—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

"Do le' ma know the *Glassenbury dog*."

Glaws, Gouse, dried cow-dung used for firing.

Glen adder, the cast skin of an

- adder worn as an amulet. "The foot of a toad is worn in a bag around the neck as a cure for epilepsy." H. R. C.
- Glidder**, a glaze; an enamel.
- Glow, Glower**, *v.* to stare; to look cross.
- Glumps**, sulks. "She's in the *glumps*."
- Glumped up**, *p. p.* as *adj.* sitting sulkily. "*Glumped up* in a corner."
- Go abroad**, *v.* to dissolve. "The sugar has *gone abroad*."
- Go-a-gooding**, *v.* to go from house to house asking alms. On Christmas Eve large parties of poor women, sometimes as many as twenty in a party, call on all their rich neighbours, asking alms. This they call *going a gooding*.
- Goal**, a slow, aching pain. T. Q. Couch.
- Go around land**, *phr.* to die. "They don't care how soon he *goes around land*."
- Goffans, Coffans**, old surface excavations in a mine.
- Goggle for gapes**, *v.* to look astonished; to stare foolishly. "Or stand *goggling for gapes* like an owl at an eagle."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Golden chain**, the flower of the laburnum.
- Gommock**, a fool.
- Gone dead**, *v.* "He's *gone dead* three years since."
- Gone poor**, *v.* "He used to be rich, now he's *gone poor*."
- Goodness**, butter or any kind of fat put in pastry. "There's not enough *goodness* in this cake."
- Goodspoon**, a mischievous child. "A regular young *goodspoon*," "A ne'er do weel." J. W., Lostwithiel.
- Goody**, *v.* to thrive; to fatten. "Our cheeld don't *goody*."
- Goonhilly**, a Cornish pony reared on Goonhilly downs.
- Goosechick**, a gosling.
- Goss**, a fuss or perplexity.
- Goss**, a bulrush; a reed. "*Goss moor*" is a reedy moor. Gorse. J. W.
- Gossan**, an old wig grown yellow from age and wear; yellow earth just above a vein of metal. "Keenly *gossan*" is earth that looks promising for metal.
- Gourd, Goad**, a linear measure; a square yard: so called from being measured with the goad or staff by which oxen are driven.
- Gove**, *v. imp.* gave. "I *gove* et to the dog" (gov').
- Gowk**, a large bonnet worn by country women, often made from printed calico; it has a protruding front, and a large curtain at the back to keep off the sun.
- Grab**, something very sour, probably a crab apple. "Sour as *grab*." A *grab*. Lostwithiel, J. W.
- Grafted**, *v., p. p.* as *adj.* begrimed. "It's *grafted* with dirt." "The dirt is *grafted* in."
- Graill**, a trident for spearing fish.
- Grainy**, *adj.* proud. "A cut against the *grain*" is a cross, disagreeable person.
- Grambler**, a stony place.
- Grammer sow**, a millipede; a wood-louse. "Cafenter." F. C.
- Grange, Gringe**, *v.* to grind the teeth.
- Grass**, a mining term for the surface of a mine. The ores are said to be brought to *grass* when they are brought to the surface, and the miner says he is going to *grass* when he comes up from underground. "*Grass capun*"

- (captain) is a man who superintends the preparing the ore after it has been brought to *grass*.
- Graving clouds**, clouds blowing from the quarter of the wind branching over the sky in a contrary direction, foretelling a storm.
- Grebe**, a handful.
- Green sauce**, common sorrel; *Oxalis*.
- Green side**, land kept in pasture. "The *green side* is the most profitable after all."
- Grend**, a kink or twist in a chain. Mousehole fishermen, through W. F. P.
- Grey**, "a badger." Polwhele. "Grey as a badger" is a Cornish proverb.
- Grey bird**, the song thrush.
- Griddle**, a gridiron. *v.* to grill.
- Griddling**, *part.* sitting on a low stool before the fire warming oneself.
- Grief** "To make *grief*," to make mischief.
- Griggan**, a grasshopper.
- Griglans, Griglings**, heath. "Heathy moorlands are *griglan* moors." H. R. C. Heath-brooms, *griglan*-besoms.
- Grizzle**, *v.* to grin; laugh; show the teeth. "What's the g'eat bufflehead *grizzling* at?" "He *grizzled* at me; he was as vexed as fire."
- Grobman**, "a sea bream about two-thirds grown," Polwhele, Halliwell.
- Grock**, *v.* to pull; to tweak. "*Grock* is to tweak the hair upwards over the ears or above the napeck" (the nape of the neck). H. R. C.
- Gross**, *adj.* stout; big. "A *gross* man."
- Growan**, loose granite.
- Growder**, soft granite used for scouring. Decomposed granite often called "scouring gear."
- Groyne**, a seal.
- Grudglings, Grooshans**, dregs; sediment left in the bottom of a tea-cup.
- Gruffier**, a child.
- Grute, Greet**, coffee grounds; finely pulverised soil. "The *greet* board of a plough is the part which turns the furrow." T. Q. Couch.
- Guff**, stuff; refuse.
- Guinea pig**, the small white cowrie.
- Guldize, Goolandize**, the harvest-home feast.
- Gulge**, *v.* to drink greedily.
- Gully-mouth**, a small pitcher. "He's a regular *gully-mouth*" (one that takes in everything).
- Gunnis**, a crevice in a mine or lode. Camborne, through T. C.
- Gurgoe, Gurgey** (both *g*'s hard), a low hedge; a rough fence for waste land.
- Gurgoes**, long narrow lanes. W. F. P.
- Gurrie**, a hand-barrow for carrying fish; or a wicker-basket with four long handles, carried like a sedan-chair.
- Gwaith**, the breast hook of a boat.
- Gweans**, scallops; periwinkles. Sometimes called *Queens*.
- Gwenders**, a disagreeable tingling in the extremities produced by cold. Also called *Wonders*. "I have the *gwenders* in my fingers." "I have the *wonders* for the first time this winter."
- Hack, Hacky**, *v.* to dig lightly.

- Hail**, *v.* to cover with slates (slat). H. R. C.
- Hain**, a hind; a farm bailiff.
- Hair-pitched**, *adj.* bald. "*Hair-pitched* ould hermit," term of reproach. Newlyn, T. C.
- Haivery** (the accent on the first syllable), miserly. F. W. P. J.
- Half** (pron. *haaf*), **Half-baked**, **Half-saved**, half-witted. "He's only *haaf-baked*; he was put in with the bread and taken out with the cakes."
- Half-crease**, "to put out bees to feed." Half the increase, when the owner has half the honey, and the person who takes care of the bees the other half. J. W.
- Halish**, *adj.* pale. "She's a poor *halish* creatur."
- Hallan**, **Hallan-apple**, a large apple given to each member of the family at Hallantide.
- Hallan-tide**, All Saint's Day.
- Hall-nut**, a hazel nut.
- Halvaner**, one who receives the half produce of his labour.
- Halvans**, refuse of the lode (or vein of metal) after the ore is separated from the rock.
- Halvans**, half produce of labour, given instead of wages.
- Haly-caly**, *v.* to throw things to be scrambled for.
- Hame**, a circle of straw rope; a straw horse collar, with wooden collar-trees. "A *hame* is used to fasten the fore-leg of a sheep to his neck, in a somewhat unmerciful way, to prevent him from breaking fence." Couch.
- Hand-gloves**, gloves. "What, begging with *hand-gloves* on!"
- Handsel**, **Hansel**. When a man is well paid for any chance job early in the day, he says "that's a good *hansel*."
- Hankcher**, a handkerchief.
- Haps**, a hasp. **Hapses**, *pl.*
- Hardah**, elvan. Couch.
- Hard-head**, the refuse of tin after smelting. The plantain, J. W.
- Hare's-meat**, wood-sorrel.
- Hark**, *v.* to listen. "I wouldn't *hark* to her nonsense."
- Harve**, a harrow.
- Hastis**, *adj.* hasty. "*Hysty* (Cornish), haste, make haste." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Hatches**, dams; mounds.
- Hatchet-faced**, *adj.* thin-faced.
- Hatter-flitter**, a jack-snipe.
- Haveage**, the family; the race; the lot. "They come from a bad *haveage*."
- Haysing**, following hares by night.
- Head and henge**, the pluck of an animal.
- Heap**, the thigh.
- Heap**. "When I heard it I was knocked all of a *heap*" (frightened, astonished).
- Heavy-cake**, a flat cake about an inch thick, made of flour, cream, currants, &c. It should be eaten hot from the oven.
- Hedge-a-boor**, a hedgehog.
- Heed**, *v.* to hide. **Mop-and-heedy**, hide-and-seek.
- Heel of the hand**, the inside, thick part of the thumb.
- Hele**, *v.* to cover.
- Heller**, **Hellier**, a thatcher; a tiler.
- Helling**, a roof.
- Helling-stone**, flat slate for roofing.
- Hepping-stock**, a horse-block. *Hepping-stocks*, or *hepping-stones*,

- are often seen by old garden walls. **Upping-stock**.
- Heps**, a hatch; a short half-door, often seen in country shops. The lower half is kept shut, the top open. There is generally a bell fastened to it to give notice of a customer. When a person has been brought before his superiors and remanded, he is figuratively said "to have been made to ride the *heps*." "More tongue than teeth; she had better keep a *heps* before her mouth."
- Het-up** (heat-up), *v.* to cast in one's teeth. "She *het* it up to him that he was drunk last night."
- Hev-a**, a word shouted through St. Ives's streets when there are pilchards in the bay.
- Hewer, Huer**, a person that makes signals from the cliffs to the fishermen in their boats, to let them know in what direction the pilchards lie.
- Hewing**, *part.* making signals from the cliffs to the boats. There is generally a shed on the highest cliff to shelter the hewer, called the *hewing-house* or *bacon-house* (beacon-house).
- Hicking cough**, a dry, hacking cough.
- Hick-mal, Hekky-mal**, the blue titmouse. **Ekkymowl**, F. W. P. J., M. B.
- Hile, Aile, Ile**, the beard of barley.
- Hilla**, the nightmare.
- Hippety-hoppety**, *adv.* "He goes *hippety-hoppety*" (walks unevenly).
- Hitch**, *v.* to sew lightly. "Don't put too many stitches; *hitch* it together."
- Hitcher**, the chape of a buckle. See **Aitch**.
- Hobban, Hoggan**, a cake made of flour and raisins, often eaten by miners for dinner. Sometimes called **Figgy Hoggan** or **Fuggan**. A pork pasty.
- Hobban, or Hoggan-bag**, a miners' dinner-bag. A piece of meat baked or boiled in paste is sometimes so called.
- Hobble**, *v.* to tie together the front and hind leg of an animal to keep it from straying.
- Hobbler**, an unlicensed pilot; a man who tows in a vessel with ropes. Two or three generally own a boat between them.
- Hobble**, the share each hobbler gets when they bring in a vessel.
- Hobby-horse Day**, a festival held in Padstow on May 1st. A hobby-horse is carried through the streets to a pool called Traitor's Pool, a quarter of a mile out of the town. Here it is supposed to drink; the head is dipped in the water, which is freely sprinkled over the spectators. The procession returns home singing a song to commemorate the tradition that the French having landed in the bay, mistook a party of mummery in red cloaks for soldiers, and hastily fled to their boats and rowed away.
- Hoddy-man-doddy**, an overgrown stupid boy; a simpleton.
- Hog, Hogget**, a two-year-old ewe.
- Hog lamb**, a sheep under twelve months.
- Hoity-toity**, a see-saw. "She's a *hoity-toity* thing" (capricious, haughty).
- Hole to grass**, *phr.* working a vein of metal to the surface.
- Holibubber**. "A man who, unattached to the works, makes a living out of the refuse of the

- slate quarries at Delabole." T. Q. Couch.
- Hollow-pot**, a loud-talking person.
- Hollow-work**, in embroidery, open-work.
- Holm**, the holly.
- Holm scritch**, the missel-thrush.
- Holster**, a retreat or hold for anything. J. W.
- Home, Hom'**. "Shut *home* the door." Put *home*, *v.* to escort home.
- Homer**, homeward. "The *homer* fields."
- Honey Pin**, a peculiar sweet apple. Bottrell.
- Hoop**, a bullfinch.
- Hoot**, *v.* to bray like a donkey. "A bad *hoot*," a bad job. "That's a bad *hoot*," says Madison."
- Hootin cough**, whooping cough.
- Hoozy**, *adj.* hoarse. "I'm very *hoozy*." **Oisy**. "I'm *oisy*, so that I can hardly speak." St. Just, T. C.
- Horny-wink**, a lapwing; plover.
- Horrywink**, Couch.
- Horny-wink**, "a toad. An old tumble-down house has been revilingly described as an old shabrag *horny-wink* place." H. J., Royal Institute of Cornwall.
- Horny-winky**, *adj.* "desolate; outlandish; like a moor where hornwinks or lapwings resort; thence a tumble-down house might be so called." J. W.
- Horse**, a fault in the rock; a piece of matrix rising in a lode (vein) of metal, throwing it out of its course. "The lode has taken *horse*."
- Horse-adder**, the dragon-fly: so called because it is supposed to sting horses.
- Hosgid**, a hogshhead.
- Housel of goods**, houseful, or a furnished house. Morvah, T. C.
- Hove**, *v.* heave; threw. "I *hove* my ball over the wall." "Why did you heave it so high?" "Heft it upon the ground," *i. e.* heaved. St. Just, T. C.
- Huccaner**, a wood corner.
- Hucksen**, the knuckles. "Muck (dirt) up to the *hucksen*."
- Hulster, Holt**, a hold or retreat. "This rubbish is only a *hulster* for snails." T. Q. Couch.
- Hulster**, *v.* to harbour. "How dare you *hulster* my daughter here?"
- Hummock**, a stout, unwieldy woman.
- Hungry**, *adj.* greedy; stingy. "He's as *hungry* as the grave."
- Hunk, Hunch**, a large piece. "A *hunk* of bread and cheese."
- Hurle**, the filament of flax. "As dry as *hurle*."
- Hurling**, a Cornish game played with a ball. The players are divided into two equal parties, each of which tries to secure and keep the ball in their possession. The prize is one made of cork covered with silver. "Fair play is good play" is the hurlers' motto.
- Hurly-burly**, a scramble. "A *hurly-burly* for nuts."
- Hurried**, *p. p.* as *adj.* frightened; startled. "I was bra'ly *hurried* when I heard of it." "What's your hurry?" *phr.* why are you going?
- Hurted**, *v. imp.* "murder committed, but nobody *hurted*."
- Hurts**, whortleberries.
- Hush-a-bit**, *phr.* go gently.
- Hushed out** (*pron.* hoosh), *v. imp.* turned out by a slight noise. "They *hushed* the hen out of the nest."

- Hutch-work**, small ore washed by a sieve.
- I-facks**, *adv.* in faith ; certainly.
- Iles**, small flat worms found in the livers of sheep—the cause of rot.
- Illick, Ellick**, “the red gurnard, called soldiers at St. Levan.” H. R. C.
- Ill-wish**, *v.* to bewitch. The common people still believe if they have a sudden illness that they are *ill-wished*, and pay a visit to the conjuror (white witch) to try and find out who has done it.
- Ingots**, tin cast in small oblong iron moulds; large moulds are called blocks.
- Inkle**, tape.
- Inkle-maker**, a tape weaver. “As thick as *inkle-makers*” (very friendly).
- Innerds**, the bowels. “A pain in my *innerds*.”
- Insense**, *v.* to make a thing plain to any one. “I’ll *insense* him into it.”
- Insi-coat**, an inside coat ; a petticoat.
- Ishan**, dust from winnowing. “Take up the *ishan* and put it in the costan,” meant “take up the dust and put it in the basket.” F. W. P.
- Jack Harry's lights**, phantom lights, generally seen before a gale, taking the form of a vessel sure to be wrecked. Called after the person who was said to have first seen them.
- Jacky-ralph**, a wrasse.
- Jaffle**, a handful: generally applied to a bunch of flowers. “A *jaffle* of flowers.” “**Jeffull, Yaffle**, handful. ‘*Jeffulls* of hay.’” T. C., Morvah.
- Jail**, *v.* to walk fast. “Where be ‘ee *jailing*?” “He *jails* along.” Jaale, T. C.
- Jakes**, a dirty mess.
- Jaller, Jallishy buff**, *adj.* yellow. “I want a bit of *jallishy buff* prent, to make a frock for my cheeld.”
- Jane Jakes, Jean Jakes**, a snail. Penzance, T. C. **Jan-jeak**, Camborne, Garland.
- Janjansy**, a two-faced person. “I don’t like her; she’s a *jan-jansy*.”
- Jannek, Jannak**. “The great *jannek* thoft he could thrash his tenant, but the tenant fought him out afore the door, and beat him rarely.” Mem. The *J.* was a lout 6ft. 4in. high. Paul, near Penzance. T. C.
- Japes**, a jackanape.
- Jaunders**, the jaundice.
- Jay-pie**, a jay. “Sweet as a *jay-pie* sang a Cornish song.” Janner, H. R. C.
- Jenny-quick**, an Italian iron. *v.* to iron with an Italian iron.
- Jerry-pattick**, a simpleton.
- Jewish woman**, a Jewess.
- Jew's bowels**, small pieces of smelted tin found in old smelting works. Tradition always connects Jews with tin in Cornwall.
- Jicks, Jiccups**, hiccough.
- Jiffy**, *adv.* at once; quickly. “I’ll do it in a *jiffy*.”
- Jig**, *v.* to separate the ore from the refuse by means of a sieve; so placed in a box of water that by the continuous action of a brake-staff the ore is precipitated to the bottom of the sieve. The work is done by girls called *jiggers*.
- Jigger**, an ill-made thing.

Joan Blunt, a rough, plain-spoken woman.

Joan-the-wad, the name of a pisky (pixie).

"Jack-the-lantern, *Joan-the-wad*,
That tickled the maid and made
her mad,
Light me home, the weather is
bad."

T. Q. Couch, Polperro.

Joggle, *v.* to shake; to shake the elbow.

"Hold your glass up to your chin,
And let your neighbour *joggle* it
in."

Johnny Fortnight, a packman.

Josing, a scolding.

Jouds, pieces. "He scat all to midjans and *jouds*" (he broke all to pieces).

Joudy, *v.* to walk in the sea with boots and stockings on. Mousehole fishermen, W. F. P. and B. V.

Jowst, a fall from a donkey's back.

Jowster, a person that buys things to sell again; a huckster; a fish-dealer.

Juck, the oil in the fleece of wool.

Junket, a dish made of new milk, sugar, and rum; curdled with rennet, and eaten with clotted cream.

Kager, **Keggas**, wild parsnip; wild carrot. "*Keggas*, often called *kai-yer*, are good pigs' feed." H. R. C.

Kaig-nail, **Keg-nail**, a misshapen finger-nail or toe-nail.

Kaille-alley, a ninepin-alley.

Kailles, ninepins.

Kan-kayers, "two or three confederates who unite to disparage anything they wish to buy, or

make fictitious offers and praise anything they wish to sell; tricksters." Bottrell.

Kayer, a coarse sieve used to winnow corn.

Keamy, *adj.* mouldy. Cider is said to be *keamy* when there is a thick scum on the top.

Keddened, covered over with mud or dust. W. F. P.

Keddened and Cabaged, booted with mud; dirty. Mousehole, B. V. **Kaggled**, H. R. C.

Keem, *v.* to comb the hair with a small tooth-comb.

Keeming-comb, a small tooth-comb.

Keenly, *adj.* promising. "A bra' *keenly* lode," spoken of a promising vein of metal. Sometimes "A bra' *kindly* lode."

Keenly, *adv.* deftly. "He takes to it *keenly*."

Keep company, *v.* Engaged people are said to *keep company*.

Keep on, *v.* to scold incessantly. "What are 'ee *keeping on* about?"

Keeve, a brewer's tub. "She must speak out; she can't under the *keeve*." "Consider St. Knighton's kieve, also a potato kieve, where potatoes are kept covered with earth." J. W.

Keggle, *v.* to draggle.

Kelter, order, condition. "In bad *kelter*."

Kendle-teening, candle-lighting time. To light a candle is to *teen* it.

"'Twas *kendle-teening* when yung Mall Treloare." — *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Kennel, an ulcer in the eye. **Kenning**, T. Q. Couch.

Kenning-herb, the crowfoot; used in incantations for curing kennings. Polwhele.

Kente-pathen-gy, wooden pins belonging to the stone anchor used in punts. B. V. **Kente-purthurgy** (*g* hard), W. F. P., Mousehole fishermen.

Kern, *v.* to curdle.

Kerned, *p. p.* as *adj.* turned from flower to fruit. "The apple blowths have *kerned*." The word set is often used, as "the blossoms have all set." Metal fixed or concreted around quartz is also said "to have *kerned*."

Keveran, the leather that joins the two pieces of wood in a flail.

Kib, *v.* to mend a gap in a hedge with thorns.

Kibbed, fenced by wood, thorns, briars, &c., being laid down, as applied to a hedge. Polwhele.

Kibble, a mine bucket.

Kibby, *adj.* sticky. "To play *kibby*," a term of contempt used by boys in playing marbles when the marbles hit the player's nails.

Kibby heels, chapped heels.

Kicker, a small mizen used by fishing boats. W. F. P.

Kicklish, *adj.* ticklish; tottering.

Kicky, *v.* to stutter; to stammer. "A *kick-hammering* fellow," a stammerer. "A *kick* in his speech," a defect.

Kiddaw, a sea-bird; a guillem.

Kidge, *v.* to stick; to unite, as broken bones. "We don't *kidge*," we don't agree.

Kidley-wink, **Tidly-wink**, a beer-shop. A man is sometimes said "to keep a *kidly*."

Kidling, *adj.* ailing; physically weak. S. C. J. *Kidling* or *kidly*, T. C., tricking; cozening.

Kiggall, "a spindle. **Kiggall-rings**, spindle whirles." Bottrell.

Killas, clay-slate; schist.

Killick, a stone set in a frame of wood, or thick rope used to anchor boats on rough grounds. "I must up *killick* and go," I must be off.

Killimore, an earth-nut. Halliwell. Cornish, literally the grove-nut. Polwhele.

Kimby, the name of an offering, generally a piece of bread or cake, still given in some districts to the first person met on going to a wedding or a christening. Sometimes given to a person bringing the news of a birth to an interested person. A cake, called a groaning cake, is made in some houses after the birth of a child, of which every caller is expected to partake. "The mother carries the groaning cake when going to be churchd." H. B. C.

Kings, donkeys. Redruth, *Cornish Telegraph*, Sept., 1879.

Kip, a cap or net.

Kipes, a thin, lanky person.

Kipesy, *adj.* thin; lanky. "A *kipes*, as thin as a bundle of pipes."

Kiskey, a dried, brittle stem. The dry stems or stalks of "keggas," wild carrot, or wild parsnip. "A withered *kiskey* of a man."

Kist-vean, a small stone chest.

Kit, a smear. *v.* to dab. Halliwell.

Kit, kith and kin. "The whole *kit* of them."

Kit, a kite. "As yellow as a *kit's* foot" (*pron.* keet).

Kitt, *v.* to steal ore.

Kittens, the kidneys.

Kittereen, a primitive omnibus. "The *Kit-Tereen* was an open car that ran between Penzance and Truro, set up by Christopher Treen." J. W.

Kitting, *part.* stealing. "The famous *fitting* case." Tregellas.

Kitty-bags, rags wrapped round labourers' legs to keep off the wet, or straw bands.

Kity, *adj.* cracked; harebrained.

Knack, a knock. *v.* to stop. "The bal is *knacked*." "Knack up."

Knap, "the top or brow of a hill." T. Q. Couch.

Knawed, *v. imp.* knew.

Knitster, a woman who knits.

Lace, a rood or perch; a land measure.

Lace, *v.* to flog. A *lacing* is a flogging.

Ladies' trees, small branches of dried seaweed, hung up in chimneys to protect the house from fire.

Lafts, lathes.

Lag, a dirty mess on the bottom of a dress. "I hate a *lag* as much as any one." *v.* to draggle in the mud.

Lagen, *v.* walking in the water with naked feet. F. W. P.

Laggen, *v.* to splash in the water: applied to fish, also to children playing in the sea without shoes or stockings. B. V., Mousehole.

Laister, the yellow water iris.

Lake, a portion of a bay, as Gwavas lake, Penzance. "At Lostwithiel a brook is called a *lake*." J. W.

Lammy, a kid; sometimes made into a pie called "*lammy* pie."

Lampered, mottled. "*Lampered* all over." T. Q. Couch.

Land-yard, two staves, or 18ft., are a *land-yard*, and 160 *land-yards* an acre.

Lanthorn-fish, a smooth sole.

Lap, *v.* to beat. Garland.

Lap, anything disagreeable to eat or drink. "I don't like such cold *lap*."

Lappior, a dancer. Halliwell, Polwhele.

Lappy, *v.* to lap.

Lash, *v.* to pour. "A *lash* of rain" is a torrent of rain. "To *lash* in pieces" is to break in pieces.

Lasher, a large thing. "This fish is a *lasher*."

Lasking, a word used by the Cornish fishermen when nearing a point. They say "Keep the boat *lasking*," i. e. steer the boat so that she may go near the point. F. W. P. *Lasking*, keep near shore; a term used by fishermen. B. V., Mousehole.

Lattice, tin-plate. **Latteen**, Lostwithiel, J. W.

Lattice-ware, tin-plate ware. "A *lattice* cup," a tin cup.

Launder, a trough for washing tin; a gutter for carrying off the water from the roofs of houses.

Lawn, **Lawen**, a large, open mine-working in the back of a lode left in a dangerous state. Towednack, T. C.

Lawrence, the patron saint of idlers. "He's as lazy as *Lawrence*." "One would think that *Lawrence* had got hold of him" (*pron.* La'rence).

Laver, a winnowing sheet.

Leaf out, slightly insane. "Like Crocker, a *leaf out*."

Leaping stock, a horse-block.

Leary, *adj.* hungry; weak. "Empty," J. W. "**Lairy**," Couch.

Lease, *v.* to pick stones from the

- surface of the fields. "*Leasing*, picking stones." Polwhele.
- Leat**, a gutter; a narrow artificial water; a mill-stream. "Don't waalk in the *leat*; thee baist."
- Leave**. "I'm not *left* to go out in the cold." *Lev'* for let. "*Lev'* us go."
- Lemon plant**, the verbena.
- Lent lily**, the common yellow daffodil.
- Lerrick**, *v.* to flap about.
- Lerrupping**, a flogging. *adj.* large.
- Lerrups**, the scraps of meat sold by butchers. **Lirrups**, Scilly.
- Lestercock**, a toy-boat sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather with a string of hooks.
- Let**, *v.* to stop; to hinder. "You *let* my marble." T. Q. Couch.
- Letterpooch**, an old Cornish dance.
- Leustre**, *v.* to plan.
- Level**, a gallery of a mine.
- Levener**, **Elevener**, a luncheon.
- Levers**, the marsh iris (*pron.* lavers).
- Lewth**, **Lew**, a place sheltered from the wind.
- Liard**, a liar. "You're a g'eat *liard*, you are."
- Libbety-lat**, a game for children. They stand before a hassock or step, and put the right and left foot alternately on it as fast as they possibly can, keeping time to the words,
 " *Libbety*, *libbety*, *libbety lat*,
 Who can do this and who can do that?
 And who can do anything better than that?"
- Libbings**, the webs of a water-fowl's feet. "Wingy, wingy, leggy, leggy, *libbings* and all; oh, where is my mallard?"
- Lick**, *v.* to smear lightly. "You've *licked* your sleeve in the mustard." "Your dress is *licking* in the mud."
- Lidden**, a word; talk; a burden of a song or complaint. "The same old *lidden*." A monotonous song. T. Q. Couch. Also "broad," H. R. C.
- Lie**, *v.* "The wind has gone to *lie*" (subsided). "The corn has gone to *lie*" (broken by wind and rain has fallen flat).
- Lig**, **Liggan**, a kind of seaweed.
- Liggan**, "manure composed of autumnal leaves washed down by a stream and deposited by side eddies." Fowey, T. Q. Couch.
- Liggan**. "He's coming home with penny *liggan*" (lacking, like a bad penny returned). "I can't play any more, I'm penny *liggan*."
- Likes**, *adv.* probability; likelihood. "Do 'ee think there's *likes* o' rain?"
- Lilly-banger**. Until within the last twenty years it was the custom in Penzance on Easter Monday to bring out in the lower parts of the town tables before the doors, on which were placed thick gingerbread cakes with raisins in them, cups and saucers, &c., to be raffled for with *lilly-bangers* (cup and dice). The stalls were called "*lilly-banger stalls*."
- Limb**. "Your daughter looks well." "No, she's but slight; her face is her best *limb*."
- Lime-ash**, a composition of sifted ashes and mortar used for flooring kitchens.
- Limner**, a painter. "You caan't paint a boat as well as our

- limner*," Newlyn: spoken by a fisherman of an artist who lives there.
- Linch**, *v.* to beat severely.
- Liner**, a threshed sheaf of corn.
- Linguister**, an interpreter.
- Linhay**, an out-house with a lean-to roof; a shed for cattle.
- Linkum**, a term of endearment. "She's her mother's *linkum*."
- Linsing**, a thrashing.
- Lintern**, the lintel.
- Lipsy**. "He taalks *lipsy*" (he lisps). "I had a seizure ten years ago, and I can't talk but *lipsy*." Penzance, T. C.
- Liquorice-ball**, liquorice. "A pennard of *liquorice-ball*."
- Lirrup**, a strip; a sloven.
- Lirrupping**, hanging in strips; coming down. "Your gown is *lirrupping* in the mud." See **Lerrups**.
- Listing**, *p. p.* as *adj.* writhing with pain.
- Little-mount**, an old-fashioned child. "She's a regular *little-mount*. The Mount (St. Michael's Mount) will never be washed away whilst she's living."
- Loach**, a doctor's draught; also a lotion.
- Loader**, "a double apple." T. Q. Couch.
- Lob**, *v.* to throw or knock about in a careless manner.
- Lobba, Loblolly**, an idle, stupid fellow.
- Locust**, long, thin sugar-stick, always rolled up in paper.
- Lodden**, a pool. Also **Plodden**.
- Lode**, a vein of metal.
- Loff**, *v.* to laugh.
- Log**, *v.* to oscillate.
- Logan-rock**, a stone that oscillates.
- Loggers**, ears. "I'll grock (pull) thy *loggers* for thee."
- Logging**, moving to and fro.
- Long-cripple**, a lizard. "In Devonshire a snake." J. W.
- Long-dog**, a greyhound. "Running like a *long-dog*."
- Long oyster**, "the sea crayfish." Polwhele.
- Looby-weather**, warm, misty weather.
- Looch**, filth; refuse. Hayle, T. C.
- Looking**, *part.* asking; demanding. "They are *looking* a shilling a dozen."
- Loon**, the northern diver.
- Lootal**. "Stinking, great lazy, great *lootal*; if thee canst have a veil and go walking about the lanes, that's all thee carest for." Penzance, T. C.
- Lop, Loppy**, *v.* to limp.
- Lopperd**, a limper. F. C.
- Losting**, *part.* losing. "Our horse is *losting* his coat." *
- Lougy**, fagged. "The crew of the brig seemed very *lougy*." G. E., Penzance, *Cornishman*, Dec., 1879.
- Loustre**, *v.* to work hard. See **Leustre**. "He that caan't *leustre* must *loustre*," or "He that caan't planny must work."
- Loustring man**, a strong man, able to do a hard day's work.
- Love entangle**, "the nigella or fennel-flower." Halliwell, Polwhele. "**Love-in-tangle**," J. W.
- Lubbercock, Lubberleest**, a turkey-cock.
*"Lubber, lubber-leet,
 Look at your dirty feet!"*
 Said by boys in a harsh voice to

- turkeys to vex them. "As red as a *lubbercock*."
- Lud**. "Sent all of a *lud*," struck all of a heap. W. N.
- Lug**, the beach-worm, used for bait.
- Lugs**, ears. "I'll gi' 'ee a click under the *lug*," a box in the ear.
- Lug-sand**, the fine sand close to the water's edge in Mount's Bay.
- Lugg**, the undergrowth of weeds in a field of corn.
- Lump**, *v.* "If you don't like it you must *lump* it." "Swallow in a *lump*."
- Lumping-eel**, **Sudles-eel**, a fish. "A lamprey of the family called *Petromyzidic* (query)." H. R. C.
- Lumpous**, *adj.* all of a heap. "She sat down *lumpous*."
- Lurker**, a boat in which the master seiner sits to give instructions.
- Lurk**, **Lurgy**, idleness; laziness. "The fever of *lurk*, two stomachs to eat, and neither one to work;" or the fever of *lurgy*.
- Lutter-pooch**, **Litter-pooch**, a slovenly person.
- Mabyer**, a young hen that has never laid. "As stiff as a *mabyer*."
- Madgiowler**, a large moth.
- Maggety-pie** (*g's* hard), a magpie.
- Mahogany**, a drink made of gin and treacle.
- Mair**. "The weather was so catching that I could not put my sheaves of corn either into shocks or arish-mows; but made them into *mairs*." These are built longitudinally, about 18ft. in length by 12ft. deep. St. Levan, through H. R. C.
- Make-home**, *v.* to shut. "*Make-home* the door."
- Make-wise**, a make-belief. "He's only a *make-wise*."
- Making-wise**, *v.* to make belief.
- Malkin**, a cloth nailed to a stick; used to clean out ovens; a dirty person.
- Manchet**, a small loaf of bread, not baked in a tin, in shape like a large bun; called by the common people "*Manchun bread*."
- Market-jew**, Marazion. A corruption of the old name, *Mairraiew*; a Thursday's market (Carew). Norden spells it *Marcajew*, and gives it the same meaning. "In his own light, like the Mayor of *Marketjew*." "Capital inhabitants," the corporate electors of Marazion. Through J. M. Cornish, Penzance.
- Market-jew turmut**, a large white turnip grown in Marazion, or Yellow Dutch.
- Mashes**, a great number. "Aye, a caled the poor doctor a *mashes* of names."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Maun**, **Maund**, a large coarsely-made hamper used for sending potatoes, &c., to market.
- Maw**, a piece of bread and butter. "A sugary maw," bread, butter, and sugar. (*Morsel*, *pron.* *Mawsel*.)
- Maxim**, a whim; idea. "That's old Ann's work; she's full of her *maxims*."
- May**, the young shoots of the sycamore.
- May-bee**, a cockchafer.
- May-bird**, the whimbrel. Couch.
- May-game** (*pron.* *maygum*), an odd, foolish action; also a person who so acts. "Don't make mock of a *maygame*; you may be struck comical yourself one day."
- May-horn**, a large tin horn blown by boys on May-day. Sometimes as early as five in the morning,

- parties of boys, five or six in a party, will assemble under your windows, blowing tin horns and conch shells, and begging for money. With the money collected they go into the country and have bread-and-cream junket, &c. An additional ring of tin is added to the bottom of the horns every year.
- Mazed-antic, Mazegerry, Maze-gerry-pattick** (*pron.* maazed), a wild, foolish, frolicsome fellow.
- Mazzard**, a small black cherry.
- Meanolas**, a kind of stove. It was a square box filled with stones and clay, used by fishermen in their boats, before the invention of stoves, as a fireplace on which they dressed their meat. W. F. P., Mousehole. **Ménolas**, H. R. C.
- Meat** (*pron.* mait), *v.* to feed. "Mait the pigs." "Meat is still used in Cornwall in its general sense, and not for animal food only." J. W.
- Meat-earth**, soil.
- Meaty**, *adj.* fleshy. "She's a meaty little pig."
- Meayer**, a measure.
- Meeder**, a mower. Polwhele, Halliwell, Couch.
- Mén**, a stone. *Mén* is not used as a common noun, but only in proper names.
- Mén-an-tol**, a stone with a round hole in it. Called by the country people "crick-stone," because it is supposed to have the power of healing those who would crawl through it. "*Maen tol*, or the stone with a hole, on Anguidal Downs in Madern, famous for curing pains in the back, by going through the hole, three, five, or nine times."—Borlase's "Antiquities," p. 178.
- Mén-skryfa**, an inscribed stone. Sometimes spelt "*Mén scryffa*."
- Merle**, a link of a chain.
- Meryon**, an ant; a term of endearment. "She's fayther's little meryon" (*pron.* mer-yon).
- Merry-dancers**, the Aurora Borealis.
- Merrysole** (*pron.* merisol), a French sole.
- Mewed**, *p. p.* "scattered by fright." Sennen, T. C.
- Midget**, a very small bit; a scrap.
- Midgetty-morrows**, the fidgets.
- Midgetty-por**, a great confusion. "What a midgetty-por you have around you." Miggalconpore, H. R. C.
- Midjans**, small bits; shreds. "The cup is skat (broken) to midjans."
- Milchy-bread**, moist, sticky bread, made from milchy corn.
- Milchy-corn**, corn that has germinated.
- Milpreve**, a coralline ball worn as a charm against adders.
- Mimsey**, the minnow.
- Minch, Minchy**, *v.* to play the truant. Meech, Polwhele.
- Mincher**, one who plays the truant.
- Misment**, a mistake. "'Twas a misment on my part."
- Miz-maze, Mizzy-maze**, a bewilderment. "I'm all o' a mizzy-maze."
- Mock**, a large block. A piece of this year's Christmas *mock* is in some parts saved to light the next year's. See **Chrestmas-stock**.
- Mock**, the cheese or compound of apples and reeds in the wring or cider press. Polwhele.
- Mocket**, a bib attached to an apron to keep the front of the dress clean.

Mood, the fungus produced on liquor by fermentation. J. W. A sweetbread. "Vegetable sap." Couch.

Moonshine, spirit that has been smuggled.

Moor, Maur, the root of a plant or tree. "Nack't the mabyers (little hens) both stiff wi' a great maur of fuz" (furse). — *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Moorstone, granite.

Money-penny, the small white cowrie. Scilly.

Mop and heedy, hide and seek (mope and hide). "Every fit and turn, *mopping* about together. *Mopping* = going together in company; spoken of a young man and woman supposed to be courting." Towed-nack, T. C.

Mor, Murre, a guillemot.

Moral, a resemblance; a likeness. "The very *moral* of his fayther."

Morrabs, Morraps, land near the sea. Now used as a proper noun.

Mort, hog's lard.

Mort, a plenty; a great number. "A *mort* of people."

Mort, Morty, *v.* to digest; to turn to fat.

Mot, the root.

Moth, moss. F. C.

Mouth-speech, speech. "Hav' 'ee lost your *mouth-speech*?"

Mow, Brummal, a round mow, enlarging in diameter from the base up to a certain height, from which it again contracts to the apex. All the sheaves are placed with the ears inward in the lower, and outward in the upper, part. (Brummal Mow.)

Mow, Pedrack, a round mow preserving the same diameter throughout until it begins to contract at the apex, having all

the ears inside." (Pedrack Mow.) Davy, Zennor.

Mowhay (*pron.* mo-ey), an enclosure of ricks of corn or hay. "Out in the *mo-ey* close."

Moyle, a mule. "A hybrid between a stallion and an ass." T. Q. Couch. "As stubborn as a *moyle*." *Moyle* is a surname in Cornwall.

Muggets, sheep's entrails.

Muggety-pie, a pie made of sheep's entrails, parsley, and cream.

Mule, *v.* to work hard; to knead; to make dough.

Muller, a stone formerly used for reducing tin ore to powder.

Munchance (*pron.* chaence), a silent, stupid person. "To sit *munchance*, to sit silent." J. W.

Mumming-booth, the tent in which strolling players perform. The performers are never spoken of as actors, but play-actors.

Mun, decaying fish used for manure.

Mundic, iron pyrites; sometimes cut, polished, and sold for ornaments under the name of "Marcasite."

Munge, *v.* to chew; to knead. "*Munge* your dough well."

Munged (*g* soft). "He did not strike me; he *munged* me upon my side with his knee when I was on the ground." Penzance, T. C.

Munger, a horse-collar made of twisted straw. Polwhele.

Mur, Murs, "a mouse, mice; a dormouse, dormice." (Qu. *mures* Lat.) I heard a woman in Meneg say of two children asleep, "They are sleeping like two little *murs*." Polwhele.

Mured, *p. p.* squeezed. "He *mured* me up agen the wall."

Murely, *adv.* almost. "I war murely ready to daunce where I stood."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*

Murfled, freckled.

Murfles, freckles.

Murgy, a dog-fish.

Murrick, a sloven. R. I. C.

Musicianer, a musician.

Mute, a mule. "The hybrid between the male ass and mare." Couch. See **Moyle**.

Mutting, cross; glum; sulking. "Don't sit mutting there."

My-ivers, **My-iverinos**, interjection of surprise.

Nackan, **Nacker**, **Nackin**, a pocket handkerchief.

Nacker, the wheatear. T. Q. Couch.

Nagging-pain, a dull pain.

Nag-ridden, troubled with the nightmare.

Nail-spring, a hang-nail.

Nale, **Nawl**, an awl.

Nanny-viper, a caterpillar.

Nash, *adj.* pale; debilitated; susceptible of cold.

Natey, "applied to meat when fairly composed of fat and lean." T. Q. Couch.

Natlings, the small entrails.

Neap, a turnip.

Neary, *adj.* stingy.

Neck, the last sheaf of corn, which is cut by the oldest reaper. He calls out "I have et! I have et! I have et!" The others say "What hav' 'ee? What hav' 'ee? What hav' 'ee?" He answers, "A neck! A neck! A neck!" They then all hurrah loudly three times. The neck is

afterwards made into a miniature sheaf, gaily decorated with ribbons and flowers; carried home in triumph, and hung up to a beam in the kitchen, where it is left until the next harvest. T. Q. Couch, *Polperro*, p. 159, gives rather a different account of this custom, and says that the neck is given on Christmas Eve to the master bullock in the stall.

Neck of the foot, *phr.* the instep.

Nefin, Newfoundland cod.

Nepperkin, the eighth part of a pint.

"We'll drink it out of the nepperkin, boys.

Here's health to the Barley Mow."—*The Barley Mow.*

Nestle-bird, nestling; the smallest bird of a brood; a pet. "The youngest of a family left at home, when the others have gone into the world." J. W.

Nibbles, nebulous clouds.

Nice chance, *phr.* near chance. "Twas a nice chance I didn't throw it in the fire."

Nicey, sweetmeats. "A ha' pord of nicey."

Nicked, *p. p.* deceived. "I've nicked him."

Nickers, **Nuggies**, gnomes; mine fairies; heard working before the miners.

Nickly-thize, the harvest-home supper. Scilly Isles.

Nicky-nan-night (Hall Monday).

"On the day termed 'Hall Monday,' which precedes Shrove Tuesday, about the dusk of the evening, it is the custom for boys, and in some cases for those above the age of boys, to prowl about the streets with short clubs, and to knock loudly at every door, running off to escape detection on the slightest sign of

- a motion within. If, however, no attention be excited, and especially if any article be discovered negligently exposed or carelessly guarded, then the things are carried away, and on the following morning are seen displayed in some conspicuous place, to expose the disgraceful want of vigilance supposed to characterise the owner. The time when this is practised is called '*Nicky-nan-night*,' and the individuals concerned are supposed to represent some imps of darkness, that seize on, and expose unguarded moments." Couch (Polperro), p. 151, Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1842.
- Niff**, a slight quarrel; a tiff.
- Niffed**, *p. p.* vexed. "She's gone away *niffed*."
- Night-nobby**, a commode; a night-stool.
- Nimpringale**, a whitlow.
- Noggin**, a gill, the fourth part of a pint.
- Noggin-wall**, a wall built of rough stone.
- Noggle-head, Noggy**, "a block-head." Garland.
- Noise**, a scolding. "I said there would be a bitter (great) *noise* when Missus know'd you'd brok un" (broken it).
- Nool**, *v.* to thump; to beat.
- Nooling**, a beating.
- Noozled the nepple**, *v.* to nuzzle or nestle, as a child to its mother's bosom. "Thof (though) I've bin ever sense I *noozled the nepple*." —Uncle Jan Trenoodle.
- No quarterings, no halfings, no pick-a-daniels**, a term used by boys when they find anything.
- Nones, Nonce, Nines**, on purpose; for the occasion. "He gove me a scat (slap) on the chaks for the *nonce*." "Dressed up for the *nones*." "*Nauns*: 'He didn't do it for the *nauns*,' that is on purpose." (Camborne), T. C.
- Notino, Notsino**, no; emphatic denial; not that I know, or not as I know.
- Nowle**, a pig's head.
- Nuddick**, the neck. **Niddick**, T. Q., Couch.
- Null**, a dry crust.
- Nurly**. "He's a *nurly* fellow to deal with," i. e. sulky. T. C.
- Nuthall**, the hazel.
- Oak-web**, a May-bee; the cockchafer.
- Oft**, *v.* ought. "He *oft* to do et."
- Ogos**, caves along the shore. Polwhele.
- Oiler**, a waterproof mackintosh.
- Old**, must. "It tastes of *old*." "The clothes smell of *old*" (musty).
- Old hunderd, Little hunderd**, an old-fashioned person or child. "What an *old hunderd* she es." Query, as solemn as the old 100th Psalm.
- Ollick**, the house leak.
- Ool**, wool. "As plum as 'ool" (very soft).
- Oost**, a disease of cattle caused by worms in the windpipe.
- Ope**, a narrow covered passage between two houses; an opening.
- Oreweed**, sea-weed.
- Organ, Orgal**, penny royal.
- Orrel**, a porch or balcony. "The ground-apartment of a fisherman's house is often a fish cellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour. The latter is reached by a flight of stone

- steps ending in an *orrel* or porch." Couch.
- Ounce**, the sixteenth part of any property.
- Outlander**, a foreigner.
- Out-window** (*pron.* wender), a bay or bow window.
- Overfanged**, *p. p.* as *adj.* strained; stretched. "What *overfanged* notions you have."
- Overgone**, *p. p.* as *adj.* overpowered; faint. F. C.
- Overlook**, to bewitch; overlooked; bewitched.
- Ovvis**, the eaves of a house. "Oves." Couch.
- Paddle**, an agricultural instrument; a small, sharp piece of iron with a long handle for cutting out the roots of weeds.
- Padgetypoo**, a frog; a tadpole.
"Frenchmen with their wooden shoes
Eating snails and *padgetypoos*."
Uncle Jan Trenoodle.
- Padgypow**, an eft; a lizard; the newt.
- Pair**, a set of miners that work together in a gang.
- Pair of moyles** (mules), usually about thirty, for carrying tin.
- Palched**, always ailing; half-cured; patched: applied to invalids. "A poor *palched* creature."
- Pallace**, a cellar for the bulking of pilchards: usually a square building with a pent house roof, enclosing an open area or court. Couch.
- Palsh**, palsied. Towednack, T. C.
- Palshallals**, the diarrhoea.
- Pame**, the palm of the hand.
- Pan-crock**, an earthen pan.
- Pane**, a parsnip.
- Pane-seed**, parsnip-seed.
- Pank**, *v.* to pant; to breathe hard.
- Panshion**, a milk-pan.
- Parc**, a field (*proper noun*).
- Pasher**. "He's a *pasher*," a clumsy workman. Ludgvan, T. C.
- Pass**, a slap; a beating.
- Pass**. "Quietus, they'll give him his *pass* some night or other." J., Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- Passle** (parcel), a great number. "A bra' *passle* of people."
- Pasty**, a meat and potatoe or fruit turnover.
- Patch-hook**, a bill-hook.
- Pattick**, a merry fellow; a fool.
- Pattick, Paddick**, a small pitcher.
- Paul's pitcher-day**, St. Paul's Eve (January 24th); a miner's holyday. They set up a water-pitcher, which they pelt with stones until it is broken to pieces. They then buy a new one which they carry to a beer-shop and fill, and empty it until they get drunk. In Ilfracombe the boys fill a pitcher with filth, and going about the streets throw it slyly into people's houses.
- Pawn**, a forfeit. "Here's a *pawn*, and a very pretty *pawn*, and what shall the owner of this *pawn* do?"
- Payse, Peize**, *v.* to weigh.
- Paysen, Peizen**, weights.
- Payser, Peizer**, a man who weighs tin.
- Pea**, the hard roe of a fish.
- Peach**, chlorite.
- Peach away**, *v.* to coax or entice away.
- Peecher**, "a bait; an allurement." B. V.

- Peart**, *adj.* smart. "He's a *peart* fellow."
- Peasen**, the plural of peas.
- Peathy**, *adj.* witty; full of quaint sayings. "He's a *peathy* man." "Peathy old fellow with plenty of gumption."
- Pedalincan**, the great cuttle-fish. Scilly Isles, through H. R. C. (*pron.* padilincan).
- Pednameny**, a game played with pins: also called Pinny-Ninny. "Pedna - a - mean, heads - and - tails, a game of pins." B. V.
- Pednan**, small pieces of turf. Davy, Zennor.
- Pednbokahrlostwithel**. Spoken by fishermen in describing the peculiar model of a boat: is said to mean "cod's head and conger's tail." W. F. P.
- Pedn-borbas**, cod's head. B. V.
- Pedn-paly**, the blue-tit.
- Peel**, a pillow. Polwhele.
- Peendy**, *adj.* tainted, applied to meat.
- Peeth**, a well.
- Pellar**, a conjuror; a cunning man, applied to in supposed cases of bewitching.
- Pellas**, **Pillus**, oats without husks. "I hove down some *pellas* amongst 'em to eat." **Pilcorn**, *Avena Nuda*.
- Pellowe-bere**, **Pillow-bere**, a pillow-case. "I were glad to put ma head 'pon the *pellowe-bere*."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Pend**, *v.* to shut in. T. Q. Couch.
- Pendle**, a pendulum.
- Penique**, *adj.* firm; precise; neat. "She's a *penique* little thing." "You are looking quite *penique*."
- Perjinkety**, *adj.* apt to take offence.
- Phrase**. "I shall soon learn the *phrases* of the house" (the habits of the family). Polwhele.
- Pick-up**, fish and potatoes mashed together and fried.
- Picroun-day**, the miner's great holyday, supposed to be in honour of *Picroun*, the discoverer of tin.
- Pie**. "Your hands are like *pie*" (very warm).
- Piecen** (*pron.* peacen), *v.* to patch; to put in a piece.
- Piff**, a slight quarrel; a tiff.
- Piggall**, a pick-axe; a large hoe used for cutting turf.
- Piggy-dog**, a dog-fish.
- Piggy-whidden**, the smallest or youngest pig, sometimes applied to the youngest child. "My *piggy-whidden*" (a white pig).
- Piggy-whidden-pie**. "Some would die, and some did die, and of these we made *piggy-whidden-pie*."
- Pig's-crowe**. See **Crowe**.
- Pilcher**, a pilchard. "Money without love is like salt without *pilchers*." "Killed as dead as a salt *pilcher*." "Like crame (cream) upon *pilchers*," or pilchards.
- Pile**, deeply involved. "In a *pile* of wrangle," *i. e.* deeply involved in the dispute. Polwhele.
- Piler**. "A farm implement used to pound, or cut the beards from barley in winnowing." B. V.
- Pilf**, light grass and roots raked together to be burnt.
- Pilf**, **Pilm**, **Pillem**, light dust or fluff. West Cornwall. "In the east of Cornwall applied to dried mud." Polwhele.
- Piliars**, places on the downs interrupting their smoothness; tufts of long grass, rushes, &c., forming covers for hares.

Piljack, a poor, mean fellow.

Piliack, Davy, Zennor.

Pill, a pool; a creek.

Pimpy, the after cider, made by throwing water on the almost exhausted mass of alternate apple and straw (beverage).

Pin, the hip.

Pin-bone, the hip-bone.

Pindy, mouldy. J. W.

Pinnick, the wryneck.

Pinnikin, weakly; puny.

Piran-day, the fifth of March; a tinner's holyday. St. Piran is the patron saint of tanners, popularly supposed to have died drunk; the proverb says, "As drunk as a *Piraner*."

Pisky, **Pixie**, a fairy. "Laughing like a *pisky*." "See-saw, Margery Daw, sold her bed and lay upon straw. Sold her bed and lay on hay, *Pisky* came and took her away."

Pisky-led, one who has lost his way, and is supposed to be bewitched. The remedy is to sit down and turn your stockings. "*Pisky-led*, often whiskey-led."

Pisky-stool, a mushroom.

Pitch, the working of a piece of a mine, sold by public auction to two or four workmen every two months. The whole mine is let out in *itches*. "A good *itch*" is a good bargain.

Pitched, *p. p.* taking root after transplanting. "The turnmats (turnips) are *pitched*." "Also fruit *set* after the flower is gone is said to be *pitched* (the meaning in all these cases is *set*)." J. W.

Pitch-to, *v.* to set to-work.

Planchen, a board; a wooden floor. "Thrawed his hat on the *planchen*, and died kicke rather." "Tendar! tendar! stop

the injun, left ma boondle on the *planchen*" (called out of a railway carriage to the guard).

Plashet, a moist place where a stream rises; a quagmire.

Plat-footed, **Splat-footed**, *adj.* splay-footed.

Plethan, *v.* to braid; to plait. Polwhele.

Ploffy, *adj.* fat; plump. "A *ploffy* young mabyer" (hen).

Plosh, a puddle.

Ploser, a half-grown bream.

Plough, a wheel-carriage drawn by oxen.

Pluff, fur.

Pluffy, *adj.* soft; out of condition, applied to feathers, &c., sometimes to a spongy turnip.

Plum, *adj.* soft; light; stupid; foolish. "This tye (feather-bed) is as *plum* as 'ool (wool)." "Pretty *plum* weather." "He's as *plum* as botten dough." To fall *plum* is to fall soft, as in mud.

Plum, **Plim**, *v.* to swell. "Twill *plum* in boiling."

Plum-cake, a light cake.

Plum-dough, well risen dough.

Plumming, yeast, raising dough with yeast.

Plump, a pump; a well. *v.* to pump.

Plumpy, *v.* to churn. Halliwell.

Poam, *v.* to pummel; to knock with the fist.

Poaming, a pummelling.

Pocks, shoves or pushes. *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.

Poddling, *adj.* meddling; interfered. "She goes *poddling*."

Podging, *part.* as *adj.* poking about. "Podging about the

- house." "In this thing, and *podging* in that."
- Podgy**, short and stout. "A *podgy* man."
- Poldavy**, coarse, hempen cloth.
- Pollet, Polleck**, a stick, crooked or knobbed at one end. W. F. P.
- Pol-yn**, a stick, B. V.
- Polrumptious**, *adj.* restive; obstreperous.
- Poltate, Tatie**, a potatoe.
- Pomster**, *v.* to cure a sick person by quackery. "For there's doctors as *pomsters* all sorts of diseases."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Pooch-mouth**, a protruding mouth.
- Poochy**, *v.* to make mouths.
- Pook**, hay-cock.
- Poor**, bad. "It's gone *poor*"—turned sour (as beer).
- Poor-money**, bad money.
- Poor-tempered**, ill-tempered.
- Poot**, a push with the feet.
- Poot**, *v.* to push. "To be *pooted* and flopt so, I wesh I was dead." "This young fellow caught him by the hair of his head and gauve him a bit of a shake, and gauve him a *poot* or two with his foot, but as to kicking him, he didn't." Towednack, T. O.
- Pop-dock, Pop-glove, Poppy**, the flower of the fox-glove.
- Pope**, a puffin; a sea-bird.
- Popple, Popple-stone**, a pebble.
- Popple-stone pavement**, a pebble-stone pavement.
- Popples**, poplar trees.
- Por**, a bustle or fuss. "What a *por* you're in."
- Porf**, a pool of stagnant water.
- Portens**, a butcher's term; appurtenance. "Sheepshead and *portens*."
- Porth**, a cove.
- Portmantle**, a portmanteau. "Did 'ee see or hear tell of sich a thing as a *portmantle*?"
- Porvan**, a rush-wick for a lamp.
- Posh**, a heaviness on the chest from mucus, occasioning a loose cough. Polwhele.
- Poss** (*plural* posses), a gate-post. "Water will wear away stonem *posses*."
- Possed up**, *p. p.* posted up; pushed up; placed up. "With a make-wise faace, *possed* on top of his awn."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Pots**, the entrails.
- Pots**, wooden boxes without covers, and with moveable sides, formerly used to carry dung on horses' backs to the fields.
- Pot-water**, water for common household use: not drinking water.
- Pound**, a cider mill; the place where cider is made.
- Powdered**, slightly salted. "A *powdered* cod."
- Powers**, a great number. "Maade of pasty-board, with *powers* of beads and looking-glass."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Prall**, *v.* to tie a tin pan to a dog's tail.
- Preedy**, *adj.* forward; conceited. "A *preedy* piece of goods." "I shall not make myself *preedy*." Bedruth, T. C.
- Preedy**, *adv.* with ease. "She does it bra' and *preedy*."
- Preventive-man**, a coastguard.
- Preventive-station**, a coastguard station.
- Prid-prad**, a tomtit.
- Priden-prall**, a blue-tit.
- Pridy**, handsome; good-looking;

- smart. "All prinked up so *pridy*" (all dressed).—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Prill**, a small stone, as "a *prill* of tin." Masons speaking of a stone which does not at once make mortar, but afterwards bursts out, call it "a hot *prill*."
- Prill**, *v.* to mix.
- Prill**, *v.* to turn sour (as beer).
- Prill**, *v.* to get drunk.
- Prilled**, *p. p.* drunk.
- Prink**, *v.* to walk jauntily.
- Prinkt**, *p. p.* dressed finely. "You're *prinkt* up for the nones."
- Prong**, a silver fork; also a hay-fork.
- Proper**, *adj.* handsome; well-formed. "He's a *proper* man."
- Proud-flesh**, fungus flesh around wounds (exuberant granulations).
- Pru-it-Pru-it**, a word used in calling cows.
- Psalmasunting-person**, a hypocrite; a person who continually goes to church to the neglect of other duties.
- Pud**, the fist.
- Pullan**, a pool of salt water among the rocks.
- Pulleronack**, a small fish found in pools left by the sea (bully-cods); the shanny; small-fish.
- Pul-rose**, the wheel-pit. Bottrell. The pit in which the wheel of a water-mill revolves.
- Pult**, the pulse. T. Q. Couch.
- Punick**, "a small person; a dwarf." B. V. "*Punick*, a small eater." W. F. P.
- Punion, Punyon-end**, the end of a house, not having any windows or doors; the gable-end.
- Pure, Pever**, *adj.* good-looking; *adv.* very many. "He's a *pure*-looking boy." "Pure and stout." "A *pure* lot of people."
- Purgy**, a short, thick, stout person. "She's a regular little *purgy*."
- Purgy**, a fat little boy.
- Purl**, a guard or watch. "One need be always upon one's *purl*," *i. e.* one's watch. Polwhele.
- Purvan**, shreds of cloth. W. F. P. See **Porvan**.
- Purvans**, "shreds of cotton used in wick-making for a 'chill.'" B. V. The *purvans* were rush wicks, the plaited rag wicks were called "boobas." H. R. C.
- Pussivanting**, *part.* fussing; meddling. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the *Poursuivants* came into the county to search out all those entitled to bear arms: hence the term.
- Put-going**, *adj.* murdered.
- Put-home**, *v.* to shut. "Put home the door." To see a person safely home. "Shall I put you home?"
- Quab**, *v.* sickly, infirm person. Garland.
- Quaff** (*pron.* quaif), *v.* to puff up.
- Quaffed**, *p. p.* used as *adj.* satisfied; full. "I'm *quaffed*." Sometimes called *quatted*.
- Quail**, *v.* to wither; *p. p.* as *adj.* quailed. "These flowers soon *quail*." "Your flowers are *quailed*."
- Quail-a-way**, a sty on the eye.
- Qualk**, a heavy fall.
- Quarry, Quarrel**, a square or diamond-shaped piece of glass: sometimes applied to a sheet of paper.
- Quarterer, Quaterman**, a lodger.
- Quarters** (*pron.* quaarters), lodgings.

- Quat, Quatty**, *v.* to hide by stooping down, as boys behind a hedge, or a hare when pursued.
- Queans, Qweans**, scallops. "Periwinkles." Bottrell.
- Queedy**, *adj.* sharp; shrewd; cutting.
- Quignogs**, foolish notions or fancies. "Get out with your *quignogs*," "You're full of *quignogs*."
- Quilkin**, a frog or a young toad. Wilky. Lostwithiel. J. W. "As cold as a *quilkin*."
- Quillet**, three-leaved grass, clover. Bottrell.
- Quilter**, *v.* to flutter. "I veiled sich a *quiltering* come over my heart."
- Quilting**, a beating. "I'll give 'ee sich a *quilting* as you never had in your life."
- Rab**, decomposed granite used for mending roads.
- Rabbin**, a robin. F. C. More generally *rudbrist*; occasionally *ruddock*.
- Race**, a go-cart.
- Race**, *v.* to place in a row. "Cups *raced* along a shelf."
- Radgell**, an excavated tunnel. W. Briton, December 27th, 1877.
- Rafe**, a tear or rent in a garment.
- Rafe**, *v.* to rend or tear.
- Raff, Raffle-fish**, unsaleable fish divided amongst the fishermen.
- Rames**. "Looking like the *rames* of death:" said of a sickly person. M. A. C.
- Rames of a goose**, the bony framework of a goose after most of the meat has been cut off. J. W. Lostwithiel.
- Rams-cat**, a male cat. "Every thing is a he in Cornwall but a *rams-cat*, and that's a she." "As teasy as a *rams-cat*." Ramcat, J. W.
- Randigal**, a string of nonsense; rhodomontade. "It's a regular *randigal* of lies."
- Randivoose**, a noise; a bustle. "What's all the *randivoose*?—I can't hear myself speak."
- Ranter-go-round**, an old-fashioned game of cards played in divisions, marked with chalk upon a bellows or tea-tray. Now at a table, and called Miss Joan. "Here's a card, as you may see! Here's another as good as he! Here's the best of all the three; And here's Miss Joan, come tickle me.
Wee, wee."
- Rap and rind**, *phr.* got together by hook or crook. F. C.
- Rare**, *adj.* early. "The broccolow (brocoli) are bra' and *rare* this year." "We go to bed pretty *rare* on Sundays." T. O. Lelant.
- Rash**, *adj.* crisp; brittle. "This lettuce is very *rash*." "The wood is *rash*."
- Rauning, Raunish**, *adj.* ravenous; voracious. "This is a *rauning* pollock, a whiting pollock is better."
- Raw cream**, the cream that rises naturally to the top; not scalded or clotted, **Raw-ream**, J. W.
- Raw milk**, milk that has not been scalded.
- Ream**, *v.* to stretch. "Don't *ream* it out of shape."
- Reamer**, a milk-skimmer (*pron.* ramer).
- Rechat**, Richard.
- Reed**, unbruised straw used for bedding horses.
- Reen**, *prop. noun*, a steep hill-side.
- Reese, Reeze**, grain is said to *reeze* when from ripeness it falls out of the ear.

- Reeve**, *v.* to separate by means of a sieve, seeds, small corn, &c. from the good grain.
- Remlet**, a remnant.
- Resurrection-lay**, Easter Sunday.
- Ribble-rash**, **Rabble-rash**, the rabble.
- Rifle**, a break in a roof made by a strong wind carrying away the slates or thatch.
- Riffled**, *v.* carried away by the wind. "The wind *riffled* lots of housen last night; the hellings (slates) were flying about."
- Rig**, fun; frolic; noise.
- Ringle**, *v.* to ring; to tinkle. "The bells are *ringling* all day long. "I heard something *ringle* on the floor."
- River** (*pron.* revver), any small stream of water is called a *river*.
- Roach**, a rash.
- Robin's alight**, a game of forfeits played around the fire. A piece of stick is set on fire, and whirled around rapidly in the hand of the first player, who says, "*Robin's alight*, and if he go out I will saddle your back." It is then passed to the next who says the same thing, and so on. The person who lets the spark die out has to pay a forfeit. Scilly. "Jack's alive."
"Jack's alive and likely to live; If he die in my hand a pawn I'll give."
J. W. Lostwithiel.
- Rode**, sense or wit. "He hasn't the *rode* to do it."
- Rodeless**, *adj.* without sense or wit.
- Rodeling**, **Rotling**, *part.* talking deliriously. "She's bin *rodeling* all the night."
- Roostcock**, a domestic cock. "As red as a *roostcock*."
- Roper's-news**, anything told as news that is not news. "That's *Roper's news*—hang the crier!"
- Rory-tory**, *adj.* very gay; tawdry. "I wouldn't wear such a g'eat *rory-tory* pattern."
- Rosum**, rosin. "Short of *rosum*," short of cash.
- Roup**, *v.* to gulp down; to drink noisily.
- Rousabout**, a bustling woman. "She's a regular *rousabout*."
- Rout-out**, a Saturday-pie (spoken in jest).
- Roving**, *p. p.* raving. "He's *roving* mad."
- Row**, rough.
- Row**, **Rows**, coarse, undressed tin ore; refuse from the stamping mills.
- Row-cast**, rough-cast (a compost of lime and pebbles plastered over the outside of houses).
- Rudded**, *v.* made red. "Es feace all *rudded* and whited." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Rudge**, "a partridge." Polwhele.
- Rud locks**, the rood loft. Bottrell.
- Rully**, **Rull**, *v.* to wheel; to roll along.
- Rulls**, rolls of carded wool.
- Rumbelow**. "With Halantow, *Rumbelow*," the burden of the Furry song.
- Rumbustious**, *adj.* noisy; troublesome. "They strutted about so braave and *rumbustious* as lubber-cocks" (Turkey-cocks). *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Rummage**, rubbish. "A good riddance to bad *rummage*."
- Rummet**, dandriff.
- Rumpin**, *adj.* small; miserable. F. C.
- Rumpy**, *adj.* coarse; uneven. "This cotton is *rumpy*."

Bunky, *adj.* wheezy; hoarse.

Running, rennet.

Rush, Rish, a list; a number made at playing at ball, &c., for another to beat. "He's gone on another *rush*" (another course). To make a new *rush*, *v.* to turn over a new leaf.

Rustring-comb, a dressing-comb.

Rusty, *adj.* rancid. This bacon is *rusty*.

Sabby, *adj.* soft; moist; rotten. "These tatures (potatoes) are brave and *sabby*."

Sammy Dawkin, a stupid person. "You are a regular *Sammy Dawkin*, can't scull a boat" (a Padstow proverb).

Sam-oven, Zam-oven, a luke-warm oven.

Sampson, a drink made of brandy, cider, sugar, and a little water. "*Sampson* with his hair on." The same kind of drink with double the quantity of spirits.

Sam-sodden, Zam-sodden, half-cooked, whether by boiling or baking; also bread not properly risen, baked in a half-heated oven.

Sape, Sapey, a stupid person.

Save-all, a large pinafore with long sleeves to keep children's dresses clean.

Savour, meat or fish eaten as a relish. "I allus like a *savour* for breakfast."

Say, the sea. In Penzance, on Midsummer-day, a fair is held on the quay; the boatman take the country people out for a short row (a great number at one time) for a penny each; they call it, "A pennord of *say*."

Say-fencibles, old coast-guards.

Scabby-gullyon, a stew — meat

and potatoes hashed. B. V. **Scabby-gulyon**, W. F. P.

Scal, Scale, loose ground about a mine; it sometimes does great injury by falling down and stopping the shaft of a mine.

Scald-cream (*pron.* scaal'd cream), clotted cream.

Scald-milk, skim-milk, milk from which the clotted cream has been taken.

Scalpions, salt dried fish; salt whiting.

Scaly, *adj.* miserly. "A regular *scaly* old fellow."

Scam, *v.* to scam a shoe is to twist it out of shape by wearing it wrongly.

Scat, a slap. "I'll *scat* your chacks" (face).

Scat, a long season. "A *scat* of fine weather."

Scat, diarrhoea.

Scat, a game played by boys with a small flat board or paper knife. One player holds out his hand, which the other tries to strike before he can draw it away.

Scat, *v.* to slap; to break; to become bankrupt. "He let fall the cup and *scat* un to pieces." "He's a *scat* merchant." "The bal is *scat*." "Scat up and go home!" (break up your meeting). "Scat her face."

Scat abroad, *v.* to enlarge; to open. "The rose has *scat abroad*."

Scat-to, a fight. "They had a little *scat-to*."

Scavel-an-gow, a pack of lies; a great chatter; a noise of scolding. "I heard such a *scavel-an-gow*."

Scavernick, a hare. Polwhale. Halliwell.

Scaw-coo, night shade.

Scaw-dower, water elder.

- Scawnse, Sconse**, sense; under-standing. "He hasn't the *sconse* to do it."
- Scawsy-buds**, elder flowers. "Rub the hive with *scawsy* buds."
- Scaw-tree, Scow-tree, Skew-tree**, an elder tree.
- Seethen**, a piece of fish cut out for bait. F. W. P. Shethen, B. V.
- Scelow, Sclum**, *v.* to scratch. "Ah, you old *sclum*-cat." F. W. P., J., M. B.
- Scoad, Scud**, *v.* to scatter manure over fields.
- Scoanse**. See **Coanse**.
- Scool, School**, a shoal of fishes.
- Scotch-dew** (*pron.* Scott's-doo), a mist.
- Scouring-guard** (*pron.* geard), decomposed granite used for whitening floors.
- Scovy**, *adj.* spotted; mottled. "Streaked, smeared, for example, a badly painted flat surface would, if the paint were uneven and smeared, be called *scovy*." F. W. P. J., M. B.
- Scoy**, *adj.* thin silk or stuff; *v.* to make a thing thin or small. "For my fangings (wages) would look *scoy*."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Scramblings**, scraps of broken meat.
- Scranny**, a scramble.
- Scrawl, Scroal**, *v.* to broil fish over a fire. They are split open, slightly dried, and seasoned with pepper and salt.
- Screech**, a short, sudden blaze. "Come to the fire; I'll put on a fuz' (furze) and make a *screech*."
- Screed**, a little piece. "Gi' me a *screed* o' mait."
- Screedle**, *v.* to cower over the fire.
- Screw**, a shrew mouse.
- Scrid**, *v.* to descend partly by sliding, partly by climbing.
- Scrif-scrif, Scrof, Scruf**, odds and ends, rubbish.
- Scriff, Scruf**, *v.* to shrink together; to crouch. "I'm *scruffed* with the cold." *Scrified* up in a corner.
- Serimp, Serimpy**, scant. "She gov' me *serimpy* meayer" (measure).
- Serink, Scrinkle**, *v.* to screw up. "He *serinkt* up his eyes."
- Seroach**, *v.* to scorch.
- Seroaching**, *part.* scorching.
- Scrolls**, pieces of hard fat left after melting down lard.
- Scrome up**, *v.* to arrange roughly. "I *scromed* up my hair."
- Scrow** (*pron.* like how), *v.* to scratch; to graze. "The cat will *scrow* you." "I *scrowed* all the skin off my arm."
- Scruff**, the skin. "Take the dog out by the *scruff* of the neck."
- Scruff**, to fight; to wrestle. "We pitched to *scruff*." "Then we *scruffed*."
- Scrump**, *v.* to shrink or draw together with cold.
- Scry**, the report of the approach of a great body of fish; formerly applied to wild fowl.
- Scud**, the hardened crust on a sore.
- Scud, Skid, Upscud, Upskid**, *v.* to spill; to run over. "If you throw the petcher on the floor won't the water *scud*." "She broke the petcher and *upscud* the water."
- Scumbered**, spoken of a bird discharging excrement. St. Just., T. C.
- Scute**, an iron with which the toe and heel of a shoe are protected

- (see Cue); the iron point of a wooden plough.
- Scute**, a small piece of leather put on the sole of a shoe; the outside piece sawed off a balk of timber.
- Scutter**, *v.* to throw a flat stone so as to slide on the top of the water; to make ducks and drakes. **Skitter**, F. C.
- Sea-adder**, a pipe-fish.
- Sea-hedgehog**, a kind of shell-fish.
- Sea-holm**, sea holly (*angelica*).
- Seam**, a measure; a cartload of clay.
- Sean**, **Seine**, a pilchard net. A net not less than 160 fathoms in length.
- Seaner**, **Seiner**, a man employed on the pilchard fishery.
- Seed**, *imp.* saw.
 "I *seed* his picter on the slat (slate),
 Haf an anyull (angel), haf a cat."—*Tregellas*.
- Seed-lip**, a wooden basket to carry seed when sowing.
- Servy-day**, the day after a feast when all the scraps are served up. See **St. Aubyn-day**.
- Set again**, *v.* to reopen a business.
- Set**, a mining licence to work a piece of ground. The piece of ground is also called a *set*. As a good *set*.
- Shab-off**, *v.* to sneak off in a shabby way. "He wanted to *shab-off* without paying."
- Shaddocka**, a slate axe.
- Shag**, a cormorant. "As sick as a *shag*."
- Shaker**, "two good ones and a *shaker*."
- Shakes**. "No great *shakes*" (not much). "He's no great 'a character."
- Shale**, a scale of a fish; a flake.
- Shale**, *v.* to come off in thin slices; to peel; shell peas.
- Shaly**, *adj.* rich and flaky. "This cake is very *shaly*." "As *shaly* as a rusty iron hoop."
- Shale-stone**, **Shilstone**, slate.
- Shallal**, a serenade on tin kettles and pans, given to notorious persons on their wedding-night. "A great noise is said to be a regular *shallal*."
- Shank**, the spoke of a wheel.
- Shape** (*pron.* shaape), a great mess; a dirty state. "What a *shape* you've got here." "What a *shapes* you are." J. W. "To make a *shape* is to make a dirty mess."
- Sharps**, the shafts of a carriage.
- Shear**, a good shear of hay.
- Shed your hair out of your eyes**, *phr.* put your hair, &c.
- Shee-vo**, a disturbance; a row. "There was such a grand *shee-vo*."
- Shenagrum**, **Shenackrum**, a drink made with hot beer, rum, sugar, and lemon.
- Shig**, *v.* to cheat.
- Shigged out**, cheated out of every thing. "They *shigged* me of all my marbles."
- Shigged**, cheated in a mean manner. "I was *shigged* out of that money." T. C.
- Shiner**, a sweetheart.
- Shivereens**, small pieces or shreds. "Torn or broken into *shivereens*."
- Shoad**, loose stones of tin mixed with earth.
- Shoading - heaps**, heaps from pits sunk in search of veins of metal.
- Shocky**, a small fish (*goby*). F. C.

- Shoe-lift**, a shoe-horn.
- Shong**, a broken mesh. W. F. P., B. V.
- Shoot**, water led to a point by a pipe or drain, and then bursting out. In Cornwall they often took the place of pumps.
- Shote**, a small kind of trout.
- Showl**, a shovel.
- Shrim**, a cold shiver. **Shrim**, *v.* to shiver. **Shrimmed**, chilled. "I feel'd sich a *shrim*." "*Shrimmed* to death with the cold."
- Shuffer**. "When I'm *shuffer* I'll pay." Mousehole. "A *shuff* old woman." St. Just. "A *shuff*-old man." St. Levan. "Full, stout, well." T. C.
- Sigger**, **Figure**, *v.* to leak. "It *siggers* through the wall." Zig-ar, H. B. C.
- Sim-mee**, *v.* it seems to me. "*Sim-mee* it's bra' and nonsical" (seeming to me it's very nonsensical).
- Sis-aling**, moving uneasily in sleep. Garland.
- Sives**, a species of small onion (chives).
- Skal**, calling out. "You great *skal*," term of abuse. Newlyn, T. C.
- Skate**, a rent or tear.
- Skate**, *v.* to rend.
- Skatereens**, small pieces.
- Skedgwith**, privet. Sometimes **Skerriish**.
- Skeeney**, sharp; gusty. Couch.
- Skeer**, *v.* to graze. "The stone *skeered* my head."
- Skeer**, *v.* to skim a stone on the surface of the water.
- Skeese**, **Skeyze**, *v.* to frisk about; to walk quickly. "*Skeesing* about like a pisky (pixie)." Uncle Jan Trenoodle. Scouse, J. W.
- Skeet**, **Skeeter**, a syringe.
- Skeet**, to wash windows with a syringe. "*Skeet* the windows."
- Skeet**, *v.* to eject saliva through the teeth. W. F. P. **Skit**, F. W. P. J. M. B.
- Skew**, a sudden gusty shower of thick drizzling rain.
- Skewy**, *adj.* gusty, showery.
- Skibbet**, a small covered compartment in a large chest, always near the top.
- Skimper**, a person who slurs his work. "This bed is not weeded clean; John is a *skimper*." **Skemper**, H. R. C.
- Skimping**, the smallest fragment of stone thrown out of a mine. Sometimes, as an adjective, applied to a miserly person. "He's a *skimping* ould fellow."
- Skip skop night**. In Padstow, on one night in November, the boys go about with a stone in a sling, with which they strike the doors; they then slyly throw in winkle-shells, dirt, &c. Couch says, "They strike violently against the doors of the houses, and ask for money to make a feast."
- Skirt**, *adj.* scanty; short. "Her coats were very *skirt*." "*Skirt* measure." Also **Skeerty**.
- Skit**, a jest or witticism. "A 'lectioneering *skit*' (or anything else aimed at one). J. W.
- Skitter**, *v.* to slide; to scatter. "The things go *skittering* about."
- Skittery**, slippery, like ice or smooth stones. F. W. P. J., M. B.
- Skiver**, a skewer.
- Skivered down**, skewered down. "She walks about with her arms *skivered* down to her sides."
- Skuat**, **Skute**, a legacy or wind-fall. "A *skuat* of money is a

- phrase I have heard." F. W. P. J., M. B.
- Skubmaw**, pieces or fragments. A ship is said to have gone "all to *skubmaw*" when she is wrecked and broken in pieces. Another use of the word is, "I'll knock thee to *Skubmaw*." W. F. P.
- Slab**, a kitchen range; a cooking stove.
- Slack**, impertinent talk. "Come, none of your *slack*." "Loose talk." Garland.
- Slack**, **Slacket**, *adj.* slight; thin. "You're looking but *slack*."
- Slag**, tin dross; misty rain; sleet.
- Slaggy**, **Shlaggy**, *adj.* wet; drizzling; miry. "The weather is very *slaggy* to-day." "What a *slaggy* mess the streets are in."
- Slam**, *v.* to trump. "I'll *slam* that card."
- Slamming**, *part.* trumping.
- Slam**, *v.* to beat.
- Slammed**, beat. **Slamming**, a beating. "He *slammed* to un wi' a stick."
- Slams**, **Scrams**, broken meat.
- Slatter-cum-drash**, a great noise.
- Sleep**, *v.* starched, but not ironed linen, put by wet, and allowed to mildew, is said "to go to *sleep*."
- Sligerin**, **Slagging** (*g* soft). "There was a *sligerin* outside the door," i. e. a great row, and fighting and tumbling about. Penzance. T. C.
- Slight**, *adj.* ill. "He's but *slight*."
- Slights**, half clad. "He was walking about in his *slights*."
- Slim**, *v.* to slim the teeth of pigs by giving them their meat too late. Polwhele.
- Sling**, a dram. **Slingers**, uninvited guests. Garland.
- Slintrim**, an incline.
- Slip**, a young pig.
- Slivar**, a large slice; *v.* to cut into slices. **Slice** (*pron.* *slish*).
- Slock**, *v.* entice. "He *slocked* away my dog." Polwhele says, to pilfer; to give privately.
- Slocking-stone**, is a rich, enticing stone of ore, tempting one.
- Slocking-bone**, spoken of the hip joint.
- Slone**, a sloe. "Eyes as black as a *slone*."
- Slosh**, to spill or splash about water.
- Slotter**, *v.* to make a mess.
- Slotter**, filth.
- Slotterer**, a slovenly woman.
- Slottery**, *adj.* dirty. "The roads are *slottery*." Sometimes applied to the weather.
- Slow cripple**, a blind worm.
- Slummock**, a dirty, sluttish woman.
- Slummockin**, **Slammakin**, *adj.* careless; untidy.
- Slump**, a careless work-woman.
- Slydom**, *subs.* cunning. "They have too much of *slydom* to venture on that."—*Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Small deer**, vermin. F. C.
- Small men**, fairies.
- Smeech**, **Smitch**, the smell or smoke arising from anything burnt in frying.
- Smellers**, cat's whiskers.
- Smulk**, a dirty, drinking woman.
- Snag-tooth**, **Snaggle**, an irregular tooth. "What *snaggles* the cheeld has."

Sneivy, *adj.* low; mean; cunning.
"He's a *sneivy* fellow."

Snippet, a small piece. F. W. P., J., M. B.

Snite, a snipe.

Snuff, "to be *snuff*," *i. e.* to be affronted. Polwhele.

Soace, Soas, friend; companion; love. "Ess, *soas*." "Houd your tongue, *soas*." "Come along, *soas*."

Soak, *v.* to bake thoroughly.
"This bread is not *soaked*."

Society, *phr.* a member of society (a Wesleyan).

Sog, a sleep. "She is in a sweet *sog*." **Sogh**, Polwhele.

Sog, *v.* to sleep.

Sogging, *part.* sleeping.

Soile, a seal. "And coming nearer home, here was a sentence spoken last year by a person living at Crowan Churchtown, which to very many even in Cornwall, would be as unintelligible as a foreign tongue: 'Ef a soile es en a zawn he do troach about the paace that a man ken jaale.' This was spoken of seals at Hell's Mouth in Gwithian Cliff. '*Soile*' was 'seal,' as 'moile' was 'mule,' and 'zawn' was a sandy cove in a cliff. Pedlars were called troachers, and hence the verb, to troach—to go along as if with a load on one's back; and to 'jaale' was to walk at a fast pace, which one could keep up for some time. With this explanation, it would be seen that the sentence very well expressed the manner and speed of a seal's movements.—T. C.

Sollar, a temporary floor at the bottom of a mine level, through which the air passes for ventilation.

Soons, amulets; charms. Mystic

words given by "white-witches" to their customers. See **White-witch**.

Sound, a swoon. "She fell down in a *sound*."

Sound-sleeper, a red and black moth, sometimes called "a seven sleeper."

Sour-sops, sour-dock, or common sorrel. **Soursabs**, F. C.

Souse, *adj.* heavily; clumsily. "He sat down *souse*." **Down souse**, down right. *Souse* is sometimes used as a verb. "She *soused* down in her chair."

Sowdling, *adj.* burly; ungainly.

Sows, **Grammar-sows**, **Old sows**, woodlice; millipedes.

Spadiards, the labourers or mine workers in the Stannaries of Cornwall are so called from their spades. Kennet, M. G. Halliwell. Polwhele calls them *spalliers*.

Spal, *v.* to break stones. "He was set to *spal* stones." "I seed un *spalling* stoanes on the road."

Spale, a fine. *v.* to mulct or fine; to make anything last a long time. To spare, J. W.

Span, *v.* to tether.

Spanjar, **Span**, a tether.

Spanking, *adj.* large; big; a *spanking* woman.

Spanyer, **Spangar**, a Spaniard. The Spaniards were formerly disliked for having landed in W. Cornwall and burnt a church.

Sparables, small hobnails.

Spare-work, **Sparey-work**, work that takes a long time doing. "Fine sewing is *sparey-work*."

Spar-stone, quartz; Cornish diamonds.

"A man of penetration he,
For through a *spar-stone* he
could see."

- Spara, Sparrows**, willow rods used for thatching.
- Spell**, a turn of work. "I'll taake a *spell* at et."
- Spell**, a long time; often used with the adjectives *bra'*, *pure*.
"A *bra' spell* of fine weather."
"You've bin a *pure spell* on your arrant."
- Spence**, a pantry or larder, usually joining the kitchen; a cupboard for keeping provisions.
- Spend**, *v.* to break ground. Halliwell.
- Spickaty**, *adj.* speckled; mottled. "A *spickaty* cow."
- Spiller**, a fishing-line with several hooks attached (for salt water fishing) left for some hours and then drawn.
- Spinning-drone**, a cockchafer.
- Spise**, *v.* to exude. Couch.
- Spiteous**, *adj.* spiteful. "She was looking so *spiteous*."
- Splat**, a spot; a piece. "A purty *splat* of tatars." "A garden *splat*."
- Splatty**, *adj.* covered with spots or pimples. "A *splatty* face."
- Spooty**, *v.* to dispute. "Not going to *spooty* with you." St. Just. T. C.
- Spragglng pattern**, a large, gay straggling pattern.
- Sprawl**, a disease incident to young ducks. They are said to have the *spraws* when they have not strength to stand on their legs.
- Sprawl, Sproil**, energy. "I am so weak that I have no *sprawl* to move."
- Spray, Spre**, *v.* to chap, or crack with the cold.
- Sprayed, Spread**, *p. p.* as *adj.* "My lips are *sprayed*."
- Spraying, Sprecing**, *adj.* cold; cutting. "A *spraying* east wind."
- Spriggan**, a fairy; a sprite.
- Springle**, a springe; a bird snare.
- Sprit**, *v.* to split. "*Spris* open the fish."
- Sproosen**, an untidy, ungartered woman. "She's a regular *sproosen* about the heels."
- Spud**, a garden tool for cutting out the roots of weeds. Also potatoes, H. R. C.
- Spud**, a brat. "Be quiet you young *spud*."
- Spudder**, a fuss, or bother. "I don't want to ha' no *spudder* about et."
- Spur**, a short job. "I'll do a *spur* arter my day's work." A *bra' spur*, a long time. "She has been gone a *bra' spur*."
- Spur**, a glass of spirits.
"A *spur* in the head is worth two in the heel."
Gi' me a glass and I'll shew 'ee my *skeel*."
- Squab**, *v.* to push; to squeeze.
- Squab-pie**, a pie made of well seasoned fat mutton, with layers of apples and an onion or two.
- Squabbed, Squadged**, *p. p.* squeezed. "I were *squabbed* agen the wall."
- Squard**, a rent.
- Squard**, *v.* to rend or tear.
- Squarded**. "And thro' hes *squarded* hat hes heer appear'd."
- Squeer**, a pane of glass. "I crased (cracked) a *squeer*."
- Squinge-grub**, a small, shrivelled pippin. "She's a regular old *squinge-grub*." Newquay.
- Squinny**, *v.* to look or peer about with the eyelids half closed.

- "Then Knuckey rubb'd his hat
'all round.'
And *squinned* on the floor."
Uncle Jan Trenoodle.
- Squinny-eyed**, *adj.* short-sighted.
- Squitch**, a sudden jerk; a twitch.
- Squitch**, *v.* to twitch; to jerk out of one's hand.
- Squitchems**, gas is said to have the *squitchems* when water has got into the pipes.
- St. Aubyn's day**, the d y after a feast; a second day's feast given to inferior guests to eat up what may be left from the first.
- Stacy-jar**, a quart stone bottle.
- Stag, Stog**, *v.* to stick in the mud; to cover oneself with mud.
- Stagged, Stogged**, *p. p.* stuck in the mud; covered with mud.
- Stain**, an earthen pot shaped like an urn.
- Standards**, a term in wrestling for a man who has thrown two opponents, and thereby secured a chance of trying for a prize.
- Stand witness**. "Considered a sure sign of being sweethearts, if a young man and woman *stand witness* together, *i. e.* become godfather and godmother of the same child. T. C. Towednack, 1868." Not in all parts; for I remember once hearing in Penzance a couple refuse to do so, saying that it was unlucky, "first at the font, never at the altar." M. A. C.
- Standings**, stalls erected in the streets for the sale of fruit, small wares, &c.
- Stank**, a fuss; a disagreeable situation. "I am in a *stank*."
- Stank**, *v.* to tread; to step; to walk fast. "*Stank* on that spider." "He's *stanking* along." Sometimes "*sanking* along." H. R. C.
- Stare**, a starling.
- Starry-gazy-pie**, a pie made of pilchards and leeks; the heads brought up through a hole in the crust. Halliwell.
- Stave**, *v.* to move quickly and noisily. **Staver**, a fussy, noisy person. "She's a regular *staver*; she *staves* about from morning to night."
- Stave**, *v.* to knock down. "And snatched up a shawl for to *stave* ma owt rite." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle.*
- Steaded**, *p. p.* supplied. "Are you *steaded*?"
- Steeve**, *v.* to stave in. "Shall I *steave* in the head o' the cask, Missus?"
- Steeve**, *v.* to stow away; *p. p.* steeved.
- "Yet I've some little *cobshans* (savings),
I've *steeved* at Oak-farm."
Uncle Jan Trenoodle.
- Steeved**, *p. p.* frozen. "I'm *steeved* to death with the cold."
- Stem of a fork**, the handle.
- Stem**, a job; work not paid by time.
- Stemming**, a turn; in rotation. Formerly when people were obliged to fetch their water from a common pump (or "shute") they were obliged to take their *stemming*.
- Stent**, the limits of a bargain in tutwork. Garland. See **Tutwork**.
- Stickings**, the last of a cow's milk.
- Stickler**, an umpire in a wrestling match.
- Stiddle, Stoodle**, the upright pole to which an ox is tied in a stall.
- Stile**, a flat iron.
- Stinkard**, a disagreeable person.

- Stinks-aloud**, *phr.* to smell strongly. "This book *stinks* aloud of tobacco."
- Stir-a-coose**, a bustling woman; a busy-body.
- Stirrage**, a stir. "What a *stirrage* (sometimes *sturrage*) there was in a few minutes."
- Stodge**, porridge. "As thick as *stodge*." A fog is sometimes said to be "as thick as *stodge*."
- Stoiting**, the leaping of fish; or the colour they impart to the surface.
- Stompsees, Stamps** (always plural), perpendicular wood or iron bars for crushing tin ore to powder. They beat alternately, and are worked either by water or steam. "Working away like a *stompsees*."
- Stope-a-back**, a mining operation. A stepform in a rock. Tregellas.
- Stound**, a fit, *v. (p. p.)* stunned by a blow or fall.
- Strake, Straky**, *v.* to steal marbles.
- Stram**, *v.* to slam. "Don't *stram* the doors so." To run violently against a person; to strike. "I ran *stram* up agen un." "Told 'im if he didn't let go, I would *stram* to un with a horse-whip, and I *strammed* to him." Illogan, T. C.
- Stram-bang, Slam-bang**, *adv.* quickly.
- Stramming**, *adj.* big; monstrous. "A *stramming* big lie." A notorious falsehood is sometimes called a *strammer*. "That's a *strammer* if ever there was one."
- Straw-mot**, a straw.
- Stream works** (*pron.* strame), tin works in valleys. The tin pebbles being placed in heaps, a stream of water is turned on to carry off the refuse. "A *strame* o' rain," heavy rain.
- Stream**, *v.* to dip clothes in blueing water.
- Streaming pot**, a watering pot.
- Strike**, a Winchester bushel; the third of a Cornish one, which contained 24 gallons.
- Strike**, *v.* to anoint as with ointment.
- Stroil**, long roots of weeds; couch grass; twitch grass. H. R. C.
- Stroil**, strength; ability. "He has no more *stroil* than a child." Polwhele.
- Strop**, a piece of twine or rope.
- Stroth** (like both), a hurry or fuss. "What's all the *stroth* about?"
- Strother**, a person always in a fuss or hurry.
- Strothing**, *part.* hurrying. "She went *strothing* down the street."
- Stroping**, said he did it all, and he was *stroping* about; but, in fact, he did very little. St. Just, T. C.
- Strove**. "He *strove* me down to a lie."
- Strow, Strawl**, a confusion; a litter. "The ketchen war in such a *strow*." "Terribly *strow* over there," meaning a row or disturbance. Ludgvan. "There was a bit of a *strow* (row, noise, fight) outside the door." Sennen. T. C. (*Strow* *pron.* like how.)
- Strub**, *v.* to rob birds' nests; to strip. "The boys quite *strubbed* the trees."
- Strunty**, *adj.* misty; foggy. "Warm *strunty* weather."
- St. Tibb's-Eve**, a day neither before nor after Christmas. "I'll do et next *St. Tibb's eve*."
- Stubberd, Stubbet**, an apple peculiar to Cornwall.

Stuff, ore. "Tin *stuff*" (tin ore).

Stag along, *v.* to walk with short, quick steps.

Stuggy, Sturgy, *adj.* short; thickset.

Stall, timber placed at the back of levels (mine galleries) to prevent the falling of rubbish.

Sturt, a run of luck; more than the usual gain; a mining term. "He had a bra' *sturt* last month."

Su, *v.* to go dry: as a cow that has stopped giving milk. "The cow has gone to *su*, the milk has gone into her horn."

Suant, *adv.* smoothly. "My cotton doesn't work *suant*."

Subsist, Sist, an advance on account of wages.

Sugary-quartz, friable quartz resembling loaf sugar.

Sump, the bottom of a shaft.

Sumpmen, men employed in sinking mine shafts.

Sunbeams, the long, light cobwebs which float in the air.

Survey, a public auction.

Survey-day, the day on which the under-ground workings of a mine are let.

Suss, a great fat woman. "I never seed such a *suss* in my born-days."

Swabbers, certain cards at whist, by which the holder was entitled to part of the stakes. "I never cared for whisk since *swabs* went out of fashion." Said by an old lady at Penzance about ten years since. Still played in some parts of Cornwall. The *swabs* are ace and deuce of trumps, ace of hearts, knave of clubs. Each player before beginning to play puts in the pool a fixed sum for *swabs*.

The four cards are of equal value, but should hearts be trumps the ace would count double.

Swab-stick, a mining tool.

Swail, Sweel, to scorch; to singe. "A *sweeled* cat," a singed cat.

Swaising, *part.* swinging. "He went down street *swaising* his arms." Sometimes *whazing*.

Swap, a gadfly.

Swellack, a red-wing. A person whose self-esteem has been snuffed out, is called "a poor *swellack*." H. R. C. See **Whinard**.

Swike, a twig of heath. "A *swike* broom," a broom made of heath twigs.

Sy, a scythe.

Tab, dried roots and grass raked up and burnt; a cow-dung dried for burning. Sometimes a turf. J. W.

Table-board, a table.

Tabn, food. Garland.

Tack, a slap. *v.* to slap with the open hand. *Tuckhands* is to slap hands by way of approval.

Tacking, a thrashing or flogging.

Tadago-pie, a pie made from abortive pigs.

Taer, a rage. "She got into a pretty *taer*." "He's in a pretty temper" would mean a bad temper.

Tag, the tail end of a rump of beef.

Tail-corn, refuse corn.

Tailings, the poorest tin; the sweepings; the refuse.

Tail-on-end, *adj.* full of expectation.

Take a heave, *v.* to lose the

- trace of a vein of metal by the shifting of the earth.
- Take-horse**, *phr.* when a vein of metal is split into two by a wedge of a different earth, it is said "to *take horse*." The wedge is called the *horse*.
- Taking**, a sad condition. "I never saw a woman in such a *taking*."
- Talfat**, a raised alcove to contain a bed.
- Tallet**, a loft over a stable.
- Tally-ho**, a wide covered passage between two houses.
- Tamlyn**, a miner's tool.
- Tammy**, a sieve; a cloth for straining.
- Tamping**, material used in blasting.
- Tamping-iron**, a tool to beat down the earthy matter in a charge used for *tamping*.
- T'Andrew's dance**, St. Vitus' dance.
- Tantrum-bobus**, **Tantra-bobus**, applied to a noisily playful child, often used thus — "Oh, you *tantera-bobus*." F. W. P. J. There's a proverb, "Like *tantra-bobus*, lived till he died." Sometimes, like *Tantra-bobus*' cat. M. A. C.
- Tap**, the sole of a shoe. "The *tap* of your shoe is wearing; it wants tapping."
- Tap**, *v.* to sole a shoe.
- "Tap a tap shoe, that would I do,
If I had but a little more leather," &c.
Old Nursery Rhyme.
- Tarve**, **Tarvy**, *v.* to struggle; to rage.
- Tarving**, struggling; raging.
- Tarvied**, *p. p.* struggled; raged; convulsed. "And when he had *tarvied* about."—*Uncle Jan Tre-noodle.*
- Tates**, potatoes.
- Taunt**, *adj.* pert. "A *taunt* piece of goods."
- Teat**, a draught of wind.
- Teating**, a whistling of the wind.
- Teel**, *v.* to till or set.
- Teeled**, *p. p.* buried. "The owld mon was *teeled* to-day."
- Teem-out**, to pour. "*Teem out* the liquor."
- Teen**, *v.* to close. "I haven't *teened* my eye."
- Teen**, *v.* to light. "*Teen* the fire."
- Teening-time**, the time to light the candles; twilight.
- Teeth-haler**, a dentist.
- Tell**, *v.* to say. "Can you *tell* your lessons?"
- Tell-tale-tit**, a tell tale.
- "*Tell-tale*, pick a nail; hang to the bull's tail."
- Temper**. "There's no *temper* in the ground" (no moist heat).
- Tend**, *v.* to wait.
- Tendar**, a waiter at an inn; the guard of a train.
- Term of a time**, *phr.* a long time. "She's bin a *term of a time* over her work."
- Tern**, a bittern. "Crying like a *tern*."
- Tetty rattle**, Cornish stew. F. W. P. J., M. B.
- Thicky**, **Thacky** (*pron.* this; that).
- Thirl**, *adj.* lank; thin. "Our horse is very *thirl*."
- Thirt-eyed**, squint-eyed. "I never seed sich a *thirt-eyed* fellow."
- Thoft**, *v. imp.* thought. "I *thoft* it was you."

- Throy-ting**, *v. part.* cutting chips from sticks.
- Thumb-beans**, straw ropes twisted around labourer's legs to keep off the wet.
- Thumper**, a large person. "That's a *thumper*!" a great falsehood.
- Thumping**, *adj.* very large. "A *thumping* woman."
- Tic-tac-mollard**, a game; ducks and drakes.
- Tiching**, *v. part.* setting up turves to dry, to prepare for fuel." Grose.
- Tidden**, *adj.* tender; painful. "It came somewhat *tidden* to him, that had helped to maintain his mother all along," *i. e.* hard; he felt it a hardship. Gulval. T. C.
- Tiddly**, *v.* to do the better or lighter household work. These three words, used long ago to the mother of an old friend, thus: "What can you do?" said the mistress. "I can luster and fuster, but I caan't *tiddly*," said the Cornish servant. See Luster. F. W. P. J., M. B.
- Tiddy**, a teat; mother's milk.
- Titty**, H. R. C.
- Tiddy bit**, a tiny bit.
- Tidy**, *adj.* decent; clever. "A *tidy* little fellow," well-made; plump. "A *tidy* little pig."
- Tie**, a large wooden trough, through which a stream of water runs for the purpose of separating the ore from the dross.
- Tife, Tifle, or Tifing**, a raveling; an unwoven thread from a piece of cloth.
- Tife-out, Tifle-out**, to unravel cloth; to unweave. "This cloth does not wear well; it *tifes out*."
- Tight slap**, a sharp, sudden slap. "I gov' her a nice *tight slap* on the chacks."
- Timbal**, a mining tool.
- Timbering** (*pron.* temberin), made of timber. "To go up the *temberin hill*" is to go upstairs.
- Tember-man**, a mine carpenter.
- Timdo die**, a stupid.
- Timersome**, *adj.* nervous; timorous.
- Tin-dresser**, a man who prepares tin ore for the smelting furnace.
- Ting**, *v.* to tie together.
- Tinged up**, *imp.* tied up. "She's allus going about with that man *tinged up* to her aipernt string."
- Tink**, a chaffinch. J. W.
- Tinker arter**, *v.* to go courting.
- Tinner**, a tin miner. "A water wagtail." Bottrell.
- Toad-in-the-hole**, a piece of meat with batter pudding baked round it.
- Toat**, the whole lot. "The *toat* of them were there."
- Toatlish**, *adj.* foolish; weak. "He's getting owld and *toatlish*." Totling, J. W.
- Toit, Toitish**, *adj.* curt; saucy. "She's bra' and *toit*."
- Token**, *v.* to betroth; to point out. "He *tokened* me the way."
- Toller**, a man who collects the tolls or revenues of the mine.
- Tom-holla**, a noisy, bragging man.
- Tom-horry**, a sea-bird. "The common name of two or three species of Skua." Couch.
- Tom-toddy**, a young frog; a tadpole. "Tom-toddy, all head and no body."
- Tom-toddy**, a game in which each person in succession has to drink a glass of beer or spirits, on the top of which a piece of lighted candle has been put, whilst the others sing.

- "*Tom-toddy* es coom hoam, coom hoam;
Tom-toddy es coom hoam;
 With his eyes burnt, and his
 nawse burnt,
 And his eyelids burnt also.
Tom-toddy es," &c.
Uncle Jan Trenoodle.
- Tom-trot**, hard-bake; toffee.
- Tom Twitt and Harry Dingle!**
interj.
- Tongue Tavas, Tongue Tab**, a chatterbox.
- Tootle dum pattick**, a foolish person.
- Top-dress**, *v.* to manure land.
- Top-dressing**, manure.
- Tor**, *prop. noun*, a rugged hill, as *Rough-tor* (*pron.* Row-tor).
- Tose**, *v.* to pull wool.
- Tosing**, *part.* cleaning wool by pulling.
- Tosh**, a large bunch. "She'd a *tosh* of yellow ribbon in her hat."
 "A *tosh* of flowers."
- Touch-pipe** (*pron.* tich-pipe), a rest from work to smoke a pipe.
 "A change of work is as good as a *touch-pipe*."
- Tousse**, a fuss or hurry. "What's all the *tousse*?"
- Toussing**, *part.* hurrying; fussing. "What are you *toussing* about now?"
- Tousser**, a large, coarse, round apron, worn by servants to keep their dresses clean when doing dirty work; it often has a "mocket" (bib).
- Towans**, *prop. noun*, sand-hills (Dunes).
- Town-place**, a farm-yard.
- Towze**, *v.* to pull about roughly.
- Towzing**, *part.* pulling about roughly; whirling round. "I want something to stand rowing and *towzing*."
- Toze**, *v.* to walk quickly.
- Tozing**, *part.* walking quickly.
 "I saw him *tozing* down street."
- Trade** (*pron.* tra-ade), a mean thing. **Doctor's trade**, medicine. **Sweet trade**, sweetmeats. Spoken of with contempt. "I wouldn't take sich *trade*."
- Train-oil**, expressed fish-oil, most commonly pilchard.
- Trapes**, *v.* to walk; to saunter.
- Trapesing**, *part.* walking. "I've been *trapesing* the streets all day to try and find my man" (husband).
- Trawy**, a trough. T. C.
- Treesing**, *part.* idling. "*Treesing* away your time."
- Trestrem**, bait cut up to put on hooks. Mousehole fishermen, F. W. P.
- Tribut** (*pron.* trib-ut), tribute; a percentage paid on ores raised.
- Trib-ut-ers**, tributers; miners who work for a percentage.
- Trickster, Tricker**, an adept.
 "He's a *trickster* for dancing."
- Triddling**, *part.* trifling; talking nonsense." *Garland.*
- Trig**, *v.* to support; to set up; to put a stone under a wheel to stop it.
- Trig-meat**, any kind of shell-fish picked up at low water. Large quantities of limpets and periwinkles are gathered in Penzance on Shrove Tuesday; this is called *going a trigging*. It was formerly the custom for boys and women to stand at the corners of the streets on that day, with blackened hands, which they rubbed over people's faces. After dusk the men and boys went about, throwing handfuls of shells, bottles of filth, &c., in at open doors, taking down signs, and unhang-
 ing gates.

- Troach**, *v.* to hawk smuggled goods; now sometimes applied to hawking vegetables, &c.
- Troach**, *v.* to trample. "The pigs are *troaching* on the flower-beds." J. W.
- Troacher**, a hawker of smuggled goods.
- Troil**, a short row on the sea, when paid for called a "pennord o' say." *Troil* is old Cornish for feast.
- Troll-foot**, a crooked foot; a club-foot.
- Troll-footed**, *adj.* club-footed.
- Trone**, the depression between furrows.
- Trool**, *v.* to turn round like a wheel. To roll a ball is to *trool* it.
- Troy town**, a maze; a labyrinth of streets. "I lost my way; 'twas a regular *Troy town*."
- Troy town**, a litter. "She had quite a *Troy town* round her." A hard-working man is said "to work like a Trojan."
- Truff**, a trout. "As fat as a *truff*."
- Trug** (*g* hard), used for trudge. Towednack, T. C.
- Trunk**, a mining tool.
- Trunking**, one of the processes of tin-dressing.
- Tub**, a red gurnard.
- Tubbal**, a miner's tool.
- Tubban**, **Tab**, a turf. "She thraved a *tubban* at me." "He was cutting *tubbans*."
- Tuck**, *v.* to chuck under the chin.
- Tucker**, a fuller.
- Tucking mill**, a fulling meal.
- Tucking**, a term used in seine pilchard fishing.
- Tuck-net**, a net used in tucking.
- Tulky**, **Tulgy**, a slovenly woman. "As black as a *tulky*."
- Tummals**, a heap; a quantity. "*Tummals* of letters."
- Tuntree**, **Tuntry**, the pole by which oxen draw a wain.
- Turf-tye**, **Tye**. See **Bed-tye**.
- Turmut**, turnips.
- Turpentine-soap**, yellow soap.
- Tut**, a footstool; a stupid person.
- Tut-work**, job-work in mining.
- Twingle**, *v.* to wriggle; to writhe.
- Ugly**, *adj.* cross. "She's fine (very) and *ugly* to-day." "I never knawed sich an *ugly*-tempered wretch."
- Unbeknown**, not known. "'Twas quite *unbeknown* to me."
- Uncle**, a term of respect applied to old men. "Uncle Jan Duff, had money enough," &c.
Old Nursery Rhyme.
- Unfrooze**, *v.*, *p.*, thawed.
- Unkid**, *adj.* solitary, dull.
- Unlusty**, *adj.* unwieldy. Couch.
- Unopen**, *v.* to open.
- Unream**, *v.* to take the cream off milk.
- Unreamed**, *p. p.* "Have you *unreamed* the milk?"
- Unrip**, *v.* to rip.
- Unripped**, *p. p.* "My dress is *unripped* in the seams."
- Upping-stock**. See **Hepping-stock**.
- Uprise**, **Upraise**, *v.* to church women.
- Uprose**, *p. p.* "She was *uprose* last Sunday."
- Upscud**, **Upskid**. See **Scud**.
- Urge**, *v.* to retch.

Uzzle (*pron.* oozle), the throat.

Uzzle-pipe, the wind-pipe.

Vady, *adj.* damp; musty.

Van, a kind of omnibus entered from the front part.

Van, a rude process of trying tin ores by crushing and washing on a shovel.

Vargood, a spar about 23ft. long used as a bowline to the foresail of our fishing boats. W. F. P.

Veak, **Veach**, an inflammation near a finger-nail; a whitlow.

Veal (Old Cornish), *adj.* little. Still occasionally used, but more as a term of endearment. "Cheeld-*veal*."

Veor (Old Cornish), great. Used in proper nouns, as Vounder-*veor*, great lane.

Veer, a sucking pig.

Venom, a gathering in the finger, not near the top; a whitlow.

Veskin, a protection for a sore finger; a glove.

Vestry, the smiling of infants in their sleep.

Victor-nuts, hazel-nuts. See Cock-haw.

Vinnied, *adj.* mouldy. Blue ripe cheese is called *vinnied* cheese.

Visgie, an agricultural implement, in shape between a mattock and a hammer, for beating down hedges.

Visnan, **Vidnan**, a sand lance or sand eel.

"**Vizzery**, vazzery, vozery, vem, Tizzery, tazzery, tozery, tem, Hiram, jiram, cockrem, spirem, Poplar, rollin, gem. There stands a pretty maid in a black cap.

If you want a pretty maid in a black cap,

Please to take she."

Salf, *The Queen*, Aug. 23, 1879. Said by children in E. Cornwall when they want to know who shall hide, &c. See *Ene*, *Mene*, &c.

Vla, **Flaw**, the colic in cattle produced by their eating too much green food.

Voach, *v.* to tread on heavily.

Volyer. See *Falyer*.

Vore, a furrow.

Voryer, a horse-way; a border round a field.

Voyder, a clothes basket; a large basket for holding unended linen sold by gipsy women.

Vug, **Vugh**, **Hugo**. See *Fogo*.

Wagel, a grey gull.

Waiter, a tea-tray.

Walk (*pron.* waalk), *v.* to make a journey or visit, not a walk.

Walk, a journey. "Have you had a nice *waalk*?" asked on a return from France.

Walve, *v.* to wallow. "I'm *walving* in riches."

Wambling, a rumbling. "I have a *wambling* in my innerds."

Want, a mole. "What's that?" "What you rich people never have in your house, a *want*."

Want-hill, a mole-hill.

Wanting, *phr.* "How long have you been *wanting*?" = how long have you been away from home?

Warsail, a corruption of wassail. About New Year's Day four or six men join together; after dark, carrying with them a little bowl, they go from house to house, opening the doors, and calling out "*Warsail*." They

- then sing some doggrel rhymes, asking people to give something to
 "These poor jolly *Warsail* boys, Come travelling through the mire."
 This custom has long been confined to the villages (*pron.* wars-ail).
- Watty**, a name for the hare in use amongst poachers. Couch.
- Way**, reason. "The way I said so." "The way I did it."
- Wayst, Wust, ways**. "Go thee *wust* home," go thy way. A woman taking a pig home, not being able to get it along, at last let it go, saying, "Go thee *wayst*; I waan't have anything moore to do wi' 'ee."
- Wee's nest**, a mare's nest. "They have found a *wee's nest*, and are laughing over the eggs."
- Weelys**, wicker pots or traps for catching crabs. Also Cunner-pots.
- Weered**, *imp.* of wear. "She *weered* her blue gownd."
- Weet, Weel**, *v.* to pull. "I'll *weet* thy loggers (ears) for thee."
- Weeting**, a flogging.
- Weeth**, *prop. noun*, a field.
- Weethans**, *prop. noun*, small fields.
- Wee-wow**, *adj.* bent; crooked. "My needle is all *wee-wow*."
- Well-near**, *adv.* well nigh. "There were *well-near* a hundred people in the field."
- Werret**, *v.* to worry; to tease by over-talking. "She *werrits* me out of my life."
- Whap**, a knock. "O.C. *whaf*, a blow." *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*.
- Wheal**, a mine. "O.C. *huel*." "*Wheal* Mary."
- Whelk, Whilk**, a stye on the eye.
- Whem, Whim**, a part of the machinery of a mine worked by horse-power. "I druv' a *whem*."
- Whimseys**, whims. "She's full of her *whimseys*."
- Whinard**, a redwing. "As cold and starved as a *whinard*." See **Swellack**.
- Whip-up**, *v.* to raise; to hoist.
- Whip and while**, *adv.* now and then. "Every *whip and while* he goes away."
- Whipsidery**, a machine for raising ore.
- Whistercuff**, a box on the ear.
- Whit'-neck**, a white-throated weasel. "Screeching like a *whit'-neck*."
- Whit'-pot**, a dish made of cream or milk, flour, sugar, and nutmeg; a kind of custard.
- White-rent**, a duty formerly annually paid by tinnerns (miners).
- White-witch**, a person (either male or female) supposed to be able to charm toothache, stop bleeding at the nose, &c.; also to be able to give assistance in recovering lost or stolen property, to cure ill-wished (bewitched) persons: often consulted by the ignorant. See **Pellar**.
- Whiz**, a fussy, troublesome person. "A dreadful old *whiz*."
- Whiz**, *v.* to bustle about fussily.
- Whizzing**, *part.* bustling. "He's always *whizzing* about the house."
- Whiz-agig**, a whirligig.
- Whizzy**, *adj.* confused. "My head feels but *whizzy*."
- Widdershins**, from N. to S., through E.

Widdle, Whiddle, a whim; non-sensical idea. "Nothing more than an old woman's *whiddle*." "Pshaw! go *widdle*."

Widdy, widdy, way, a boys' game.

"*Widdy, widdy, way*, is a very pretty play; Once, twice, three times, and all run away."

Widow-man, a widower. "He was left a *widow*." Towednack and Sennen Cove. T. C.

Wiff, a small pelerine.

Wildfire, erysipelas.

Wilver, a baker or pot under which bread is baked. Couch.

Wimmick, *v.* to cheat; to beggar.

Wince-along, *v.* to swagger; to walk with a swing.

Windan-sheet, a winnowing-sheet.

Windmow, a rick of corn put up in a field where it has been cut.

Wingerly, *adj.* thin; miserable. "A poor, white *wingerly* fellow."

Wingery, *adj.* oozing; shiny, as tainted meat. "The mait is *wingery*."

Windspur-broach, a crooked stick thrust into each end of a thatch to secure the windspur rope. H. R. C.

Windspur-rope, a rope fastened over a hay-stack to prevent its being blown about by the wind.

Winky-eye, a game. An egg is put on the ground some distance off, the number of paces being previously decided on. Each player in turn is blindfolded, and with a stick tries to hit and break it.

Winze, a small shaft with a windlass.

Wisht, *adj.* sick; ill; white; melancholy. "You're looking pure (very) and *wisht*." "Funny, but *wisht*." "It's *wisht*, but it's quiet." J. W.

Wonders. See **Gwenders**.

Worms (*pron.* warms), poor old people. "Poor auld worms," spoken of an old man and his wife, both near ninety and disabled. Morvah, T. C.

Wranny, a wren. F. C.

Wriggle out the ashes, *phr.* clear the bars of the grate. Sometimes **Riddle out**.

Wrinkles, periwinkles.

Wroxle, *v.* to walk unsteadily; to stagger.

Wustn't, *v.* wilt not. "Thou *wustn't* do et."

Yaffer, a heifer.

Yaffle. See **Jaffle**.

Yap, *v.* to yelp.

Yowl, *v.* to howl.

Zacky. See **Cousin Jacky**.

Zang, Sang, a small sheaf of corn such as leasers (gleaners) make. Couch.

Zeer, *adj.* "worn-out: generally used in regard to clothing, but applied also metaphorically to persons. 'She's very *zeer*.'" Stackhouse.

Zew, *v.* "to work alongside of a lode before breaking it down." Garland.

Zukky, *v.* "to smart. 'I wish I had un here, I'd make un *zukky*.'" Camborne, *Cornish Telegraph*.

Zwele, *v.* to singe. "A *zweled* cat," a singed cat.

ADDENDA.

Crum, cramped with the cold.
See **Crum**.

Flap, a flash of lightning.

Huscen, scolded. T. W. S.

Parrick, a little jug. T. W. S.,
Gwinear, *Cornishman*, Feb. 16,
1880.

Peasen (*pron. paisen*) **Monday**,

the Monday before Shrove Tuesday. So called in E. Cornwall from the custom of eating pea-soup on that day.

Sharp Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday.
Illustrated News, Feb. 14, 1880.

Udjiack, a small moveable block of wood used by builders in fitting the planks of a boat.

Words kindly contributed by Mr. W. Copeland Borlase, Laregan, Penzance, too late for insertion in the Glossary. The two last are from an old Tithes-book for the parish of St. Just, now in his possession.

Coot, a beating.

Graow, gravel. See **Growan**.

Kenack, a term applied to a weakly child.

Kenack, a worm.

Kip, a small net used to hang vegetables.

Morgye, an ill-looking wench; a dog-fish. See **Murgy**.

Pezac, a pilchard with a broken back. *Pezzac* is a Cornish surname.

Tigga, Tiggy, a game played by

boys in which they touch and run. See **Stig**.

Willen, a beetle.

Obsolete.

Vannte, Vann-stone, of doubtful interpretation, possibly the stoup.

Whitesoolde, cheese. Carew says of the Cornishmen, "their meat was '*Whitsul*,' as they call it, namely milke, sowre milke, cheese and butter."

EAST CORNWALL WORDS.

By THOMAS Q. COUCH.

INTRODUCTION.

DURING a long and intimate acquaintance with the folk of East Cornwall, it has been my habit to make note of such words as are in common use among them, but which have now dropped, or are dropping, out of the talk of cultured society. Many of these good words, obsolete or obsolescent in polite English, hardly deserve their fate, but should be retained as brief, apt, and vivid expressions of thought, only to be represented otherwise by verbose and often clumsy periphrase. Our greatest authors were glad to use them, and their persistent survival, both in sound and sense, in the rustic talk, should be a plea for their restoration to modern English speech.

In the presence of the English Dialect Society, I have shrunk from giving many etymological remarks, and those I have ventured on may be taken as mere surplusage, to be accepted or rejected. I have given such instances of their use by our Middle English and earlier Modern English writers as my memory and scant shelves supply me with.

A few of the peculiarities of our speech, common in many particulars to the south-western dialects generally, but differing from the spoken English of to-day, are here given :—

A. The past participle of verbs has often the affix *a* (the Anglo-Saxon *ge*), as *a-zeed*, *a-keerd*. There are many, but ill-defined, irregularities in the accentuation of this vowel, as *slăt* for slate, *tăkle* for tackle.

D is commonly elided from the termination of words, as *bans*, bands ; *groun*, ground ; e. g. "I owed 'n vorty pouns."

E. *en*. This old English mode of ending the adjective is retained

by us to a larger extent than in our common tongue : *elmen* tree, *cloamen* dish, &c.

F is sounded as *v* before vowels and liquida.

G. This letter is elided in the present participle, as *doin* for doing.

I has often the sound of *e*, as *chēll*, child ; *kēnly*, kindly, &c.

Of loses its *f* before a consonant : "the nap o' the hill."

R is often transposed, as *girts*, groats ; *afeard*, afraid ; *apern*, apron.

S, at the beginning of words and when followed by a vowel or liquid, is replaced by its softer kin-letter, *z*.

Th is pronounced *d* : *dresh* for thresh, *datch* for thatch.

V and *u* are interchangeable in a most erratic way. We have *belve* for bellow, *walve* for wallow, *hauen* for haven, *eual* for eval (see glossary, *sub voce*). The ancient and knightly family of Beville bore a passant bull in their canting arms.

Y is occasionally substituted for *h*, but not so frequently as in the other south-western dialects. We have *yaffel* for armful, *yaffer* for heifer ; and the semi-consonantal *e* in *ewe* is with us *yawe*.

In most instances the past tense of verbs is weak, as "I knowed it" for "I knew it ;" and in a few cases where it is weak in national English it is strong with us, as "I gove," for "I gave."

The infinitive mood has *y* often added in termination, as to mowy, to reapy, to milky.

Words ending in a mute consonant undergo metathesis, as *hups* for hasp, *crips* for crisp.

There is a marked difference between the speech of East and West Cornwall, not only in structure and vocabulary, but in the intonation of sentences. We have none of that indescribable cadence, a sort of sing-song, which marks the *patois* of the West, and which I judge to be as truly Keltic as the Cornu-British words which remain to it. At the beginning of the present century mining adventure, especially in the search for copper, became a furor in East Cornwall, and a passionate enthusiasm brought hither the skilled miners of the West, who flocked to the banks of Tywardreath Bay, and further east to the central granite ridge about the tors

of Caradon. These immigrants brought with them and have left an infusion of their language, especially its technical portion, but I remember when it was a great mimetic feat, and productive of much mirth amongst us, to be able to imitate the talk of Cousin Jacky from Redruth or St. Just. This intermixture of tribes, increased still later by facilities of travel, traffic, telegraphy, &c., has rendered it almost impossible to draw any but a very broad and blurred line between the dialects. The comparison can only be made by such glossaries as that furnished by Miss Courtney from the extreme west, and mine from the easternmost parts of the shire. If asked to define roughly a boundary, I know none better than the Parliamentary line from Crantock Bay, on St. George's Channel, to Vryan Bay, off the English Channel, which bisects the county. The late John T. Tregellas, who more than any other had the faculty of seizing and vocally representing with minute accuracy the subtlest distinctions of word and tone, even between neighbouring parishes, thought he could plainly trace the limits of the two dialects. The opinion of so well-known an expert may be here given:—

“To any one who may be disposed to jeer at the idea as fallacious or ridiculous, I should be desirous of placing such a one at Mousehole or any village in the neighbourhood of Penzance, and for an hour to enter into easy conversation with its rustic inhabitants, and having well rivetted their sing-song (chant) on his ear, to perceive the lessening and altering of the intonation of the inhabitants as he proceeds eastward, through Towednack, St. Ives, Hayle, and Camborne. Eastward of Camborne, even at Redruth, the natural chant has died away; nor is it again heard from the more guttural speakers of Redruth, Gwennap, and St. Agnes. But be it known to the curious in these matters, the miner of Perranzabuloe expresses himself uniformly in a full note higher than his adjoining parishioners of St. Agnes, and no sooner have you passed *Crantock and Cubert* and entered the St. Columb's, than you find the people's conversation partake, in a very small on to a very large degree, of the peculiar “zalt” for salt, “yeffier” for heifer, &c., of St. Gennys and the whole neighbourhood of Camelford and Boscastle, until you hear in its fullest form the ‘I zim’ for I think, ‘spewen’ for spoon, &c., of

Bideford, where the peculiarity of Devon is so manifest."¹ The popular tongue of East Cornwall, indeed, resembles that of Devonshire and of those counties generally which formed the ancient kingdom of Wessex.

Carew (*temp.* Elizabeth), whose loved dwelling-place Anthony, the home of many ancestors, was where the River Lyner "winneth fellowship with the Tamer," gives us in his *Survey* some account of the language of his time. In those days of difficult travel and intercourse, his knowledge of the tongue generally spoken over the county was probably slight, and chiefly drawn from East Cornwall. In his book, admirable for its keenness of observation and felicity of description, often in vernacular phrase, we learn that "most of the inhabitants can speak no word of Cornish, but very few are ignorant of the English." A few did yet so still "affect their own" that to an inquiring stranger they would answer, "Meea nauidua cowzasa-wzneek," = I can speak no Saxonage. However, he says of the old Keltic speech, "The English doth still encroache upon it, and hath driven the same into the uttermost skirts of the shire;" the fate also of the old Kymric on the opposite shores of Wales and Brittany. The English which the East Cornish speak "is good and pure, as receyuing it from the best hands of their owne gentry, and the Easterne Merchants." There was still, our historian says, "a broad and rude accent, *eclipsing*," after the manner of the Somersetshire men.

Considering that the Cornish branch of the Keltic was in use down to a late date, it is remarkable how few and unimportant are its remains. Those grand and almost changeless objects of nature, mountains, valleys, headlands, bays, rivers, submarine hills, and dells, with the more mutable territorial divisions into towns, villages, hamlets, farms, and even fields, still keep their old and very descriptive names untouched by changeful time. Here and there we meet with a few of the old designations of animals, trees, and herba. These are the last to part with the old language. "Mountains and rivers," remarks Sir Francis Palgrave, "still murmur the voice of

¹ *Homes and Haunts of the Rural Population of Cornwall*, p. 2, by J. T. Tregellas.

nations long denationalized or extirpated ;" and, says Canon Farrar, "though the glossaries of Gael and Cymry should utterly pass away, the names they gave to the grandest features of many a landscape will still stand upon the map."

Many of our ancient names are most happily descriptive of the natural peculiarities of the scenes as they still exist : others lead us back in fancy to the pre-historic condition of the spots, so changed, but still keeping their old designations. Lostwithiel, a town on the banks of the River Fowey, long connected with the earls and dukes of Cornwall, by its name alone takes us far into the past, when it was the place or residence of woodmen, the simple and sylvan habitation of a people leading a wild and venatic life. The Cymro-Keltic tongue, to which, the Cornish being dead, we are fain to appeal, tells us that the word is derived from *Lios*, *Llys*, or *Les*, a place, and *Gwddel*, of the woods. In the near neighbourhood we have a large parish called *Withiel*, and *Cuddle* and other variations or corruptions are to be traced to the same root. *Maen*, a stone, is nearly as common a prefix as the *Tre*, *Pol*, and *Pen*, "by which you shall know the Cornishmen." *Mennear*, *maen-hir*, is still a common patronymic, the first bearers of it being dwellers by the long stone. As names of places we have our *Menadu*, *Menacuddle*, *Menabilly*, *Menhenniot*, and a host of others. In our topographical nomenclature here and there occur designations which mark the steps of the intruder, as *Tresawsen*, the residence of the Saxon. The only traces of the Roman domination remaining to us are on a few sepulchral stones by moor or wayside, where the old name is disguised by a Latin termination. A typical instance is found on the road to Fowey, near the ancient camp at Castle-dore, and not far from *Polkeris*, where a monolith bears an inscription which is read thus :

CIRVSIVS HIC JACIT CVNOMORI FILIVS.

The similarity between *Cirusius* and *Kerris* is fairly evident.

Later on, our Teutonic invaders made deeper changes in our language, driving the Keltic into the extreme west, and leaving the speech of East Cornwall essentially English, with just a sparse sprinkling of Norman words. This neo-Latin influence is chiefly noticeable on the scutcheons of our ancient gentry, armigers. The

Tremaynes, dwellers by the rock, when French was fashionable took for arms the three hands; the Trewinnards, their three winnards or redwings; and the Trefusises, their three fusils. The Carminows held to their Cornish motto, *Cala Rag Whethlow*; and the Polwheles to their *Karenza uhelas Karenza*.

In the compilation of my list I have gleaned from the collection of Jonathan Couch, who, as "Video," contributed it to *Notes and Queries* (vol. x., First Series, 1854). The glossary in the *History of Polperro*, commonly attributed to my father, is, with the chapter on folk-lore, entirely my own. I have also had assistance from the *Verbal Provincialisms of South-Western Devonshire*, by W. Pengelly, F.R.S. In this pamphlet, reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, are many words contributed by Mr. Pengelly from Looe in East Cornwall, and they are so identical in sound and meaning with those in use at Polperro, that I much doubt the accuracy of Mr. Bond's informant when he says:—

"I have been informed that about a century ago the people of Polperro had such a dialect among them, that even the inhabitants of Looe could scarce understand what they said. Of late years, however, from associating more with strangers, they have nothing particularly striking in their mode of speech, except a few of the old people."¹

Many words have been taken from the comic and burlesque verse of Henry Daniel, a native of Lostwithiel, who has with exquisite humour and true poetic faculty made free use of our vernacular; and also I am indebted to an interesting series of articles contributed by Dr. F. W. P. Jago, of Plymouth, to the pages of *The Cornishman*, a Penzance weekly paper.

I have been much guided in the proper rendering of the words by Mr. Ellis's *Pronunciation of English Dialects*, and have striven to give them as phonetically as I could in ordinary spelling.

¹ *Topographical and Historical Sketches of E. and W. Looe.*

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

IN USE IN

EAST CORNWALL.

Abroad, Abrawd, open. "The door is all *abrawd*."

Adder. The Rev. J. L. Stackhouse, Curate of St. Mellion, says, that in his neighbourhood this name which generally means the viper, *Pelias Berus*, is applied to the newt, *Lissotriton punctatus*.

Afeard, afraid.

Agate, "all *agate*," descriptive of earnest attention.

Agen, against; until.

Agg, *v.* to incite; set on; provoke. A.S. *eggian*.

All, used frequently as an augmentative, as "*all* abroad."

Alley, the Allis shad, *Alosa vulgaris*. From its bony nature sometimes locally called chuck-childern.

Allsanders, the herb, *Smyrnium olusatrum*.

Ampassy, the &c. (et cetera) at the end of the alphabet.

Anan. This interjection, used within remembrance, is now nearly extinct. It seemed to imply a wish to have the question repeated, and to mean, "what did you say?"

Anend, on end; straight. "Tail *anend*."

Angelmaine, the Monk fish, *Squatina angelus* (Mevagissey).

Angle-twitch, Angle-touch, the earth-worm.

Tagwormes which the *Cornish* English terme *angle-touches*.—CAREW.
Your bayte shall be a grete *angyll-twytch* or a *menow*.—*Treatise of Fysshynge by Juliana Berners*.

Anist, Anest, near to; nigh. "I wan't go *anist* en."

Anker, a keg or small cask of handy size for carrying by hand, or slung on horse-back. Used by smugglers.

Apple-drane, the wasp.

Apsentree, the aspen, *Populus tremula*.

Arg, to argue.

Arrant, errand.

Go soul the body's guest
Upon a thankless *arrant*.

The Lie, by Sir W. Raleigh, (a Devonshire man).

Arrish. See **Erish**.

Ary mouse; hairy mouse; the bat. A.S. *hrere mus*.

To war with *rere-mice* for their leathern wings.

Mids. N. Dream, II. ii. 4.

The village boys at Polperro address the bat as it flits above them in this song:—

Ary-mouse, ary-mouse! fly over my head,
And you shall ha' a crust o' bread,
And when I brew and when I bake,
You shall ha' a piece o' my wedding cake.

Ascrode, astride.

Attle, rubbish; refuse. The Cornish tinner, in Carew's time, called the heaps of abandoned tin works, *Attal Sarazin*, which he translates, "The Jewes offcast" (*Survey of Cornwall*, ed. 1769, p. 8). The word is spelt by Pryce (*Mineralogia Cornubiensis*), *attal*, *attle*, *adall*, *addle*, and said to mean corrupt, impure, off-caste, dead. A.S. *aidlian*. Whatever the root, there are many branches, as *addle*, *idle*, &c.

Avore, before.

Ax, to ask.

Azew. A cow is said to be *azew* when drained of milk before calving. In some parts, when milking is discontinued, the cow is "gone to *zew*."

Bal, a mine.

Ball, (1) to beat.

(2) to ball, or as noun, a bawl. "Hold thy *ball*," hold your noise.

Baloh, a stout cord used for the head-line of a fishing net.

Balk, in some places *bulk*. To *balk* pilchards is to pile them *wall-like*, in layers of pilchards and salt. *Balk* seems to mean a hedge, ridge, and metaphorically, an obstacle. Shakspeare used this word as we do. Sir Walter Blount brings news of the discomfiture of Douglas, and describing the field, speaks of—

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood.—*Henry IV.*, Pt. 1, I. 1.

That like a *balk* with his cross builded wall.

PHINEAS FLETCHER'S *Purple Island*, Canto iv. Stanza 11.

vwrag, to scold or abuse. Barnes, in the Glossary appended to *Poems of Rural Life* in the Dorset dialect, suggests a derivation A.S. *bealu*, evil, and *wregan*, to accuse.

Bankrout, bankrupt. In the first folio edition of Shakspeare, 1623, the form *bankrout* is generally used. See *Mer. of Venice*, III. i. 47; IV. i. 122. In *Love's Labour Lost*, I. i. 27, the form is "bankerout." Marston in *Antonio's Revenge*, II. ii. has--

Rich hope: think not thy face a *bankrout* though.

Bannel, the broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). From the Cornish *banal*. Williams (*Lexicon Cornu Brit.*) says, "this is a late form. In the Cornish vocabulary it is written *banathel*, *genista*. It enters into the name of many places in Cornwall, as *Bannel*, *Banathlek*, *Bennathlick*, *Bennalack*." He gives instances from cognate dialects.

Barm, yeast. There is in some parts a trill on the *r*, as *barrum*.

Bassom, **Bassomy**, blush red, with inclination to purple, as in congestion of the cutaneous circulation.

Bean, a withy band.

Beat, burnt turf.

Beat-burrows, a heap of burnt turves. In Carew's time, as now, farmers "a little before ploughing time scatter abroad their *beat-boroughs*" (*Survey of Cornwall*, ed. 1769, p. 20).

Becker, a species of bream, *Sparus pagrus*.

Bedman, sexton. A word going out of use.

Bee-but, bee-hive.

Belk, *v.* to belch.

Till I might *belk* revenge.

MARSTON, *Antonio's Revenge*, I. i. *Ibid*, I. iii.

Belong. A curious employment of this word is observed here, *e. g.* "I *belong* working to Wheal Jane."

Belve, to bellow.

Bettermost, much the best.

Bever, to shiver.

Biddicks, a mattock: perhaps from *beat*, burnt earth, and *axe*.

Bilder, the herb *Heracleum sphondylium*. In some parts called *cowflop*. The *bilder* in many districts is that hurtful herb the hemlock water-drop wort, *Enanthe crocata*.

Bishop, the fish, *Cottus scorpius*.

Black-head, a boil or furuncle.

Blacky-month, November. The *mis diu* of the old Cornish.

Black-worm, the cock-roach.

Blame, a word of oburgation. "I'm *blamed* if I don't."

Blinch, to catch a glimpse of. *E. g.* "I just *blinched* en gaïn round the caunder."

Blindbuck-a-Davy, the game of blind-man's buff.

Bloody warrior, the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

Blooth, Blowth, blossom.

No fruit I promise from the tree
Which for this *blooth* hath brought.

CAREW'S *Survey of C. Prosopopeia*.

Blue-poll, a species, or more probably a variety of salmon remarkable for the steel blue colour of its head, and for ascending our rivers (e. g. the Camel), about Candlemas; hence, when occurring in numbers they are called "the Candlemas schull." The great majority are observed to be males or kippers.

Bobble, a pebble.

Boldacious, audacious; bold; impudent.

Bon-crab, the female of the edible crab, *Platycarcinus pagurus*.

Boostis, fat; well conditioned.

Boots and Shoes, the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

Bowerly, stately and comely. "A *bowerly* woman."

Boy's love, southernwood.

Brage, to scold violently.

Braggaty, spotted; mottled. In an old manuscript account book which belonged to a white witch or charmer of East Cornwall, I find a charm in which this adjective is applied to the adder.

"A charam for the bit of an ader. 'Bradgty, bradgty, bradgty, under the ashing leaf,' to be repeated three times, and strike your hand with the growing of the hare. 'Bradgty, bradgty, bradgty,' to be repeated three times, nine before eight, eight before seven, seven before six, six before five, five before four, four before three, three before two, two before one, and one before every one. Three times for the bit of an ader."

Brandys, a tripod or trivet used in cooking.

Brath, broth. Here chiefly noticed for a curious idiom we have, "a few *brath*," a dish of broth with a few cubes of bread soaked in it.

Brave, fairly good; tolerably well. It is sometimes used without any well-defined meaning to qualify a noun, implying that the thing is moderately good of its sort. E. g. "'Tis *brave* weather." "How be you?" "Bravish." Pepys writes (September 19, 1662), "that he walked to Redriffe by *brave* moonshine."

Breek, a rent or hole in a garment. Qy. break. E. g. "There isn't a *breek* in it."

Briming. The name given to those scintillations of light in the sea waves at night, produced by several species of entomostraca, medusae, &c., when excited. Carew calls it *briny*.

Brouse, thicket.

Brown-wort, the figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*. The leaves are much used as an application to ulcers.

Browthy. Light and spongy bread is *browthy*.

Buck. The *buck in the dairy* is a change in the milk and cream, produced by some unknown influence, perhaps electrical, or more probably some fungoid or other growth by which they acquire a disagreeable taste and smell. It is very difficult to eradicate from the dairy when once in.

Buckhorn, whiting, salted and dried. Once a considerable article of export from Polperro and other fishing towns; but in these days when we cannot wait for fish to be salted the trade is discontinued.

Buffle-head, thick-head; dunder-head.

But my Lord Mayor, a talking, bragging, *buffle-headed* fellow.—*Pepys*, March 17, 1663.

Bullard, bullward? In the cow, *maris appetens*.

Bullum, the fruit of the *Prunus interstitia*, or bullace tree.

Bultys, Boulter, a term applied by fishermen to an apparatus for catching conger, pollack, &c. It consists of a long line, having at intervals hanging from it snoods of a fathom length armed with tinned hooks. The snoods have many separate cords to prevent the fish liberating themselves by gnawing. The whole is moored, and its position marked by a buoy. Carew calls it a *boulter*.

Bumfire, bonfire.

Bunt, the concavity or bellying of a net or sail.

Burrow, a mound or heap; a sepulchral tumulus. See **Beat-burrows**.

Buss, a yearling calf still sucking.

Bussy-milk, the first milk after calving.

Buts, bots, a disease of the horse. Shakspeare uses the word. Tusser bids the farmer beware of giving his cattle "green peason for breeding of bots."—*Five Hund. Points*: December Husb., V. 17.

Butt, (1) a heavy two-wheeled cart.

(2) a hive; "a bee-but."

Butter and Eggs, the flower *Narcissus poeticus*.

Butterdock, the herb burdock, *Arctium majus*. The fruit are called cockle-bells.

Cab, a dirty mess; a slovenly, untidy thing.

Cabby, *adj.* dirty.

Caff, refuse; especially refuse or unsaleable fish.

Cannis, to toss about carelessly.

- Caper-longer**, the shell-fish, *Pinna ingens*.
- Caprouse**, a tumult, or row. "He keck'd up zich a *caprouse*."
- Care**, the mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*.
- Cats and dogs**, the catkins of the willow.
- Catty-ball**, a ball used in play.
- Cauch**, a mess.
- Cauchy**, sloppy ; miry. "The roads be *cauchy*."
- Candle**, entanglement ; mess.
- Cawed**, a disease in sheep, &c., produced by the liver fluke, *Distoma hepaticum*. A sheep affected by that disease, elsewhere known as rot, is *cawed*. In Dorset it is *a-cothed*. Barnes (*op. cit.*) quotes the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: "swile coth com on mannun ;" such a disease came on men.
- Chacking**, half famished. "I'm *chacking* with hunger." See *N. & Q.*
- Chak**, cheek. "I'll scat the' *chaks*."
- Chakky cheese**, the fruit of the common mallow, much liked by children.
- Chall**, the building where kine are housed.
- Chap**, a young fellow.
- Cheeld**, child.
- Cheens**, the loins.
- Cheese**, the cake of alternate pounded apple and straw from which the cider is pressed.
- Chien or Cheen**, to germinate. Potatoes in a dark cellar *cheen*, in some parts *cheem*.
- Chitterlings**, the small guts and mesentery. *Chitter* means thin ; a furrowed-faced person is called "chitter-faced."
- Chop**, to barter.
As for the *chopping* of bargains.—BACON, *Essay of Riches*.
Chopping and changing.—GOSSON, *School of Abuse*.
- Chow**, to chew.
- Chuck**, choke.
- Chuck-children**, the Allis Shad, *Alosa vulgaris*. So called from the bony nature of the fish, and its inelegibility as an article of infant diet.
- Chuff**, sulky ; sullen.
- Church-hay**, churchyard. *Hæz*, an inclosure. This word is dropping out of use, but is often heard in the adage,
A hot May
Makes a fat *Church-hay*.
- h-town**, the church village.

Churer, a char-woman.

Clam, the starfish, *Asterias glacialis*.

Clan, a rude wooden foot-bridge over a stream.

Clib, to stick or adhere.

Clibby, sticky ; adhesive.

Click-handed, **Click-pawed**, left-handed. Cornish, *dorn-gliken*:
dorn, hand ; *gliken*, left.

Cliders, the herb, rough bed-straw, *Galium aparine*.

Clidgey, *adj.* descriptive of a gelatinous, sticky consistence in bread confectionery, &c.

Clome, earthenware, distinct from the more pellucid china-ware.

Clop, to limp. Cornish *clof*, lame ; *kloppik*, a cripple.

Clout, a napkin for infants.

When clothes are taken from a chest of sweets
To swaddle infants, whose young breath
Scarce knows the way ;
Those *clouts* are little winding-sheets
Which do consign and send them unto death.

HERBERT, *Church Mortification*.

Cluck, to crouch ; stoop. *E. g.* "*Clucky* down."

Cluck, the sitting *œstrum* in hens.

Clum, benumbed. "My hands are *clum* with the cold."

Clunk, to swallow. That action by which food passes from the tongue into the pharynx.

Clunker, the uvula.

Clush, to lie close on the ground.

Clusty, a close, heavy consistence in bread, potatoes, &c.

Cockabell, **Cocklebell**, icicle.

Collybrand, smut in corn.

Composants, the meteor Castor and Pollux, known to sailors as ominous of storm. *Qy.* Spanish *cuerpo santo*.

Condiddle, to take away clandestinely ; to filch.

Conger doust or **Conger dounce**, f sweet conger. The fish, *Conger vulgaris*, was within the memory of our oldest, and for reasons which might well be inquired into, immensely more abundant than now. Up to the beginning of the present century, a large trade existed between Cornwall and Catholic countries in *Conger-douce*. For further information as to the mode of its preparation, see Couch's *Fishes*, vol. iv. p. 345.

Coomb, a narrow valley.

Corrat, pert; impudent; saucy; sharp in rejoinder. "As *corrat* as Crocker's mare." E. C. proverb.

Corwich, the crab, *Maia squinado*.

Cow-flop, the herb, cow parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

Cowshern, cow-dung.

Cowsherny, *adj.* applied to the sea when it assumes an olive green, turbid appearance, as if coloured with cow-dung. This appearance is probably owing to the presence of animalcules, such as entomostracæ, medusæ, &c.

Crabbit, crabbed; sharp and contradictory.

Creem, to squeeze. It is metaphorically used to describe that sensation of rigor or creeping of the flesh, known as goose flesh, *cutis anserina*. "I felt a *creem* go over me." "*Creemed* wi' the cold."

Green, to wail, or moan. "The cheeld hest been *creening* all day."

Crib, a crust of bread.

Cribbage-faced, small and pinched in face.

Cricket, or **Crecket**, a low stool. Qy. A.S. *cric*, a crutch, or prop.

Crickle, to break down through feebleness.

Crim, a morsel; a small quantity of anything. Allied to the word *crumb*. Often applied to time. E.g. "After a *crim*," in a very short time.

Crowdy, to fiddle. **Crowd**, a fiddle. **Crowder**, a fiddler. "So long as you'll *crowdy* they'll dance." E. C. proverb. Crowdero had his name from this word, said to be Keltic. *Crueth* is Welsh for a fiddle.

O sweet consent between a *crowd* and a Jew's harp.

JOHN LILLY, *Campaspe*, II. i.

Crow-sheaf, the terminal sheaf on the gable of a mow.

Cruddle, *v.* to curdle.

See how thy blood *cruddles* at this.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, *A King and no King*, I. i.

Cruel, in common use to qualify almost any noun, and has nothing of the meaning usually conveyed. *Cruel slow*, very slow; *cruel hard*, very hard (Qy. slang).

Crumpling, a stunted apple.

Cry out, travail; parturition. Shakspeare makes King Henry VIII. (V. i.) say to Lovell concerning his discarded Queen Catherine:—

What say'st thou? ha!

To pray for her? What is she *crying out*?

Lovell. So said her woman; and that her sufferance made Almost each pang a death.

Cuckle-dock, the herb burdock, *Arctium majus*.

Cuckoo-spit, the froth of the insect, *Cicadia spumaria*. In that exquisitely dainty feast which Herrick spreads for Oberon is—

A little

Of that we call the *cuckoo spittle*.—*Hesperides*.

Cue, an ox shoe: There are two on each division of the hoof, somewhat resembling a Q, from which the name may be derived.

Culch, oyster spat.

Cullers, the same as **Holibubber** (Delabole).

Culver-hound, the lesser spotted dogfish, *Squalus catulus*.

Custis, a smart blow on the open palm. A common school punishment; also the name of the instrument inflicting it.

Cuttit, sharp in reply; pert; impudent.

Dafter, sometimes **Darter**, daughter.

Daps, likeness; image. "He's the very *daps* o' es vather."

Datch, thatch.

Daver, to fade or soil.

Davered, faded; soiled.

Dayberry, the wild gooseberry.

Deave, or **Deeve**, barren; empty. A nut without a kernel is *deeve*.

Delbord, the fish, nurse hound, *Squalus canicula*, N.E. C.

Derns, the wooden frame in which a door swings. The dead and dry stock of an apple-tree is *apple-dern*.

Dew-snail, the slug, *Limax agrestis*.

Dish, (1) a toll of tin; a gallon, according to Carew. *Vide* Pryce, Mineralogia Cornub.

(2) to be suddenly downcast or dismayed.

Dishwasher, the bird, water wagtail.

Disle, the thistle. **Milky disle**, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

Dogga, the picked dog-fish, *Acanthius vulgaris*.

Dole, confusedly stupid.

Doll, *Qy*. Toll, a tribute by the Lord of a tin-sett, *tollers*.

Dery-mouse, the dormouse.

Dessity, spirit; activity.

Doust, chaff; dust.

Dewn-danted, cast down; depressed in spirits; daunted.

Dowse, to throw on the ground.

Drang, a narrow passage or alley. A.S. *thrang, thringen*, to press, squeeze, or thrust.

Drash, to thrash.

Drashel, a flail.

Draxel, the threshold.

Dredge-corn, a mixed crop of barley, oats, and wheat.

Driff, a small quantity. A word now not commonly used.

Dringed, or **Dringed up**, crowded.

Drith, Dryth, dryness.

Drover, a fishing boat employed in driving or fishing with drift or floating nets.

Drug, to drag. "*Drug the wheel.*" Chaucer says :—

And at the gate he profred his servyse
To *drugge* and drawe what so men wold devyse.

Knights Tale.

Drule, to drivel.

Drumble-drane, the humble bee.

Dubbut, short ; dumpy.

Duggle, to walk about with effort and care, like a very young child.

Dumbledory, the cockchafer.

Dummet, the dusk.

Dwalder, to speak tediously and confusedly.

Ear-bussums, the tonsils.

Easy, idiotic.

Eaver, in some parts pronounced **Hayver**. The grass, *Lolium perenne*.

Eglet, or **Aglet**, the fruit of the white thorn, haw.

Elleck, a species of gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*. Carew in his enumeration of Cornish fishes mentions the "*Illek*."

Elvan, probably a purely Cornish term applied to intrusive dykes of porphyritic felsite, but sometimes locally and ignorantly to coarse sandy beds of killas.

Emmers, embers.

En. The old plural termination still kept by some English nouns, as *ox, oxen* ; *chick, chicken*, is retained by us in *pea, peasen* ; *house, housen*, &c.

ngstock, the step from which a horse is mounted by women. common convenience in most farm-yards. *Qy. upping-stock.*

Errish, sometimes **Arrish**, stubble.

Errish-, or **Arrish-mow**, field stacklets of wheat or barley.

Eval, a dung fork. In the Easternmost parts of Cornwall it is, 'yule,'
eval.

Eve, to become moist. A stone floor is said to *eve* before wet weather.
A good hygrometric mark among country folk.

Evet, sometimes **Ebbet**, the newt.

May never *evet* nor the toad
Within thy banks make their abode.

BROWNE's *Britannia Pastoralis*, Book I. Song 2.

Eyle, the eel.

Faggot, a feminine term of reproach. Also used to designate a secret and unworthy compromise. A man who, in the wrestling ring, sells his back, is said to *faggot*. I presume it has some relationship to the word in use among electioneering people, *faggot vote*.

Fairy, a weasel.

Fang, more commonly pronounced **Vang**, to take; collect; handle, or receive. A.S. *fengan*.

And Christendon of priests handes *fonge*.

CHAUCER, *Man of Lawes Tale*.

Fare-nut, **Vare-nut**, the earth-nut or tuberous root of the *Bunium flexuosum*.

Feather bow, fever few, *Matricaria parthenium*.

Fellon, inflammation. Culpepper says that the berries of the bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*) are applied with benefit to *felons*, Vide *Amara dulcis*.

Fellon-herb, the mouse-ear hawk-weed, *Hieraceum pilosella*.

Fern-web, a coleopterous insect, *Melorontha horticola*.

Fetterlock, fetlock.

Fit, to prepare or arrange. "Shall I *fit* a cup o' tay for 'ee?"

Fitchett, a polecat.

Fitty, fitting; proper.

Flaygerry, a frolic; spree.

Fleet, *v.* to float.

Ere my sweet Gaveston shall part from me
This isle shall *fleet* upon the ocean.

MARLOWE, *Troublesome Reign of King Edw. 11.*

Flikkets, flashes; sudden or rapid change of colour.

Flox, to agitate water in a closed vessel.

Flying-mare, a peculiar and dangerous hitch or grip in wrestling.

For, during. "Once *for* the day."

Forthy, officious; forward.

Fouse, to soil or crumple.

Frape, to bind.

Freath, or **Vreath**, a wattle.

Fumade, a pilchard prepared by the process of balking, perhaps formerly smoked.

Furnigg, to deceive; desert, or fail in a promise. Qy. From the Cornish "*fadic*," a runaway. "Fenigy," *Video*.

Gad, a chisel for splitting laminated rocks. A.S. *ga*, *gaad*, *goad*.

Gaddle, to drink greedily.

Gale, an impotent bull.

Gambrel, the hock of an animal.

Gange. To *gange* a hook is to arm it and the snood with a fine brass or copper wire twisted round them to prevent their being bitten off by the fish.

Gawky, stupid; foolish. C. *gog*, a cuckoo. A.S. *gaec*, *geac*, *grec*, a cuckoo.

Geese, a girth of a saddle.

Gerrick, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

Giglet, an over merry, romping girl.

Away with those *giglets* too.—*Measure for Measure*, V. 352.

Ging, the whip employed to spin a top.

Gladdy, the yellow hammer.

Glawer, the fish, power, *Morrhua minuta*, N.E. C.

Glaze, to stare.

Glint, to catch a glimpse of.

Goad. Land in small quantities is measured by the *goad* or staff with which oxen are driven. It represents nine feet, and two *goads* square is called a yard of ground.

Go-a-gooding. On the day before Christmas day poor women go round to their richer neighbours asking alms. This is called *going-a-gooding*.

Goody. To *goody* is to thrive or fatten.

Goog, or **Güg**, a seaside cavern. N.E. C.

Goosey-dance. Burlesque sport on Christmas Eve. Vide *Hist. of Polperro*, p. 161.

Gore. "A *gore* of blood."

Gorry, a wicker flasket with two long handles, carried in the mode of a sedan chair.

Goss, the reed, *Arundo phragmites*.

Grab, to grasp ; seize.

Grainy, proud ; haughty.

Grange, to grind the teeth.

Green-sauce, the herb, *Rumex acetosa*.

Greet, earth ; soil.

Greet-board, the earth-board of a plough.

Grey-bird, the thrush, *Turdus musicus*.

Gribble, the young stock of a tree on which a graft is to be inserted.

Gripe, a ditch. **Hedgy-gripe**, the ditch by the hedge of a field.

Griste, grist. Corn sent to the mill to be ground.

Grizzle, to grin ; to laugh.

Guff, stuff ; refuse.

Gulge, to drink gluttonously.

Gumption, sense ; shrewdness ; aptitude of understanding.

Gur, the fish, shanny, *Blennius pholis*, S.E. C.

Hack, to dig lightly. "To *hack* tetties" (potatoes).

Hallihoe, the skipper fish, *Scomberesox saurus*.

Hall-Monday, Collop, or Shrove Monday, probably Hallow-monday.
Vide *Nicky-nan* night.

Hall nut, the hazel.

Hame, a circle of straw rope ; a horse-collar. A *hame* is used to fasten the fore leg of a sheep to his neck to prevent straying, or breaking fence.

Handsel, to use or handle for the first time.

Hange, the heart, lungs, and liver of an animal on a butcher's stall.
"Head and *hange*."

Hapse, a hasp.

Hardah, elvan rock.

Hard-head, the herb, black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*

Hares-meat, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

Harve, a harrow.

Hastis, hasty ; sudden. "*Hastis* news."

Hanen, haven ; harbour.

Havage, lineage ; extraction. The children of a family of ill repute are said to be "o' bad *havage*."

Hayne, *v.* to withdraw cattle from a field with a view to a crop of hay.

Hayrish. See **Errish**.

Haysing, poaching.

Heal, or **Hail**, to hide or conceal. A.S. *helan*. "The *hailer's* as bad's the stailer." Local proverb.

Hedgyboar, the hedgehog.

Hedgygripe, a ditch at the foot of a hedge.

Heel-tap, *n.* the heel-piece of a shoe. Metaphorically, the remainder of an ill-drained glass of liquor.

Hekkymal, the blue tit (*Parus cæruleus*).

Helling, in some parts **Hailing**, roofing stone ; flat slate.

His howses were unhilid
And full i yvel dight.—*Cokes Tale of Gamelyn*.

Herringbairn, the fish, sprat, *Clupea sprattus*.

Hile, the beard of barley.

Hoaze, hoarse.

Hobbin, a countryman's pasty which he takes to his work for a mid-day meal.

Hog, **Hogget**, a sheep after six months of age.

Hollick, an alliaceous plant, common in cottage gardens.

Holm-bush, the holly.

Holmscritch, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

Holt, hold ; place of retreat. † From *helan*.

Home, pronounced *hom*, near to ; nigh ; close. "Make *hom* the door."

Homer, homeward.

Horney-wink, the lapwing plover.

Horse, a fault in a rock. A portion of dead ground splitting a lode, named a *rider* or *rither* in Yorkshire. Pryce.

House-warming, a wedding gift, or present on first keeping house.

Howsomever, however.

Husk, the husk of hard fruit.

Man on shore who directs by signs the movements of the fishermen.

Empty, the empty and rejected shell of nuts, peas, &c.

Hulster, a hold ; place of retreat, or concealment, like **Holt**. *E. g.*
 "This rubbish es only a *hulster* for snails."

Hurrisome, hasty ; passionate.

Hurry-skurry, confusion ; intemperate haste.

Hurta, whortleberry.

Ile, the liver fluke, *distoma hepatica*, productive of rot in sheep.

Ill-wished, bewitched.

Inkle, tape ; narrow webbing. "As thick as *inkle*-weavers."

Inwards, intestines.

Jack o' Lantern, *Ignis fatuus*, the pisky Puck.

Jack o' Lent, a figure made up of straw and cast-off clothes, carried round and burnt at the beginning of Lent, supposed to represent Judas Iscariot.—*Hist. of Polperro*, p. 125.

Jakes, a state of dirty untidiness.

Jam, to squeeze forcibly ; to crush.

Janders, jaundice.

Jenny-quick, an Italian iron.

Jew's ears, some species of fungi.

Joan the Wad, the name of an elf or pisky.

Joice, juice.

Jowter, a travelling fishmonger. Carew says of Polperro, that there
 "plenty of fish is vented to the fishdrivers, whom we call *jowters*."

Keenly, deftly, as, "he does it *keenly*." Also kindly ; favourable.
 "Brave *keenly* gossan."

Keeve, a large tub.

Kenning, an ulcer on the eye.

"What is called a *kenning*, kerning, or a horny white speck on the eye, we have several old women who profess to cure by a charm. Possibly *kenning* may imply a defect in the *ken* or sight. The old word *ken* is used for sight in Cornwall as well as in Scotland. I should not omit to state that the application of some plant to the part affected accompanies the muttered incantation. In the present case it is the plant or herb here yclept the *kenning* harb."—*POLWHELE'S Traditions and Recollections*, vol. ii. p. 607.

The plant I have seen most commonly used for clearing opacities of the cornea is the celandine, *chelidonium majus*.

Kerls, swollen and hard glands. Same root as kernels.

Kern, to harden, as corn does after blossoming. A word with large relationships.

Kib. To kib a gap, is to mend a hedge with thorns, and put *tabs* or turves to keep them down.

Kibble, a mine bucket.

Kiddywink, a beer-house. *Vide Tiddlywink*.

Killas, **Kellas**, a local name in Cornwall and Devon for every kind of clay slate. It includes, in different districts, soft clay slate, roofing slate, fine-grained cleavable sandstone, &c. It may be said to include all fine-grained sedimentary rocks of silicious nature and schistose in structure.

Killick, a stone set in a frame of wood, used by fishermen to anchor a boat in rough ground, instead of a grapnel. "The word *kellick*, as I am informed, signifies a circle in Welsh; and it is probable that the circle of wood which holds the stone is the foundation of the name." — *Vide*.

Kimby. "The name of a thing, commonly a piece of bread, which is given under peculiar circumstances at weddings and christenings. It refers to a curious custom which probably at some time was general, but now exists only at Polperro, as far as I know. When the parties set out from the house to go to the Church, or on their business, one person is sent before them with this selected piece of bread in his or her hand (a woman is commonly preferred for this office), and the piece is given to the first individual that is met, whose attention has been drawn to the principal parties. I interpret it to have some reference to the idea of the evil eye, and its influence from envy which might fall on the married persons or on the child, and which is sought to be averted by this unexpected gift. It is also observed at births in order that by this gift envy may be turned away from the infant or happy parents. This *kimby* is commonly given to persons bringing the first news to persons interested in the birth." — JONATHAN COUCH, Polperro.

Kink, a twist in a rope; entanglement.

Kipper, a male salmon.

Kit, (1) kith.

(2) the buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*. Perhaps applied to the kite, *Milvus regalis*, before the bird became so exceedingly rare.

Klip, to strike or cuff. "I *klipped* 'en under the ear."

Knagging, inclined to be contentious, and ill-tempered.

Knap, the top or brow of a hill.

Hark! on the *knap* of yonder hill
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.—BROWNE.

As you shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground.—*BACON'S Essays*.

Knap-kneed, knock-kneed.

Ko! an exclamation of entreaty. *Video* says *Coh* is an exclamation

of no very decided meaning; but it signifies *to put off*, as much as to say, "You don't mean what you say," "Go along with you." Generally in E. C. it is used as supplementary to any earnest request, and is very expressive of eager entreaty.

Lairy, Leery, *adj.* descriptive of emptiness or sinking at the stomach.

Lake, a small stream of running water. Sometimes a space in the open sea where a particular current runs, as the *lake* off Polperro. *Gwavas lake*.

Lamper, the lamprey.

Lampered, mottled. "*Lampered* all over," like the sea lamprey.

Lank, the flank, or groin.

Lapstone, the stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather.

Lask, a slice taken off the tail of a mackerel; a favourite bait in whiffing for mackerel or pollack.

Latten, tin.

Launder, a shute running under the eaves of a house.

Lawrence, Larrence, the rural god of idleness. "He's as lazy as *Larence*." "One wad think that *Larence* had got hold o'n." A most humorous illustration of the dialect of Somersetshire, by Mr. James Jennings, printed in Brayley's *Graphic and Historical Illustrator*, p. 42, shows that *Larence* is there held in the same repute.

Leasing, gleanings.

Leat, a mill stream.

Lent-lily, the daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*.

Lerriping, expressive of unusual size. A slang term like "whopping."

Let, to hinder or stop. Still in common use among boys at play: "as you *let* my marble."

Levers, the plant, *Iris pseudacorus*. From *lyfren*, leaves; thin laminæ, very descriptive of the flag or marsh iris.

Lew, sheltered. A common word in the Wessex dialect, signifying a sunny aspect, but protected from the wind, eminently descriptive of our towns, the Looses.

Lewth, shelter.

Lidden, a monotonous song or tale. Carew says it means a "by-word."

Lide, the month of March.

Liggan, or Lig. The manure composed of autumnal leaves washed down by a stream, and deposited by side eddies (Fowey). A species of sea-weed. See *Worgan's General View of Agriculture in Cornwall*, p. 126.

Liggy, sloppy ; drizzly, applied to weather.

Lights, the lunga. The rising of the *lights* is the name given to the *globus hystericus*, a prominent symptom in the disease *hysteria*.

Linhay, a shed consisting of a roof resting on a wall at the back, and supported by pillars in front.

Lintern, a lintel.

Loader, a double apple.

Leb, a stone tied to the end of a fishing-line to keep it fast when thrown from the rock.

Locus, toffy ; sugar-stick.

Leitch, refuse.

Longcripple, the lizard. In some parts of E. C. it is the name of the snake and viper.

Long-nose, the fish *Belone vulgaris*.

Loon, the bird, the northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*.

Lords and Ladies, the wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*.

Louning, lank ; thin ; meagre.

Louster, to work hard. "He that can't schemy must *louster*." Local proverb.

Lugg, (1) the beach-worm, *Arenicola*.

(2) the undergrowth of weed in a field of corn.

Maa, the maw or stomach. The *a* pronounced as in the next word, *male*.

Male, the fish shanny, *Blennius pholis*.

Malkin, a mop of rags fastened to a long pole, and used to sweep out an oven. Metaphorically, a dirty slut.

Manchent, a small loaf.

No *manchet* can so well the courtly palate please
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertile lease.

DRAYTON, *Polyolbion*.

Maré crab, the harbour crab, *Carcinus Mænas*. Also applied to the velvet crab, *Portunus puber*, and other harbour crabs.

Mash, marsh.

Maur, Moor, a root, or fastening. Hence, perhaps, "to *moor* a vessel."
"Maur and mule," is a common expression, meaning, *root and mould*.

Mawunge, to chew ; masticate ; munch.

May, the flowering whitethorn.

Mad, bewildered. Expressive of confused madness.

Mazegerry, a wild, thoughtless, giddy fellow. Very possibly the clown of a rustic play. *Guaré*, *Huare*, are old Cornish for play or sport. "The Cornish people," says Carew, "have their Guary miracles," or miracle plays. *Vide Flaygerry*.

Mazzard, a black cherry.

Mead, a mower. This word appears in the following verse of an old, and I suppose, an unpublished song:—

Summer now comes, which makes all things bolder;
The fields are all deck'd with hay and with corn;
The meader walks forth with his scythe on his shoulder,
His firkin in hand, so early in the morn.

Mermaids Purses, the egg-cases of some Chondroptergious fishes, often drifted to the beach with *oreweed*.

Merry dancers, the flickering *Aurora borealis*.

Miche, to play truant.

To *miche*, to lurk, with a slight deviation from Fr. *muser*. — RICHARDSON.

In our older writers the word used to mean an idle pilferer.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*.

SHAKSPERE, *First Henry IV.*, II. iv. 450.

The moon in the wane, gather fruit for to last,
But winter fruit gather when Michel is past;
Though *michers* that love not to buy or to crave
Make some gather sooner, else few for to have.

TUSSEK, September Husbandrie.

Miching, idling; skulking.

I never look'd for better of that rascal
Since he came *miching* first into our house.

HEYWOOD, *A Woman killed with kindness*.

Milcy, *adj.* descriptive of bread or flour made from corn which has germinated. The loaf has a sweet taste and close consistency.

Mimsey, the minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*.

Mismaze, bewilderment.

Mock, Mot, a log of wood. The Christmas *mock* or *mot* is the yule log.

Moil, the mule, hybrid between stallion and female ass. *Vide Mute*.

Mole, the fish, rock goby, *Gobius niger*, N.E. C.

Molly-caudle, a man who intrudes into women's household affairs. Such a character was down to late date known as a *cotquean*. Addison uses this latter word.

Mood, the vegetable sap.

Moody-hearted, easily disposed to tears.

Moor-stone, granite.

Mor, the guillemot.

Mord, lard ; pig's grease.

Mother Carey's chicken, stormy petrels, *Procellaria pelagica*.

Mowhay, the inclosure where stacks and mows are made.

Muffles, freckles in the skin.

Muggets, the small entrails, chitterlings. In a MS. cookery-book of the time of Queen Elizabeth, in my possession, and probably Cornish, there are directions how "to boyle calves *muggetts*."

Mule, to beplaster with mud. "He was *muled* in mud." The same as moiled or bemoiled.

Mule, to knead or make dough. In Riley's *Munimenta Gildhallæ Londinensis*, vol. iii., a story is given in Latin of a roguish baker who used to cheat his customers by having a hole in his table, "*quæ vocatur molding borde*," A.D. 1327.

Mur, the sea bird Guillemot (*Uria*).

Mute, the hybrid between male ass and mare.

Nacker, the wheatear, *Saxicola ænanthe*.

Naert, night.

Nail, a needle.

Natey, *adj.* applied to fat when fairly composed of fat and lean.

Nattlings, the small guts. Qy. from C. *enederen*.

Neat, *adj.* simple ; undiluted. This word has wide distribution with many variations among the North-western branches of the Aryan languages. With us its use is fast dying out, and is chiefly applied to spirituous drinks. *E.g.* "I'll ha' it *neat*," *i.e.* without water. Christopher Marlowe in his *Hero and Leander* uses it in our sense.

Wild sayages that drink of running springs
Think water far excells all earthly things ;
But they that drink *neat* wine despise it.

Neck, a miniature sheaf of wheat with four plaited arms, intertwined with *everlastings*, and the more durable of flowers. The stalks of wheat brought down by the last sweep of the scythe are brought home in thankful triumph, and woven as described. In the evening the sheaf or *zang* is taken into the mowhay, where are assembled all the harvest party. A stout-lunged reaper proclaims—

"I hav'en ! I hav'en ! I hav'en !"

Another loud voice questions :—

"What hav'ee ? What hav'ee ? What hav'ee ?"

"A neck ! A neck ! A neck !"

is the reply ; and the crowd take up, in their lustiest tones, a chorus 'Wurrah.' General merriment follows, and the draughts of ale or

cider are often deep. The *neck* may be seen hanging to the beam of many of our farm-houses between harvest and Christmas eve, on which night it is given to the master bullock in the *chall*. "Hollaing the *neck*" is still heard in East Cornwall, and is one of the cheerfullest of rural sounds.

Neggur, the ass.

Nessel, a snood of twisted twine, home-made, to which the hook is fastened in fishing for smaller fish, whiting, pollack, &c.

Nessel-bird, the smallest of a brood.

Nessel-taker, the little engine for making *nessels*, fixed to the beams of the fishermen's dwelling.

New-fang, **New-vang**, something newly got; new fangled. *Vide Fang*.

Nibby-gibby, narrowly escaped or missed.

Nicky-nan-night, the night of Shrove Monday. For an account of the curious customs which distinguish this day, *vide Rep. R. Inst. of Corn.*, 1842, and Couch's *Hist. of Polperro*, p. 151.

Niddick, occiput, or nape of the neck.

Niff, a slight offence; a tiff.

Nimpringale, a whitlow.

Nut-hall, the hazel, *Corylus avellana*.

Oak-web, the cockchaffer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

Oile, the awn or *hile* of barley.

Ood, wood.

Oost, a disease of cattle, a symptom or cause of which is the presence of worms in the windpipe and bronchial tubes.

Open-asses, the medlar, *Mespilus germanica*. A vulgar and ill-savoured story is told here as well as in Chaucer's *Prologue of the Reeve*, where it is said of the *open-ers*, "Till we be roten, can we not be rype."

Orestone, the name of some large single rocks in the sea, not far from land. Some fish are said to taste *ory*, some things to smell *ory*, that is, like *oreweed* or seaweed.

Oreweed, seaweed.

Orrel, a porch or balcony. The ground-floor of a fisherman's house is often a fish-cellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour, which is reached by a flight of stone steps ending in an *orrel* or porch (Polperro).

Orts, scraps or leavings, especially of food. J.

Ovees, eaves of a house.

Overlook, to bewitch ; to have under spell ; to cast an evil eye on.

Beahrew your eyes

They have o'erlook'd me.—SHAKSPERE, *Merchant of Venice*.

Ozel, the windpipe.

Paddick, a small pitcher.

Palace, a cellar for the bulking and storing of pilchards. This cellar is usually a square building with a pent-house roof, *enclosing an open area or court*. Has our word any connection with that applied to a regal mansion which had a court (*area circa ædes*), for giving audience ?

Palched, patched. A confirmed invalid is said to be a *palched*, or patched up man.

Panger, a pannier.

Pank, to pant.

Pay, to lay on a coat of pitch or tar.

Peendy, tainted (applied to flesh). The peculiar taste or smell just short of decomposition.

Peize, to weigh ; to poise.

I speak too long, but tis to *peize* the time

To eke it, and to draw it out in length.—SHAKSPERE.

Tho' soft, yet lasting, with just balance *paized*.—FLETCHER's *Purple Island*.

Norden also uses it, 1584.

Pend, to shut in. In English we retain the participle past, *pent*.

Penny-cake, the herb navel-wort, *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

Penny-liggy, penniless.

Pilch, a warm, flannel outer garment for children.

Pill, a pool in a creek.

Even as a sturgeon or a pike doth scour

The creeks and *pills* in rivers where they lie.

SILVESTER's *Du Bartas*.

Pillus, the oat grass, *Avena* (Worgan op. cit.).

Pilm, **Pillem**, dust. "The dust which riseth." Carew, who says that this was one of the rude terms with which Devon or Cornishmen were often twitted.

Pimpey, the after-cider made by throwing water on the nearly exhausted *cheese* or alternate layer of apple and straw. It is sometimes called *beverage*, and is only fit for immediate use.

Pinnikin, puny.

Pisky, an elf or fairy.

Pittis, pale and wan. Qy. piteous.

Planchin, a wooden or planked floor.

And to that vineyard was a *planché* gate.

SHAKSPERE, *Measure for Measure*.

Plasnet, a moist place where a brook begins. Carew says of woodcocks, that they arrive in Cornwall "on the north coast, where almost every hedge serveth for a road, and every *plashshoot* for springles to take them."

Pluff, soft; light and spongy; out of condition. An old turnip is said to be *pluff*. "How are 'e to-day?" is often answered, "rather *pluff*." The fur of a hare or rabbit is also called its *pluff*.

Plum, soft; light and spongy; soft and yielding. *Plumming* is raising dough with yeast or *barm*.

Pook, Puke, a small heap of hay or turves.

Poot, to strike about with the feet, as children do when uneasy.

Popdock, the fox-glove.

Porr, Purr, hurry; fluster; pother.

Portens, a butcher's term: probably *appurtenances*.

Power, the fish, *Gadus minutus*.

Prease, Prize, to force a lock by means of a lever.

Preedy, evenly balanced. The beam of a scale nicely adjusted is *preedy*.

Progue, to probe.

Proud-flesh, exuberant granulations of a healing wound.

Pult, the pulse.

Punkin-end, Punion-end, the gable-end of a house.

Purgy, thickset; stout.

Purt, a sharp displeasure or resentment. "He has taken a *purt*."

Quailaway, a sty on the eyelid.

Quarrel, a pane of glass; probably at first a *small square* of glass.

Some ask'd how pearls did grow, and where;

Then spoke I to my girl

To part her lips and show me there

The *quarrelets* of pearl.

HERRICK, *Amatory Odes*, I. i.

Quat, so squat, or stoop down, as a hare sometimes does when pursued.

Quilter, to flutter. "I veel'd sich a *quilterin'* com over my heart."

Quinted, over filled; stuffed to repletion, applied to animals.

Rabble-fish, unsaleable fish, shared by the fishermen. Video, *N. & Q.*, vol. x. No. 265. *Vide Raffle*.

Race, a string. *E. g.* Of onions.

Raffle, refuse. The less saleable fish which are not sold, but divided among the boat's crew, are called *raffe* fish.

Rag, a large roofing stone.

Rany, a ridge of low rocks in the sea covered and uncovered by the tide.

Rare, raw.

Rauning, ravening; voracious. That voracious fish, *Merlangus Corbonarius*, is called the *rauning* pollack.

Ream, (1) *v.* to stretch. A.S. *ryman*, to extend.

(2) *n.* the rim or surface. Cold cream is called "raw *ream*."

Reese, *v.* Corn is said to *reese* when from ripeness it falls out of the ear.

Rheem, to stretch or extend, as india-rubber will do.

Riding, **Ram-riding**. A rude method, once common in our villages, but now suppressed, of marking disapproval of, or holding up to infamy, any breach of connubial fidelity. A cart, in which were seated burlesque representatives of the erring pair, was drawn through the village, attended by a procession of men and boys, on donkeys, blowing horns. This custom was often the occasion of much riotous behaviour.

Rig, fun; frolic.

He little thought when he set out
Of running such a *rig*.

COWPER, *John Gilpin*.

Rish, the rush; a list. Our people, instead of "turning over a new leaf," begin "a new *rish*." I have thought that this may have been derived from a primitive way of keeping a tally by stringing some sort of counters on a rush.

Rode, skill; aptitude. "He hasn't the *rode* to do et."

Not *rode* in mad-brain's hand is that can help,
But gentle skill doth make the proper whelp.—TUSSEN.

Rodeless, without rode or skill.

Redeling, helpless; tottering; wandering in mind.

Roper's news, news told as new, but heard before. "That's *Roper's news*." E. C. adage.

Rough, **Roche**, rough.

Round-robin, the angler fish, *Lophius piscatorius*.

Roving, severe pain.

Row, rough, as in row-hound, the fish *Squalus canicula*, and in the Cornish hill, *Rowtor*.

Rud, red.

Rummet, dandriff.

Ruttling, a gurgling or rattling noise in the windpipe.

Sabby, soft, moist, pasty.

Sam, Zam, half or imperfectly done. "A *zam* oven," is one half heated. "*Zam-zodden*," means half sodden or parboiled. To leave the door "*a zam*" is to half close it.

Sample, soft and flexible.

Sang, or Zang, a small sheaf such as *leasers* (gleaners) make.

Scam. To *scam* a shoe is to twist it out of shape by wearing it wrongly.

Scantle, small irregular slate, too small to make "size slate" (Delabole).

Scat, to split or burst; to bankrupt.

School, Schule, a body of fish. Carew spells it *schools*. Variously spelt.

My silver scaled *skulle* about my streams do sweep.

DRAYTON, *Polyolbion*, Song xxvi.

In *sculle* that oft

Bank the mid-sea.—MILTON.

Selow, to scratch.

Selum, to scratch violently.

Scoad, to scatter; to spill. "To *scoad* dressing" (manure).

Scoce, to exchange or barter.

Scollops, the dry residuum after lard is melted out; an article of food.

Scollucks, blocks of refuse or indifferent slate (Delabole).

Sconce, brains; wit.

Scovey, spotted; mottled.

Scranny, a scramble.

Scrawed, scorched in the sun, as fish are frequently prepared. "A *scrawed* pilchard." *Scrowled*, at St. Ives. *Tregellas*.

Screw, the shrew or field-mouse, *Sorex araneus*.

Scritch, a crutch.

Sery, a report of the appearance of a body of fish, such as pilchards on the coasts of East Cornwall. Dame Juliana Berners, in her *Treatise of Fysshynge with an Angle*, says, "the noyee of houndye, the blastes of hornys, and the *sery* of foules."

"They hering the *sery* cam and out of eche of the spere yn hym."—LELAND.

Scry is probably connected with the old practice of crying out, or vociferating on the approach of a schule of fish.

Soud, the hardened crust on a sore.

Soudder, Skitter, to slide ; skate.

Scute, an iron plate with which the toe or heel of a shoe is armed.
Fr. *escusson*. Lat. *scutum*.

Sea-adders, the vulgar generic name for pipe-fish.

Seam, or Zeam, a load of hay ; manure, &c. It means with us no definite quantity, but a cart-load, waggon-load, &c. Tusser in speaking of the good crops of barley which he raised at Brentham, says (*October's Husbandrie*),—

Five *seam* of an acre I truly was paid.

Again, in *November's Husbandrie*, he says—

Th' encrease of a *seam* is a bushel for store.

Sea-vern, sea fern ; the coral, *Gorgonia verrucosa*.

Seech. The rush of sea waves inundating the streets at high tides.
BOND's *Hist. of Looes*.

Seedlip, the wooden basket in which the sower carries his seed.

Sense, stop. An exclamation used by boys at marbles, when they want to stop for a moment. (Polperro.)

Shammick, a contemptuous epithet applied to a man.

Shanny, the fish, *Blennius pholis*.

Shenakrum, a drink composed of boiled beer, a little rum, moist sugar, and slices of lemon. (Qy. Snack o' rum.)

Shive, to shy, as a horse does.

Shiver, a bar of a gate.

Shoal, *adj.* shallow.

Shortahs, masses of loose rubbish in slate quarries which have fallen in, and filled up cracks and rents.

Shot, the trout. Carew makes a distinction between the trout and *shot*. "The latter," he says, "is in a maner peculiar to Devon and Cornwall. In shape and colour he resembleth the Trowts: howbeit in biggnesse commeth farre behind him."

The *shoates* with which is Tavy fraught.—BROWNE's *Brit. Past.*

Shouell, shovell.

Shute, a conduit, or fountain of *falling* water.

Siff, to sigh.

Sives, a small pot-herb of the alliaceous kind.

Skease, to run along very swiftly.

Skeeney, sharp and gusty. "A *skeeney* wind."

Skerret, a safe drawer in a box. In some places it is *skivet*, or *skibbet*.

Skerrish, the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

Skew, a driving mist.

Skit, a lampoon.

Skitter, to slide.

Skiver, a skewer.

Skiver-wood, dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

Sladdocks, a short cleaver used by masons for splitting and shaping slate. Probably a corruption of slate axe.

Slat, slate.

Slew, to twist or bend aslant.

Slip, a young weaned pig.

Sloan, the sloe, *Prunus spinosa*.

The meagre *sloan*.—BROWNE'S *Brit. Pastorals*.

Slook, to entice; allure. *Slocking* stones are tempting, 'selected stones shown, to induce strangers to adventure in a mine.

Slotter, to draggle in the dirt.

Snead, the handle of a scythe.

Sneg, a small snail.

Snite, the snipe.

Soce, an interjection of doubtful meaning. Qy. C., *Sūas*, alas! Arm., *Sioas*, alas.

Sogg, or **Zogg**, to dose or sleep interruptedly or lightly.

Sound, or **Zound**, to swoon, or go into a fainting fit.

"Did your brother tell you," says Rosalind, "how I counterfeited to *sound* when he showed me your handkerchief?"—SHAKSPERE, *As You Like It*.

Sound-sleeper, a moth.

Sowl, or **Zowl**, to serve roughly; to soil.

Sow-pig, the wood-louse.

Spale, **Spal**, to deduct an amerciement or forfeiture from wages when not at work in good time; a fine.

Sparrow, **Sparra**, a double wooden skewer used in thatching.

Spell, a turn of work.

Spence, a cupboard or pantry under the stairs.

Spiccaty, speckled.

Spiller, a ground-line for fish.

Spise, exude.

Splat, a spot.

Splatty, spotty.

I've lost my *splatty* cow.—*Old Song*.

Sprayed, chapped by the wind.

Springle, a snare for birds.

Sproil, strength; energy. Most commonly used negatively, as, "He's no *sproil*."

Spudder, bother. "I don't want to ha' no *spudder* about et."

Squab-pie, a pie made of meat, apples, and onions.

Squinty, to squint.

Stag, a cock.

Standards, a term used in wrestling for a man who has thrown two opponents, and thereby secured a chance of trying for a prize.

Stare, the starling.

Stean, an earthenware pot such as meat or fish is cured in.

Stemming, a turn in succession, as when in dry seasons people have to take their regular turn for water at the common schute or pump.

Stingdum, the fish *Cottus scorpius*.

Stint, to impregnate.

Stogg, to stick in anything tenacious. "*Stogged* in the mud."

Stoiting, the leaping of fish in schull. At a distance this imparts colour to the sea, and is a valuable guide in seine-fishing.

Stomach, *v.* generally used negatively. To feed against inclination.

"I cud'nt stomach it." In some of our Elizabethan dramatists it is used not as expressive of appetite, but rather of loathing, as with us:

Elder Morton. Doth no man take exception at the slave.

Lancaster. All stomach him, but none dare speak a word.

MARLOWE, *Edward the Second*.

Stool-crab, the male of the edible crab, *Platycarcinus pagurus*.

Strat, to drop. A mare aborting is said "to *strat* voal."

Straw-mot, a straw stalk.

Strike, to anoint, or rub gently.

Stroil, weed, especially the couch-grass, *Triticum repens*.

Strub, to rob, or despoil. "To *strub* a bird's nest."

Scub, to grub. "*Stubbing* vuz."

Stub roots so tough

For breaking of plough.—Tusser.

Stubbard, the name of an early variety of apple.

Stuffle, to stifle.

Stuggy, stout; thickset.

Style, steel.

Suent, smooth; equable; even.

Summering, store cattle turned wild in summer for pasturage on the wild, unenclosed moors, are sent *summering* under the care of the moorland herdsman.

Survey, an auction.

Swail, or Zwail, to scorch; singe.

Swarr, a swathe, or row of mown corn or hay.

Swop, to barter.

Sych, the edge or foaming border of a wave as it runs up a harbour or on the land. *Vide Seech.*

Tab, a turf.

Tack, to clap; to slap sharply. "He *tacked* his hands."

Tail, Teel, to till or set. "To *tail* corn," or "to *tail* a trap."

With us it is usual for a person who has gone through mud or water to say that it *teeled* him up so high as he was immersed or covered.—*VIDEO, N. & Q., vol. x. No. 266.*

Tailders, or Tailor's Needles, the herb *Scandix pecten Veneris*.

Tale, measure. A *tale* lobster is one eleven inches from snout to tail; all that fall short of this the master of a lobster smack will only give half-price for.

Tallet, a loft. "Hay *tallet*."

Tam, short; dwarf. The dwarf furze, *Ulex nanus*, is here called "*tam vuz*."

Furze of which the shrubby sort is called *tame*.—*CAREW.*

Tang, an abiding taste.

Tap, the sole of a shoe. Used also as a verb, "*tap* a shoe."

Teary, soft, like dough.

Teen, to close. "I haven't *teen'd* my eye."

Tell, to count or enumerate.

Why should he think I *tell* my apricots.

Every man in his humour, I. i.

Tend, to kindle; to set a light to. (Tinder, here pronounced *tender*.)

Wash your hands, or else the fire

Will not *tend* to your desire.

HERRICK, Hesperides, lxxii.

Thekky, Thekka, that one; that person, or thing.

Syn *thilke* day.—*CHAUCER, Knightes Tale.*

Thirl, thin ; lean.

Tho, then ; at that time. In common use among the older poets.

E. g. :—

And to the ladies he restored ageyn
The bodies of hir housbondes that were slain,
To don the obsequies as was *tho* the guise.

CHAUCER, *Knight's Tale*.

Thumb beend, thumb band. The band for a bundle of hay.

Tiddlywink, sometimes **Kiddlywink**, a small inn only licensed to sell beer and cider.

Tiddy, the breast or teat ; sometimes the milk.

Tifing, the frayed-out threads of a woven fabric.

Tig, a child's game ; a game of touch.

Timberin, made of wood.

Tine, the tooth of a harrow. *Qy.* from *dyns*, teeth, *C.* *L. dens*.

Tink, the chaffinch. Onomatopœitic from its call-note.

Tittivate, to make neat ; dress up.

Tom-horry, a sea-bird. The common name of two or three species of *skua*.

Tor, **Tarr**, the rocky top of a hill. The word is chiefly used in the central granite ridges of Cornwall and Devon.

Toteling, silly ; demented.

Town, **Town-place**, applied to the smallest hamlet, and even to a farm-yard. Here is an instance of the retention of the primitive use of a word. "The *town* or *town-place*, farm or homestead inclosure, is derived from *tynan*, to inclose, denoting its primary sense," says Sir F. Palgrave, "the inclosure which surrounded the mere dwelling or homestead of the lord."—*English Commonwealth*, p. 65.

Trade, stuff ; material. *Medecine* is "doctor's *trade*."

Train-oil, expressed fish oil.

Träpse, to walk slovenly ; to slouch.

Tribute. A consideration or share of the produce of a mine, either in money or kind, the latter being first made merchantable, and then paid by the takers or *tributors* to the adventurers or owners for the liberty granted of enjoying the mine or a part thereof called a *pitch*, for a limited time.—PRYCE.

Trig, to set up ; to support. "To *trig* the wheel." "To put a *trig*" on the sole of a shoe worn on one side.

Troll-foot, club-foot.

Trone, a groove or furrow ; a trench. *Qy.* a line. In describing heavy rain a countryman said the streams were "like *trones* from the *tide* of a cow."

Truckle, to trundle.

Truff, the sea-trout or bull-trout.

Tub, the sappharine gurnet fish, *Trigla hirundo*.

Tubbut, short and thick. The tub-fish is the shortest and thickest of its kind.

Tuck, an operation in seine fishing described in Couch's *Fishes of Brit. Islands*, iv. 91.

Turf-tie, the bed on which the turf-rick is piled (*bed-tie*).

Tush, a tooth.

Tut work. "By the lump: as when they undertake to perform a certain work at a fixed price, prove how it may."—PRYOR.

Un, aunt. An address of familiar respect to an old woman, not implying relationship: "*Un* Jinny."

Uncle, an address of familiar respect to an old man, not implying relationship: "*Uncle* Jan."

Unlusty, unwieldy.

Unvamped, not added to or embellished. It is used in this sense in Ford's play, *The Lady's Trial*, I. i.—"The newest news *unvamped*."

Uprose, a woman churched is *uproosed*.

Vady, damp. "Bishop Berkely, in his *Farther Thoughts on Tar Water*, p. 9, uses what appears to be the same word, *fade*, in the same sense."—Video, *N. & Q.*, Vol. x. No. 266.

Vamp, a short stocking; the foot of a stocking.

Vang. *Vide* Fang.

Vare, **Veer**, a suckling pig.

Veak, a whitlow.

Carew says, in his account of John Size, the uncouth creature in the household of Sir William Beville: "In this sort he continued for diners yeeres, untill, (upon I know not what *veake* or unkindnesse), away he gets and abroad he rogues."—*Survey of C.*

Vencock, fencock, the bird, water-rail.

Vester, a feather stripped of its vane, all except the point, and used by children at a dame's school, to point out the letter or word they are studying. A corruption of *fescue*.

Vinnied, mouldy (*Fynig*). Qy. past participle of *Fynigean*, to spoil; corrupt; decay.

Visgy, a mattock.

Vist, fist.

Vitty, fitting; proper: appropriate.

Veach, to tread heavily.

Vegget, to hop on one leg.

Voider, a small wicker basket of the finer sort. In the stage directions to Heywood's *Woman Killed with Kindness* is this:—"Enter three or four serving men, one with a *voider*, and a wooden knife."

Voks, folk: people.

Volyer, the second boat in a pilchard seine. *Qy.* a corruption of *follower*.

Vere, a furrow of a plough.

Wad, a bundle. "A *wad* o' straw." "Joan the *wad*" is the folk-name of a *pisky*.

Jack the lantern, Joan the *wad*,
That tickled the maid and made her mad,
Light me home, the weather's bad.—*POLPERRO*.

Wadge, to bet or lay a wager.

Walve, to wallow.

Wang, to hang about in a tiresome manner.

Want, the mole, *Talpa Europaea*.

Waps, wasp.

Warn, warrant. "I'll *warn* 'ee."

Watercase, the herb *Helosciadum nodiflorum*, often made into pies in the neighbourhood of Polperro.

Watty, the hare. A name in common use among poachers. Shakespeare, in a beautiful description of the hare and its many shifts to elude pursuit, uses the abbreviation, *Wat*.

By this poor *Wat*, far off upon a hill
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear.

Venus and Adonis.

Well-a-fyne, a common interjection, meaning "it's all very well."

Wel a fyn.—CHAUCER, *Rom. of the Rose*, also *Coke's Tale of Gamelyn*.

Wettel, a child's clout. Can this be a corruption of *swaddle*?

Whelve, **Whilve**, to turn any hollow vessel upside down (Polperro).

Whiff, to fish with a towing-line under a breeze.

Whip-tree, the spreader by which the chains of iron traces are kept asunder (Whippletree).

Whitneck, the weasel.

Whole, to heal. A.S. *halian*.

Widdow man, widower.

Widow-woman, a widow.

Wilk, Welk, sometimes **Welt**, a ridgy hump or tumour.

Little low hedges round like *welts*.—BACON'S *Essay of Gardening*.

Wilky, a toad or frog. *C. quilken*, or *quilkin*. In some parts the immature reptile.

Wilver, a baker or pot under which bread is baked by being buried in burning embers. N.E. C.

Winnard, the red-wing, *Merula Hiaca*.

Winder, window.

Wink, the wheel by which straw rope is made.

Winnick, to circumvent; to cheat.

Wisht, melancholy; forlorn. This word is so expressive that we have no English synonym fully descriptive of its meaning. Browne, a Devonshire man, uses it in his *Brittania Pastorals*, Bk. I. Song 2:—

His late *wisht* had-I-wists, remorseful bitings.

In Latimer's Sermons it is apparently used as a noun:—

And when they perceived that Solomon, by the advice of his father, was anointed king, by and by there was all *whisht*, all their good cheer was done.—Parker's *Edit.*, p. 115.

Far from the town where all is *wisht* and still.—MARLOWE, *Hero and Leander*.

Woodwall, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*. Some doubt exists as to the bird originally designated the woodwall. With us it is undoubtedly the green woodpecker. In the glossaries commonly appended to Chaucer's works it is said to mean the golden oriole. The green finch has also been set down as the bird intended.

The *woodwele* sung and would not cease

Sitting upon the spraye,

So loud he waken'd Robin Hood

In the greenwood where he lay.

Robin Hood (Ritson).

In many places Nightingales,

And Alpes, and Finches and *Woodwales*.

Rom. of the Rose.

The note of the green woodpecker is very unmelodious, far from a song. The extreme rarity of the golden oriole is conclusive against its being the bird intended. The greenfinch has been suggested, but its song is hardly loud enough to have stirred the slumbers of the freebooter. Although the voice of the green woodpecker can scarcely by any poetic licence be called a song, I incline to think it the bird meant. Yarrel (vol. ii. p. 137) gives some interesting information on the etymology of this word. Brockett, in his glossary of North-Country words, considers it derived from the Saxon '*whytel*,' a knife. In Yorkshire and in North America a *whittle* is a clasp-knife, and to *whittle* is to cut or hack wood. The origin and meaning of the woodpecker's name are therefore sufficiently obvious, *whytel*, *whittle*, *whytele*, &c.

Wornal, the lump produced by the larva of the gadfly in the skin of cattle.

Wrath, the generic name of the fishes, *Labri*.

Wrinkle, the periwinkle shell, *Turbo littoreus*.

Wurraw! hoorah !

Yaffer, heifer.

Yafful, arms full.

Yap, to yelp.

Yaw, ewe.

Yowl, a three-pronged agricultural tool for turning manure.

Yock, Yerk, Yolk, filth, especially the greasy and *yellow* impurity of fleece.

Zacky, imbecile.

Zam. *Vide Sam.*

Zang. *Vide Sang.*

Zeer, *adj.* worn out ; generally used with regard to clothing, &c., but applied also metaphorically to persons. *E.g.* "She is very *zeer*."

Zog, (1) a doze ; nap.

(2) *v.* to doze.

Zwail. *Vide Swail.*

Zye, scythe.

ADDENDA.



Barker, a whetstone.

Barton, the demesne land or home farm, often the residence of the lord of the manor.

Clavel, the impost on a square-headed window, door, or chimney.

Goil, the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

Skirtings, the diaphragm of an animal.

Spuke, a roller put in a pig's snout to prevent grubbing.

Ugly, applied not so much to faults of visage as of temper. "My husband's terrible *ugly*." He is a well-favoured man, but cross-tempered.

London:

CLAY AND TAYLOR, THE CHAUCER PRESS.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS
IN USE IN
THE COUNTIES OF
ANTRIM AND DOWN.

BY
WILLIAM HUGH PATTERSON, M.R.I.A.,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND;
MEMBER OF THE BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.



LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.
1880.

Young:
CLAY AND TAYLOR, PRINTERS.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the earlier part of the reign of Elizabeth the Irish language was generally spoken by the people in the North-east of Ireland, the exceptions being in some few centres of English occupation, such as Carrickfergus, Belfast, the shores of Strangford Lough, the neighbourhood of Ardglass, and that of Carlingford.

During Elizabeth's reign considerable numbers of English, and of Lowland Scots, came over and settled in the thinly-populated territories of Antrim and Down; their leaders got grants of lands, and the native inhabitants moved away to less accessible districts of the country, or, to some extent, took service with the new-comers. This influx of English and Scotch settlers marks the introduction of English as a generally-spoken language into Antrim and Down. In the succeeding reign the number of English-speaking settlers was largely augmented, for as the forests were cut down the space available for colonization increased, and after the flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell in 1607, many Scotch settlers came into the district, along with Welsh and English. Still later, after the quelling of the rebellion of 1641, by the Parliamentary armies the number of English-speaking settlers was further increased, and for a considerable time afterwards a slow and gradual immigration went on, chiefly of Scots.

Richard Dobbs, Esq., writes thus in May, 1683, while speaking of the traffic between Scotland and the North of Ireland:—"Only people (with all their goods upon their backs) land here from Scotland. Take in from Glenarm to Donaghadee and the ports

between: [*i.e.* Belfast Lough, and a short distance to the north and south of it] there are more than 1000 of this sort that land every summer without returning." Centuries before this time, large numbers of Scots had passed over into the county of Antrim, but they were Gaelic-speaking Highlanders; they spread themselves over the district known as the 'Glens of Antrim,' and kept up for a long time a close connection with their mother country, passing to and fro continually, and causing great trouble to the English rulers in Ireland. Their descendants, having amalgamated with the native Irish, still occupy the Glens, and Gaelic is spoken among them to this day.

The spread of these turbulent Scots in Ulster is thus noticed by Mr. Hill in his *Macdonnells of Antrim*:—"In the year 1533 the council in Dublin forwarded this gloomy announcement on the subject to the council in London. 'The Scottes also inhabithe now buysselly a greate parte of Ulster which is the kingis inheritance; and it is greatly to be feared, oonless that in short tyme they be dryven from the same, that they bringinge in more nombre daily, woll by lyttle and lyttle soe far encroche in accquyring and wyunning the possessions there, with the aide of the kingis disobeyasant Irishe rebelles, who doo nowe ayde them therein, after sicke manner, that at lengthe they will put and expel the king from his hole seignory there.' "

Canon Hume, in an interesting paper on the Irish Dialects of the English language, reprinted from the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, thus speaks of the tide of immigration from Great Britain into the north of Ireland:—"About the year 1607, when much of Ulster required to be planted or resettled, immigration, instead of being, as previously, a mere rivulet—or largely dependent on the condition of the regiments serving in the country—became a flood, and strangers settled not by tens, but by thousands. A large number of these were from the apple districts of Warwickshire, Worcester, and Gloucester; several were from Chester, through which the adventurers passed to take shipping at the mouth of the Dee; a few were from the adjoining county of Lancaster; and some from London. The great English settlement commenced on

the two sides of Belfast Lough. It included the town of Belfast, which was at first English, but, like Londonderry, became Scotticised, owing to the preponderance of North Britons in the rural districts on both sides. Pressing on by Lisburn and to the east bank of Lough Neagh, the English settlers cover eleven parishes in Antrim alone, all of which preserve to this hour their English characteristics; and crossing still further, over Down to Armagh, they stopped only at the base of the Pomeroy mountains in Tyrone. Thus, from the tides of the channel to beyond the centre of Ulster, there was an unbroken line of English settlers, as distinct from Scotch; and the district which they inhabit is still that of the apple, the elm, and the sycamore—of large farms and two-storied slated houses. The Scotch settlers entered at the two points which lie opposite to their own country—namely, at the Giant's Causeway, which is opposed to the Mull of Cantyre on one side, and at Donaghadee which is opposed to the Mull of Galloway on the other. Two centuries and a half ago Ireland was to them what Canada, Australia, and the United States have been to the redundant population of our own times." In another paper Canon Hume particularizes still further the lines of Scottish immigration:—"The Scotch entered Down by Bangor and Donaghadee, and pushed inland by Comber, Saintfield, and Ballynahinch, to Dromara and Dromore; while in Antrim they proceeded by Islandmagee, Ballyclare, Antrim, and Ballymena, surrounding the highlands and reaching the sea again by Bushmills and the Causeway. In 1633 and 1634 the emigrants from Scotland by way of Ayrshire, walked in companies of a hundred or more from Aberdeen or Inverness-shires, and were about 500 per annum, mostly males, and many of them discontented farm-servants."

Canon Hume thus describes how the native inhabitants of the forfeited lands met this tide of immigration:—"The Irish or natives, broken and conquered, reduced also in number by war, famine, and disease, occupied when possible strong positions. They still regarded as specially their own the land which was least accessible, or least desirable, and fled to the hills and morasses. It is curious to see how popular language has embodied these facts in such expressions

as 'Mountainy people,' 'Back of the hill folk,' 'Bog-trotters,' etc. There they still remain, though many of the humbler classes have found permanent homes in the towns." In Down, the extensive Baronies of Mourne and Lecale, and the Lordship of Newry, changed the lords of the soil, but retained the population. As bearing upon the dialect of the district it is interesting to enquire as to the numbers and the proportions in which these various nationalities of English, Scotch, and Irish now occupy the district.

A valuable series of articles from the pen of the Rev. Canon Hume on these subjects was published in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*. The following papers were some of those which appeared :—

Origin and Characteristics of the People of Down and Antrim, in nine chapters, *Ulster Journal*, i. 9; i. 120; i. 246. Topographical Map, Physical Map, and Speed's Map of 1610.

Ethnology of the Two Counties, iv. 154. Ethnological Map.

The Elements of Population, Illustrated by the Statistics of Religious Belief, in six chapters, vii. 116. Ecclesiastical Map, constructed from the Creed Census of 1834.

Surnames in the County of Antrim, in five sections, v. 323. Unique Coloured Map.

Surnames in the County of Down, in five sections, vi. 77. Unique Coloured Map.

The Irish Dialect of the English Language, vi. 47.

A Dialogue in the Ulster Dialect, vi. 40.

The county electoral rolls afford a convenient way of ascertaining the leading names, and hence, pretty closely, the nationalities of the inhabitants. With this view the roll of the Co. of Antrim has been examined by the Rev. Edmund McClure, A.M., and the results made known in a paper read before the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club in January, 1874. The title of the paper is, 'The Surnames of the Inhabitants of the Co. of Antrim and their Indications.' The following extract sums up one branch of the subject :—

"In the 1357 names of the Roll I find that 565 are Lowland Scotch, 18 of which are Norman names. There are 234 Highland

names. There are in all 181 Irish names, and 16 Anglo-Norman of the time of the Conquest. The English names amount to 251, the Welsh to seven, the Huguenots to six. The remaining names, about 100, are those of a few foreigners, and those which I have left as undetermined. This shows simply the relative position of the names on the Roll. The number of Lowland Scotch I find represented by the 565 names amounts to 5682, or about 55·80 per cent. of the entire Roll. Of Scotch of foreign origin there is a per-centage of 1·48.

“The Scottish Celts represented by the 234 names exhibit a proportion of 23·68 per cent. of the Roll. The number of Irish names (181) represents only 824 of a native population, or about 8·09 per cent. Here the results, from an examination of the Electoral Roll, seem to vary from those obtained from other sources. To represent the proportion of the native Irish in the county we should have to add 3 per cent., or even a little more, to this per-centage of 8·09. For I find that the native population, as a rule, are much poorer than their neighbours, so that a far less proportion of them have the qualifications of county voters, that is, holdings valued at £12 per annum.

“By private enquiry in the districts in which the native population is large I find this to be the case, and that many of their names do not figure on the Roll at all. I think, however, that the per-centage over the entire county is not over 12 per cent. The English represented by the 251 names amount to 783. Those of long settlement in the county—*i. e.* who came centuries before the Plantation—number 40 in addition. The Welsh names represent 28. All these taken together make 851, or show a per-centage of 8·35 of the entire Roll. Foreigners, Huguenots, and Germans are represented by 21 people on the list. The undetermined names represent 243 on the list, or about 2·38 per cent. of the Roll. The native population is descended in the main from well-known Irish tribes who dwelt in this part of the country before the wars of Essex (Queen Elizabeth’s time).”

The words and phrases in the accompanying Glossary will be found in the main to be of Scottish origin, and many of them have

already found a place in Jamieson's dictionary, and in the various glossaries already printed by the English Dialect Society. The forms of the words may vary somewhat, because they naturally underwent changes consequent upon the lapse of time since their introduction to an alien soil. In many cases it was a difficulty how to spell the words, because I only had them as sounded, and the difficulty was increased when I frequently found that the same word was pronounced in two or more ways by different persons, either natives of different districts, or persons whose mode of speaking had been influenced by different surroundings or by more or less of education. In some districts in the east of the two counties the people still talk a Scotch dialect, but with a modified Scotch accent; the old people talk more 'broadly' than the young. Owing to the spread of well-managed schools the Scotch accent and the dialect words are passing away. Some of the words in the accompanying Glossary are now obsolete, and doubtless in a few years a much greater number will have become so. I have not attempted to collect the proverbs that are in use here, but so far as I know they are much the same as those used in other parts of these countries. There are in use many phrases of comparison, of which the following are examples :—

- 'As big as I don't know what,' a vague comparison.
- 'As black as Toal's cloak.'
- 'As black as Toby.'
- 'As blunt as a beetle' (*i. e.* a wooden pounder).
- 'As broad as a griddle.'
- 'As busy as a nailor.'
- 'As clean as a new pin.'
- 'As close as a wilk' (*i. e.* a periwinkle): applied to a very reticent person.
- 'As coarse as bean-straw.'
- 'As coarse as praity-oaten.'
- 'As common as dish water,' very common: applied to a person of very low extraction.
- 'As common as potatoes.'
- 'As could as charity.'
- 'As crooked as a ram's horn.'
- 'As crooked as the hind leg of a dog.'
- 'As cross as two sticks.'
- 'As dry as a bone.'

- 'As easy as kiss.'
- 'As frush as a bennel' (the withered stalk of fennel).
- 'As frush (brittle) as a pipe stapple' (stem).
- 'As grave as a mustard pot.'
- 'As great (intimate) as inkle weavers.'
- 'As hungry as a grew' (greyhound).
- 'As ill to herd as a stockin' full o' fleas,' very difficult to mind.
- 'As many times as I've fingers and toes,' a comparison for having done something often.
- 'As mean as get out.'
- 'As plain as a pike-staff,' quite evident.
- 'As sick as a dog,' sick in the stomach.
- 'As stiff as a proker' (poker), very stiff: applied to a person.
- 'As sure as a gun.'
- 'As sure as the hearth money.'
- 'As tall as a May-pole.'
- 'As thick as bog butter.' Wooden vessels filled with butter, the manufacture of long ago, are occasionally dug out of the peat-bogs; the butter has been converted into a hard, waxy substance.
- 'As thick as three in a bed,' much crowded.
- 'As thin as a lat' (lath).
- 'As true as truth has been this long time,' of doubtful truth.
- 'As yellow as a duck's foot' (applied to the complexion).

As well as the publications by Canon Hume already enumerated, I should mention one which gives many most characteristic examples of the Belfast dialect. It is an almanac for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, published anonymously, but written entirely by the learned Canon, whose authority I have for making this statement. The full title of the work is *Poor Rabbin's Ollminick for the toun o' Bilfawst, containing varrious different things 'at ivvery body ought t'be acquentit with, wrote down, prentet, an' put out, jist the way the people spakes, by Billy McCart of the County Down side that uset to be: but now of the Entherim road, toarst the Cave hill.* Canon Hume has also collected the materials for a most comprehensive dictionary or glossary of Hibernicisms. It would be most desirable that this should be published. For a description of the scope and aim of this work I would refer to his pamphlet, *Remarks on the Irish Dialect of the English Language.* Liverpool: 1878.

In connection with our local dialect, I should also refer to a little

work by Mr. David Patterson, *The Provincialisms of Belfast pointed out and corrected*. Belfast: 1860. In this work the writer calls attention to the various classes of words that are wrongly pronounced, and gives long lists of these words. He also gives a list of "words not to be met with in our ordinary English dictionaries." In my Glossary I have got some words from Mr. D. Patterson's lists, some from the *Ollminick*, and a few, principally obsolete, from local histories, such as Harris's *History of Down* (1744), Dubourdieu's *Survey of Down* (1802), and McSkimin's *History of Carrickfergus* (1823). But most of the words and phrases have been collected orally either by myself or by friends in different country districts, who have kindly sent me in lists, and whom I would now thank for the help they have given.

Although not necessarily a part of this work, I have thought it well to add a word on the subject of the Irish language as still spoken in Antrim and Down. It has lately been said that there is no county in Ireland in which some Irish is not still spoken, not revived Irish, but in continuity from the ancient inhabitants of the country. In 1802 the Rev. John Dubourdieu, in his *Survey of Down*, thus writes:

"The English language is so general that every person speaks it; but, notwithstanding, the Irish language is much used in the mountainous parts, which in this, as in most other countries, seem to have been the retreat of the ancient inhabitants."

I have made enquiry this year (1880), and a correspondent sends me the following note from the mountainous district in the south of Down:—"There are a good many Irish-speaking people in the neighbourhood of Hilltown, but I think nearly all of them can speak English; when, however, they frequent fairs in the upper parts of the Co. Armagh, for instance at Newtownhamilton or Crossmaglen, they meet numbers of people who speak English very imperfectly, and with these people the Down men converse altogether in Irish." In the Co. of Antrim the district known as 'the Glens,' in the N.E. of the county, with the adjacent-lying island of Rathlin, has remained to some extent an Irish or Gaelic-speaking district. In the course of some years, about 1850, Mr. Robert MacAdam, the accomplished editor of *The Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, made a collection chiefly

in Antrim of 500 Gaelic proverbs, which were printed, with English translations, in his *Journal*. These were picked up from the peasantry among their homes and at markets. A short note from the pen of Mr. MacAdam in Dr. J. A. H. Murray's work on *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland* (London: 1873), is so much to the point that I must quote it:

"The people are evidently the same as those of Argyll, as indicated by their names, and for centuries a constant intercourse has been kept up between them. Even yet the Glensmen of Antrim go regularly to the Highland fairs, and communicate, without the slightest difficulty, with the Highlanders. Having myself conversed with both Glensmen and Arran men I can testify to the absolute identity of their speech." Dr. Murray adds: "But there is not the slightest reason to deduce the Glensmen from Scotland; they are a relic of the ancient continuity of the population of Ulster and Western Scotland."

I wrote this year to a friend whose home is in the Glens for information as to the present use of Gaelic there. He writes:—"I have ascertained from one of our medical men, who is long resident here, that in one of the principal glens there are about sixty persons who speak Irish, and who prefer its use to that of English, among themselves, but who all know and speak English. Some of the children also understand Irish, but will not speak it, or let you know that they understand you if you speak to them in it."

W. H. PATTERSON.

Strandtown, Belfast,
June, 1880.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES

USED IN

ANTRIM AND DOWN.

A, *pro. I.* 'A will' 'A'm sayin'.'

Aan, *sb.* the hair or beard in barley.

Aas, *sb.* ashes.

A-back. 'Light-*a-back*.' 'Heavy-*a-back*.' When a cart is loaded, the load can be arranged so as to press very lightly on the horse, this is having it 'light-*a-back*;' when the chief weight is towards the front of the cart, and therefore presses on the horse, the cart is 'heavy-*a-back*.'

Abin, or **Aboon**, *adv.* above.

Able. 'Can you spell *able*?' = are you sure you can do what you are bragging about?

Abreard, *adj.* the condition of a field when the crop appears.

Acquant, or **Acquent**, *v.* acquainted. 'I'm well *acquant* with all his people.'

Afeard, *adv.* afraid.

Affront. 'He didn't *affront* her,' *i.e.* it was not a shabby present he made her.

Aflect, *adj.* afloat.

Afore, *prep.* before.

Again, **Agin**, *adv.* against.

Agee, *adj.* crooked; to one side.

Ahin, *prep.* behind.

Aiblins, *adv.* perhaps.

Ailsa-cock, *sb.* the puffin.

Ain, *adj.* own.

Airle, Erle, *v.* to give earnest money.

Airles, or **Arles**, *sb.* earnest money given on engaging a servant.

Airn, *sb.* iron.

Airns, or **Plough Airns**, *sb.* the coulter, sock, &c. of a plough.

Aiwal. When an animal falls on its back, and cannot recover itself, it is said to have fallen '*aiwal*.'

Aizins, *sb.* the eaves of the thatch of a house or stack. Same as **Easins**.

Aizle-tree, *sb.* an axle-tree.

Allan-hawk, *sb.* the great northern diver, and the red-throated diver. The skua was also so called in Mourne, co. of Down (*Harris*, 1744). See **Holland-hawk**.

All gab and guts like a young crow, a comparison.

All my born days, all my life. 'A niver seen sich a sight in all *ma born days*.'

All my lone, **A' my lane**, or **All his lone**, *v.* alone.

Allow, to advise. 'Doctor! A wouldn't *allow* you to be takin' off that blister yet,' means 'I wouldn't advise it.'

Allowance, *sb.* permission. 'There's no *allowance* for people in here.'

All sorts, (1) a great scolding. 'She gave me *all sorts* for not doin' it.'

(2) very much. 'She was cryin' *all sorts*.' 'It was raining *all sorts*.'

All the one, the only one. 'Is this *all the one* you have.'

All there, *adj.* wise; sane. 'Not *all there*' = not quite wise.

All together like Brown's cows, or **Like Brown's cows all in a lump**, a comparison.

All to one side like the handle of a jug, saying.

Alowe, *v.* lit; kindled; on fire.

Amang hans. 'He'll daet *amang hans*,' *i. e.* he will get it done somehow, by dividing the labour, and finding spare time for it.

Among ye be it, **blind harpers**, *i. e.* settle it among yourselves: said to persons quarrelling.

Amos. 'A blirton *amos*,' a big soft fellow who weeps for a slight cause.

Angle-berries, *sb.* large hanging warts on a horse, sometimes about its mouth.

Anklet, *sb.* the ankle.

Annoient, Encient, *adj.* cunning; knowing. 'A sea gull's a very *anncient* bird.'

Annundher, *adv.* underneath. Same as **Innundher**.

Antic, *adj.* funny; droll. 'He's very *antic*.' Anticest = most funny.

Anything, used as a comparison. 'He was running away as hard as *anything*.' 'I'm as mad as *anything* with him.'

Apern, *sb.* an apron.

Appear, *v.* to haunt places after death.

Argay, to argue. 'You would *argay* the black crow white,' saying.

Arm. To *arm* a person, is to lead or support a person along by the arms.

Arr, *sb.* a scar, such a pock-mark, or the scar left by a wound.

Arran, Ern, *sb.* an errand.

Arred, *adj.* scarred; pock-marked.

Arris, *sb.* the sharp edge of a freshly-planed piece of wood, or of cement, or stone work.

Arr-nut, *sb.* the pig nut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

Art, Airt, *sb.* point of the compass. 'What *art* is the win in the day?' A particular part of the country, as—'It's a bare *art* o' the country.'

Art or part, participation. 'I had neither *art nor part* in the affair.'

As, than. 'I'd rather sell *as* buy.'

Ass. 'He would steal the cross off an *ass*.' said of a very mean and greedy fellow.

At himself. 'He's no *at himsel*,' *i. e.* he's not well.

Athout, without.

Attercap, *sb.* a cross-grained, ill-natured person. 'Ya cross *attercap*, ya.'

Atween, *prep.* between.

Auld-farrand, or Aul-farran, *adj.* knowing; cunning.

Aumlach, *sb.* a small quantity.

Ava, at all. 'A dinna ken *ava*.' 'A'll hae nane o' that *ava*.'

Avis, Aves, *adv.* perhaps; may be; but. '*Avis* a'll gang there on the Sabbath.'

Avout, unless; without. 'I could not tell *avout* I saw it.'

Away and divart the hunger aff ye : said to children who are troubling and crying for a meal before it is ready.

Away and throw moul' on yourself : said in scolding matches, probably means 'go and bury yourself.'

Away in the mind, *adj.* mad.

Away to the hills, gone mad.

Ax, *v.* to ask.

Ay ? Eh ? what ? what do you say ?

Ayont, *prep.* beyond.

Back. 'I'm never off his *back*,' *i. e.* I'm always watching and correcting him.

Back door work, *sb.* underhand work.

Back spang, *sb.* a trick ; something underhand. 'He's a decent man, there's no *back spangs* about him.'

Back-stone, *sb.* a stone not less than two feet high, a foot and a half broad, and one foot thick, placed at the back of a turf fire, between the fire and the gable.

Back talk, saucy replies from a child or an inferior.

Bacon. 'Could you eat *bacon* that fat ?' is the remark that accompanies the gesture known as 'taking a sight.' 'He made *bacon* at me,' *i. e.* he took a sight at me.

Bad, *adj.* sick. 'He has been *bad* this month and more.'

Bad cess to you, bad luck to you.

Bad conscience, *sb.* It is said of people who go out to walk in the rain that they have a 'bad conscience,' and therefore cannot abide at home.

Bad man, the, *sb.* the devil.

Bad place, the, *sb.* hell.

Bad scran, *sb.* bad luck. '*Bad scran* to you.'

Baghel, Boghel, *sb.* a clumsy performer.

Bailer, *sb.* a vessel used for 'bailing out' a boat.

Bairn, *sb.* a child.

Baiverage, beverage. When a young woman appears wearing something new for the first time, she gives her acquaintances the '*baiverage* of it,' this is a kiss.

Bake, *v.* to knead bread, as well as to bake it in an oven.

Ball, *sb.* a large and compact shoal of herrings is called by fishermen 'a *ball*.'

Balling, *v.* Sea birds pouncing on a *ball* of fry are said to be *baiing*.

Balloar, Billour, or Billyor, v. to holloa; to shout out.

Bankrope, sb. a bankrupt.

Bannock, Bonnock, sb. a cake baked on a griddle.

Banter, v. to taunt a person to fight. 'He *bantered* me to fight him.'

Banty, sb. a bantam fowl.

Banyan, sb. a flannel jacket worn by Carlingford oystermen and fishermen.

Bap, sb. a lozenge-shaped bun, whitened with flour.

Bar-drake, Bar-duck, sb. the red-breasted merganser.

Bardugh, sb. a donkey's pannier with falling bottom.

Bare pelt, sb. the bare skin. 'He ran out on the street in his *bare pelt*.'

Barge, (1) sb. some kind of bird (HARRIS, *Hist. co. Down*, 1744).

(2) *sb.* a scolding woman.

(3) *v.* to scold in a loud abusive way.

Barked, v. encrusted. 'Your skin is *barked* with dirt.'

Barley-buggle, sb. a scarecrow.

Barley-play, sb. a call for truce in boy's games.

Barn-brack, sb. a large sweetened bun containing currants, in season at all times, but especially so at Hallow-eve, when it contains a ring; the person who gets the ring will of course be first married (Irish *breac*, speckled).

Barney bridge, sb. a children's game. In playing it the following rhyming dialogue is used:—

'How many miles to *Barney bridge*?'

'Three score and ten.'

'Will I be there by candle light?'

'Yes, if your legs be long.'

'A curtsy to you.'

'Another to you.'

'If you please will you let the king's horses go through?'

'Yes, but take care of your hindmost man.'

Barroughed, Borrroughed, adj. a cow with her hind legs tied to keep her still while being milked is *barroughed*.

Barrow-coat, sb. a long flannel petticoat, open in front, worn by infants.

Baste, sb. any animal except a human being. A zealous individual asked a servant-girl, 'Are you a Christian?' She replied, 'Do you think I'm a *baste*?' See *s. v.* **Christen**.

Baste the bear, sb. a boy's game.

Basty, adj. tough and hard, applied to stiff heavy clay or earth.

Bat, (1) *sb.* a blow. 'He geed me a *bat* on the heed.'

(2) *sb.* a moth. A *bat* is called 'a leather-winged *bat*.'

Bats and bands, a description of rude hinges, consisting of a hook which is driven into the door-frame, and a strap with an eye which is nailed to the door, so that the door can at any time be lifted off its hinges.

Battery, *sb.* a sloping sea wall.

Battle, bottle, *sb.* a small bundle of hay or straw.

Bavin, *sb.* a sea fish, the ballan wrasse, family *Labrus*. Fishermen esteem it of very little account, and generally use it to bait their lobster-pots with. It is also called 'Morrian,' 'Murren-roe,' and 'Gregah.'

Bay, *sb.* one of the divisions or apartments in a cottage.

Beal, *v.* to suppurate.

Bealdin, Bealin, *sb.* matter from a sore.

Bealin, *sb.* a suppurating sore.

Beat all, *v.* to surpass all. 'Well, now, that *beat all* that ever I heard.'

"The day *beat all* for beauty."—W. CARLETON.

Beauty sleep, *sb.* the sleep had before twelve o'clock.

Becker-dog, *sb.* the grampus.

Becomes, *v.* 'She *becomes* her bonnet,' means the bonnet becomes her. 'Shure the creathur *becomes* his new shuit.'

Beddy, *adj.* interfering; meddling. 'You're very *beddy*,' saucy at one's food, also greedy, covetous.

Bedrill, *sb.* a bed-ridden person; same as **Betherel**.

Beece, *sb.* cattle; beasts.

Beeslings, *sb.* beestings—the milk got from a cow at the three first milkings after she has calved.

Beet, *sb.* a small sheaf, or bunch of flax.

Beets, *sb. pl.* the medullary rays in wood.

Beetle, *sb.* a round wooden mallet or pounder for kitchen use; a wooden block as used in a 'beetling mill.'

Beetling-mill, *sb.* a mill fitted with large wooden 'beetles,' raised perpendicularly by machinery and falling with their own weight, for finishing linen.

Beggar's stab, *sb.* a coarse sewing-needle.

Begoud, Begood, *v.* begun.

Begunked, *adj.* disappointed. Same as **Gunked**.

Behang, an exclamation. 'O *behang t'* ye for a fool.'

- Behind God speed**, an out-of-the-way place ; quite out of the world.
Same as **At the back of God speed**.
- Behopes**, *sb.* hope ; expectation. 'I saw him to-day, and he has no *behopes* of bein' any better.' 'I had great *behopes* the day would be fine.'
- Bein'**, *sb.* (being), any wretched or unfortunate person.
- Belly-band**, *sb.* the girth, in cart or car harness ; the piece of cord attached to the front of a boy's kite to which the string is fastened.
- Bendard**, *sb.* the bent stick or bow in the frame of a boy's kite ; the upright stick is called the 'standard.'
- Ben-weed**, **Bend-weed**, *sb.* the rag-weed, *Senecio Jacobæa*.
- Berries**, *sb. pl.* gooseberries.
- Betherel**, *sb.* a bed-ridden person ; a helpless cripple.
- Be to be**, must be. 'There *be to be* another man got to help.'
- Be to do**, must do. 'He *be to do it*,' *i. e.* he must do it.
- Better**, (1) *adv.* more. 'He gave me *better* nor a dozen.'
(2) *adj.* well. 'He's not better, but he's not so bad as he was yesterday.' The moment a child is born, the mother is said to be *better*.
- Better again**, still better.
- Beyond the beyonds**, *adj.* something very wonderful or unexpected.
- Beyont the beyons**, some very out of the way place.
- Bide**, *v.* to wait.
- Bid the time o' day**, *v.* to say good-morning, or any similar salutation.
- Big**, *v.* to build. 'Come and see Billy *biggin*.'
- Biggin**, *sb.* a building.
- Bike** (a bee's *bike*), *sb.* a wild bee's nest.
- Bill**, *sb.* a bull.
- Billar**, *sb.* water-cress (in Irish *biorar* [birrer]).
- Bindherer**, **Binntherer**, *sb.* anything very large and good of its kind.
- Bing**, *sb.* a heap ; a heap of potatoes in a field covered with earth ; a heap of grain in a barn.
- Binged up**, *v.* heaped up.
- Binner**, *v.* to go very quickly.
- Birl**, *v.* to twirl round ; to go rapidly, as a vehicle ; to run fast.
- Birse**, *sb.* bristles.
- Birsy**, *adv.* bristly.
- Birthy**, *adj.* numerous, or thick in the ground, applied to potatoes ; prolific, or productive. 'Them beans is very *birthy*.'

Biscake, *sb.* a biscuit.

Biscuit, *sb.* the root of *Potentilla tormentilla*, called also 'tormenting root.'

Bisna, *v.* is not. 'If it *bisna* the right thing, we canny work wi' it.'

Bissent, is not. 'I can carry it, if it *bissent* too weighty.'

Bit, (1) *sb.* The *bit* of a key is the part that is cut to pass the wards of the lock.

(2) *sb.* to 'come to the *bit*,' is to come to the point; to arrive at the last stage of a bargain.

Biting Billy, *sb.* a very hot description of sugar-stick.

Bits of things, *sb. pl.* household furniture.

Biz, bees, *v.* is or are. 'If you *biz* goin' I'll go too.' 'When that work *bees* finished ye may go.'

Bizz, *v.* to buzz.

"And sweetly you *bizzed* wee happy bee."—FLECHER.

Blab, *sb.* (1) a raised blister; (2) a tell-tale; (3) a bee's *blab*, the little bag of honey within the body of a bee.

Black-a-vized, *adj.* dark-complexioned.

Black-back, *sb.* a fish, the flounder or fluke, *Platessa flesus*.

Black-head, *sb.* the reed bunting.

Black lumps, *sb. pl.* a favourite sweetmeat made up in balls, and flavoured with cloves.

Black out, *adj.* 'The fire's *black out*,' *i. e.* quite out.

Black scart, *sb.* a cormorant.

Blad, (1) *sb.* a useless thing.

(2) *sb.* a slap or blow.

(3) *v.* to slap.

(4) *v.* to blow or flap about in the wind, as clothes do when drying on a line. 'The wind would *blad* the young trees about.' *Bladding* = flapping about.

Blade, *sb.* Strawberries, raspberries, and currants, are sold by the *blade*; *i. e.* a cabbage-leaf into which a pint or quart, as the case may be, of the fruit, has been put.

Blade mangles, *to, v.* to take the outside leaves off growing *mangolds*.

Blae, *adj.* livid; blueish. 'Blae with cold.'

Blae-berry, *sb.* the whortle-berry, *Vaccinum myrtillus*. Same as *Frughan*.

Bla-fum, Bla-fum, *sb.* nonsense; something said to mislead.

Blanket. 'It's as braid as it's lang, like Paddy's blanket' = it's no matter which of two ways a thing is done.

Blanter, sb. a particular kind of oats, long in the pickle, and late in ripening.

Blashy, adj. splashy.

Blast o' the pipe, sb. a smoke.

Blate, adj. bashful.

Blatther, sb. 'He fell a *blatther* on the groun', 'i. e. with great force.

Bland, (1) sb. a slap or blow.

(2) *v.* to slap.

Bleart, adj. bleared.

Bleary-een, sb. pl. eyes affected by a thick fluid; inflamed eyes.

Bleerie-tea, sb. very weak tea.

Blessed be the Maker! an exclamation, made after saying that any one is particularly ugly.

Blessing, (1) 'You missed as you missed your mammy's *blessin'*:' said derisively to some one who is disappointed at having missed something.

(2) 'The Lord's blessing be about you,' a common form in which a beggar acknowledges an alms.

Blether, Blather, (1) sb. a talking, empty person.

(2) *v.* to talk foolishly; to talk indistinctly.

Blethers, sb. nonsense; foolish talk.

Blind, v. to 'blind a road' = to spread small stones or cinders so as to cover up the large stones, with which a new road has been 'pitched,' and to fill the interstices.

Blind man's stan, sb. a boy's game, played with the eggs of small birds. The eggs are placed on the ground, and the player, who is blindfolded, takes a certain number of steps in the direction of the eggs; he then slaps the ground with a stick thrice, in the hope of breaking the eggs; then the next player, and so on.

Blinked, adj. Cow's milk is said to be *blinked* when it does not produce butter, in consequence of some supposed charm having been worked—a counter charm is required to bring it right.

Blister, sb. an annoying person.

Blockan, sb. the coal fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*. The fry are called gilpins, small ones pickies; the mid-sized ones blockans and glashans, and when large, grey lord and stanlock.

Blood, (1) v. 'To get *blood* from a turnip,' to achieve something very difficult in the way of getting.

(2) *v.* to bleed. 'Your nose is *bloodin'*.'

- Blood-sucker**, *sb.* a stinging jelly-fish, or *Medusa*.
- Blooming Sally**, *sb.* the hairy willow herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.
- Blooster**, *v.* to bluster.
- Blootther**, *sb.* a severe blow ; a clumsy blundering rustic.
- Bloss**, *sb.* contraction for blossom ; a term of endearment.
- Blue-bonnet**, *sb.* the blue titmouse. The bird that is here called the 'cock blue bonnet,' is really the great titmouse.
- Blue-bow**, **Blew-bowed**, *sb.* said of flax when it blossoms.
- Blue-month**. 'It happens longer or shorter, from the time that the owl pratis (potatoes) goes out, an' the new ones is not come in.'
—OLLMINICK.
- Bluit**, *sb.* a fish ; some description of skate or thorn-back.
- Blurtin' thing**, *sb.* a crying child.
- Boag**, *sb.* a bog.
- Boagie**, *sb.* a strong low truck with four wheels.
- Board**, (1) *v.* 'To *board* a person,' to bring him before a board (of Guardians, for instance) on some charge. 'What ails you at the man?' 'Sure he *boarded* me an' got me the sack' (dismissed).
(2) *v.* to accost a person.
- Bog-bean**, *sb.* *Menyanthes trifoliata*. It is used medicinally by the peasantry.
- Bogging**, *sb.* black bog or peat, used for manure (Mason's *Parochial Survey*, 1814).
- Boggle**, *sb.* a mischievous spirit or goblin.
- Bog-wood**, *sb.* fir-wood dug out of peat bogs.
- Bohog**, *sb.* a rude shed, under which the priests said mass during times of persecution.
- Boil**, *sb.* the boil = the boiling point. 'The pot's comin' to the boil.' 'It's just at the *boil*.'
- Boiled milk**, *sb.* porridge made of oat-meal and milk.
- Boiled upon**, boiled with. 'Take some of that herb *boiled upon* sweet milk.'
- Boke**, *v.* to retch ; to incline to vomit.
- Bole**, *sb.* a small recess in the wall of a room.
- Bo-man**, *sb.* a bogey. The word is used to frighten children.
- Bonaught**, *sb.* a thick round cake made of oaten meal, baked on the clear turf coal, and often used on the first making of meal after harvest (DUBOURDIEU's *Co. Down*, 1802).

Bone dry, *adj.* perfectly dry.

Bonham, *sb.* a pig of six or eight weeks old.

Bonnock, *sb.* Same as **Bannock**.

Boo, *sb.* a louse.

Booket, *adj.* sized. 'It's *big* booket.'

Bool, *sb.* the bow of a key, or of scissors.

Booled oars, *sb. pl.* a kind of oars used by the Scotch quarter fishermen at Carrickfergus.

"*Booled oars* are those which row, two at one beam; upon each oar is fastened a piece of oak timber, the length of such part of the oar as is worked within the boat; which timber enables them to balance the oar so that they row with greater ease."—S. MCSKIMIN, *Hist. of Carrickfergus*.

Bools, *sb.* pot-hooks.

Boom out, *v.* When a small boat is running before a light wind the sails are *boomed out* so as to catch as much wind as possible.

Boon, *sb.* a company of reapers.

Boor-tree, **Bore-tree**, *sb.* the elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*.

Boose, *sb.* a stall for an ox.

Bose, *adj.* hollow. 'The goose is a bonnie bird if it was not *bose*.'

Bother one's head, *v.* to trouble one's self.

Boun', *v.* bound; determined; prepared; certain. 'He's *boun'* to do it.'

Bowl, *adj.* bold. 'He come on as *bowl* as a lion.'

Box-borra, *sb.* a wheel-barrow with wooden sides.

Boxen, *sb.* a casing of wood such as is round the sides of a farm cart.

Boxty, or **Boxty-bread**, *sb.* a kind of bread made of grated raw potatoes and flour; it differs from 'potato bread,' or 'potato cake,' of which cold boiled potatoes form the principal part.

Box-wrack, *sb.* a kind of sea-wrack.

Brace, *sb.* a screen, made of stakes interwoven with twigs, and covered inside and outside with prepared clay used to conduct the smoke from a fire on the hearth to an aperture in the roof.

Bracken, *sb.* any large kind of fern.

Brads, **Breads**, *sb. pl.* the flat boards or scales, usually made of wood, which are attached to a large beam for weighing.

Brae, *sb.* a steep bank; a hill; the brow of a hill.

Braid, *adj.* broad.

Braik, *sb.* a large harrow, sometimes called a 'double harrow,' usually drawn by two horses; the 'single harrow' is much smaller, and is so called, not because it is in one piece, it is really double, but because it is drawn by one horse.

Braird, *sb.* The young blades of corn, flax, &c. that come up in a field are called the *braird*.

Bramble, *sb.* withered branches; rubbish of twigs, &c.

Bramelly, or **Brambled**. A '*bramelly*-legged man' is a man who is either 'knock-kneed' or 'out-kneed,' or has misshapen feet and legs.

Branded, **Brannet**, *adj.* of a red colour with streaks or bands, applied to cattle.

Brander, *sb.* a broiling iron.

Brash, (1) *sb.* a turn at the operation of churning. 'Gi'e the churn *brash*.'

(2) *sb.* an attack of illness.

Brattle, *sb.* a peal of thunder.

Brave, *adj.* fine; large. 'That's a *brave* day.' 'That's a *brave* chile ye've got.'

Bravely, *adv.* finely. 'He's doin' *bravely*,' i. e. he is recovering finely.

Brazier, *sb.* a fish; the pout, *Morrhua lusca*; also the poor or power cod, *M. minuta*; also the common sea bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

Bread. 'Bread and butter, and tith, thith, thith.' A child is asked to repeat this, and when he gets to the last syllables the tongue gets between the teeth, and when some one gives him an unexpected blow under the chin of course the tongue gets bitten.

Bread and cheese, *sb.* the young leaf-buds of the hawthorn.

Break, (1) *sb.* a word used by the Ulster Scots for a rout or defeat (obsolete). 'The *Break* of Drummore,' 'The *Break* of Killeleigh.'

(2) *v.* to change money. 'Can you *break* that pound note for me?'

Break by kind, *v.* to be different in habits, disposition, &c., from one's parents. "The son of a dhrunk man 'ill le be inclined to be dhrunk hisself, if he dizint *break by kind*."—OLLMINICK.

Breeks, *sb. pl.* trousers.

Breest, or **Breast**, *v.* to spring up and alight with the breast upon some object. 'Cud ye *breest* that wall?'

Breeze, *sb.* fine cinders or coke. "The price of fine *breeze* has been reduced to 3s. per 40 bushels."—*Belfast Paper*, 1875.

Bremmish, *sb.* a dash, or furious rush or blow; the sudden rush made by a ram.

Brent clean, *adj.* quite clean.

Brent new, *adj.* quite new. Same as "bran new."

Brequist, *sb.* breakfast.

Briar bot, *sb.* the fishing frog or sea devil, *Lophius piscatorius*.
Same as **Molly Gowan**, **Kilmaddy**.

Briar bunting, *sb.* the common bunting.

Bridge, *sb.* a weigh-bridge. A coal carter was found to have been abstracting coals from his own load. 'Ah, ye fool,' said his comrade, 'shure A toul' ye ye had to go over a bridge.'

Brills, *sb.* spectacles.

Brissle, *v.* to toast or scorch. 'To *brissle* potatoes.' 'Don't be *brissling* your shins over the fire.'

Broad stone, **The**, *sb.* a cromlech in the parish of Finvoy, co. of Antrim.

Brochan, *sb.* thin oat-meal porridge. There is a saying, 'Never bless *brochan*,' i. e. that *brochan* is not worth saying grace for, and that such poor food comes as a right.

Brochan roy, *sb.* brochan with leeks boiled in it: used by the very poor.

Brock, (1) *sb.* a badger; a foolish person; a dirty person; one who has a bad smell.

(2) *sb.* broken victuals.

Brogue, *sb.* a strong Irish accent. 'He has a *brogue* you could hang your hat on,' i. e. a very strong brogue.

Brogues. 'As vulgar as a clash o' *brogues*,' i. e. a pair of common boots,—very vulgar indeed. ;

Broken down tradesmen, *sb.* a boys' game.

Broo, *sb.* *Snow-broo* = snow broth; half-melted snow.

Brooghled, *v.* badly executed.

Brosnach o' sticks, *sb.* an armful or bundle of branches gathered for fire-wood. Also called **Brosna** and **Brasneugh**.

Broth. Broth, like *porridge* and *sowans*, is spoken of in the plural: 'A few *broth*.' 'Will you sup them?' 'They're very salt the day.'

Brough, *sb.* a halo round the moon. 'A far awa *brough*, is a near han' storm,' saying.

Browlt, *adj.* deformed or bowed in the legs: generally applied to a pig, a young dog, or a calf.

Bruckle, *adj.* brittle. 'That's *bruckle* ware ye'r carryin'.'

Bruckle sayson, *sb.* very unsettled weather.

Brulliment, *sb.* a disturbance; a broil.

Brumf, *adj.* curt or short in manner.

Burst, *v.* to burst.

Bucht oot! *v.* get out!

Buck-house, *sb.* "To be sold or let, a good *buck-house*, about 80 feet long, with a well-watered bleaching green."—*Advt. Belfast News-letter*, 1738.

Buckie, *sb.* a mollusk, *Buccinum undatum*.

Buckie-berries, *sb.* the scarlet berries of the wild rose.

Buckie-breer, *sb.* a wild rose bush.

Buckled, *v.* bent or twisted : applied to a saw: 'There, that saw's all *buckled*; take her to the saw doctor,' *i. e.* a man who repairs saws.

Buddagh, *sb.* the large lake trout, *Salmo ferox*. The word is said to mean a big, fat fellow; a middle-sized cod-fish.

Buddy, *sb.* an individual.

Budge, *v.* to move. 'He's that ill he can't *budge* his feet or his legs.'

Buffer, *sb.* a boxer. 'An old *buffer*,' a tough old fellow.

Bug, *sb.* a caterpillar infesting fruit trees.

Bulk, *v.* to play marbles.

Bulkey, *sb.* a constable.

Bull, *sb.* a large marble.

Bully-rag, *v.* to scold in a bullying and noisy way.

Bully-raggin', *sb.* a great scolding.

Bum-bee, *sb.* a bee.

Bumbee wark, *sb.* nonsense.

Bummer, *sb.* a boy's toy, made with a piece of twine and a small circular disc, usually of tin; it makes a humming noise.

Bumming, *v.* boasting; talking big.

Bun, *sb.* the tail of a hare.

Bun, Bunny, call to a rabbit.

Bunce, (1) *sb.* a consideration in the way of commission given to persons who bring together buyer and seller at a flax market. Perhaps a corruption of *bonus*.

(2) *v.* to divide money. 'Bunce the money.'

Bundie, *sb.* what a child sits on.

Bunker, *sb.* a low bank at a road side, a road-side channel.

Bunny, *sb.* a rabbit.

Bunt, *v.* to run away, as a rabbit does.

Burn, *sb.* a small river.

Burn-shin-da-eve, *sb.* a term for a woman who is fond of crouching over the fire.

Burrian, *sb.* a bird ; the red-throated diver.

Burroe, *sb.* a kind of sea wrack ; the tangle, *Laminaria digitata*. A tall, shapeless person is called in derision a *burroe*. 'When I was sixteen I grew up as tall as a big *burroe*,' said by a woman from Glenarm, Co. of Antrim.

Burrough duck, *sb.* the shell drake.

Bursted churn. When the sun sets before the grain is all cut, on the last day of reaping on a farm, there is said to be a *bursted churn*.

Bushes, *sb. pl.* masses of sea-weed (tangles), growing on sunken rocks, and exposed at low water.

Busk, *v.* to dress, or deck oneself.

"Gae *busk* yeirsel' an come awa'
An' dinna sit here dringin'."—HUDDLESTON.

Buskin boot, *sb.* a man's low boot ; to tie.

Butcher, *sb.* the parten or shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*.

Butter goes mad twice in the year, a saying. In summer it runs away, and in winter it is too hard, and dear as well.

Buttery fingers, *sb.* a term for a person who lets things slip from his hands.

Buttin' at, *v.* hinting at.

Buy. 'He cud *buy* ye at the yin en' o' the toon, an' sell ye at the ithir,' said to a person who is supposed to have a small supply of sense.

By-chap, *sb.* an illegitimate male child.

Bye-word, *sb.* a saying. "It was about this time that Paddy Loughran seen a ghost that had come to frighten him, but he only sayd, 'Ye're late,' an' with that the *bye-word* riz, 'Ye're late, as Paddy Loughran sayd t' the ghost.'"—OLLMINICK.

By Gommany, a petty oath, or exclamation.

By Goneys, or **By Golly**, an oath.

By Jaiminie King, an oath.

Byre, *sb.* a cow-house.

Cackle, *sb.* a concealed laugh.

Cadda, **Caddow**, *sb.* a quilt or coverlet ; a cloak or cover ; a small cloth which lies on a horse's back underneath the 'straddle.'

Cadge, *v.* to carry about anything for sale.

Cadger, *sb.* a pedlar; an itinerant dealer in fish.

Caff, *sb.* chaff.

Cahill, *sb.* an eel net.

Caigey, *adj.* in very good spirits; lively; wanton; eager.

Cailey, *sb.* a call or friendly visit.

Caillyea, *sb.* a talk round the fire; a gossip among neighbours.

Caleeriness, *sb.* giddiness; fun; mischief.

Caleery, *adj.* light; vain; full of mischief.

Calf. When a calf is born, it is customary in some places to crush an egg in the hand, and thrust it, shell and all, down the animal's throat. It is also dragged by the heels round the yard for luck. *MASON'S Paroch. Survey*, 1819.

Caliagh, *sb.* a potato of more than a year old (probably from its wrinkled appearance, as this is the Irish word for an old woman or hag).

Call, *sb.* occasion or need. 'You had no *call* to do that.' 'What *call* had you to touch them?'

Called on, in demand, as certain classes of goods in shops. 'Flannen's greatly *called on* this weather.'

Calling, *v.* 'He's a *calling*,' *i. e.* he is being called.

Cambered, *adj.* slightly arched; a builder's term for a floor or ceiling which has become bent.

Came on, *v.* became of. 'What *came on* you?'

Candy-man, *sb.* a rag-man. These men generally give a kind of toffee, called 'candy,' in exchange for rags, &c.

Canney, *v.* cannot.

Canny, *adj.* cautious.

Cant, *v.* to sell by auction.

Can you whistle and chaw meal? addressed to a person who is boasting of his powers of doing difficult things.

Cap-ball, *sb.* a boys' game.

Capper, *sb.* a turner of wooden bowls.

Carcage, *sb.* a carcase.

Carf, **Carp**, *sb.* a fish, the sea bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

Carf, *sb.* a ditch; a shallow channel cut in peat bogs for conveying water.

Carnaptious, *adj.* quarrelsome; fault-finding.

Carpers, *sb. pl.* "Hundreds of men, women, and children, called *carpers*, are ready to catch the fish [herrings] that break from the net on its drawing on shore."—MASON'S *Paroch. Survey* (P. Ardclinis, Co. of Antrim), 1819.

Carrion. 'A *carrion* won't poison a crow,' *i. e.* there are some persons who can eat anything, or to whom nothing comes amiss.

Carry, *sb.* a weir or mill-lead.

Carryings on, *sb. pl.* boisterous or improper proceedings.

Carry my lady to London. In this game two children grasp each other by the wrists, forming a seat, on which another child sits, who is thus carried about, while the bearers sing—

' Give me a pin, to stick in my thumb,
To carry my lady to London;
Give me another, to stick in my other,
To carry her a little bit farther.'

Carry of the sky, *sb.* the drift of the clouds.

Carry on, *v.* to behave in a boisterous or giddy manner; to act improperly.

Carvy seed, *sb.* carroway seed.

Case equal. 'It's *case equal*,' *i. e.* it's just the same; it's as broad as it's long.

Cash, *sb.* a pathway; a covered drain made to leave a passage for water in wet ground or bog.

Cast, (1) *adj.* rejected as being faulty. 'Them's old *cast* yins; A wouldn't tak them.'

(2) *v.* to reject on account of some imperfection.

Castaway, *sb.* an old, worn-out horse.

Casting out, *v.* falling out; quarrelling; also the fading out of colours from articles of dress.

Cast ones, *sb. pl.* rejected things.

Cast up, *v.* to reproach; to bring up bygones; to remind one of past errors or offences.

Catch it, *v.* receive punishment. 'If he finds you here you'll *catch it*.'

Cat-fish, *sb.* a cuttle fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

Catteridge, *sb.* a cartridge.

Caup, *sb.* a wooden cup without a handle.

Cawney, *adj.* cautious. Same as canny.

Cawsey, Cassy, *sb.* the paved or hard-beaten place in front of or round about a farmhouse.

Cess, (1) *v.* a house painter's term. When water is put on an oily surface it is said to *cess*, *i. e.* it runs into separate drops.

(2) *sb.* 'Bad *cess* to you,' saying; *i. e.* bad luck.

Chainy, *sb.* china.

Champ, *sb.* mashed potatoes.

Chander, *v.* to chide; to scold in a complaining way.

Change, *sb.* not merely 'the change' coming back after a payment, but money itself. 'Sir, I've called for the *change* for them pea-rods.'

Change one's feet, *v.* to put on dry shoes and stockings.

Chapman gill, *sb.* a toll of one shilling levied annually by the sheriffs of Carrickfergus from each vessel trading to the port. It is to pay the cost of burying the bodies of sailors or others cast on shore.
—McSKIMIN, *Hist. Carrickfergus*.

Charged. 'Charged or no charged she's dangerous:' said of a gun or pistol.

Charity, *sb.* a person who is deserving of charity is said to be a 'great *charity*.'

Charlie. 'It's long o' comin', like Royal *Charlie*:' said of a thing that has been long expected.

Charm. 'That would *charm* the heart of a wheelbarrow;' and 'That would *charm* the heart of a beggar-man's crutch:' said in derision to a person who is singing or whistling badly.

Chase-grace, *sb.* a scapegrace. 'Runnin' about like a *chase-grace*.'

Chay-chay, said to cows to call them or quiet them.

Chay, lady, said to a cow to quiet her.

Check, (1) *sb.* a slight meal.

(2) *v.* to chide. 'He *checked* me for going.' To slightly slacken the sheet of a sail.

Cheep, *v.* to chirp.

Cheevy, *v.* to chase. Same as **Chivy**.

Chert your tongue, bite your tongue. 'If you can't tell the truth, you had better *chert your tongue* and say nothing.'

Chew, sir! away; or behave yourself: said to a dog.

Childhre, *sb. pl.* children.

Chile, *sb.* a child.

Chimin', *v.* singing.

Chimley, *sb.* a chimney.

Chimley brace, *sb.* the screen that conducts the smoke from a fire on the hearth upwards through the roof.

Chirm, *v.* to sing; to make a low, murmuring sound.

"But sweetly you *chirmed* on ould May mornin'."—FLECHER.

Chitterling, (1) *sb.* a swallow.

(2) *v.* chattering, as applied to the noise that swallows make.

Chitty wren, *sb.* the common wren.

Chivy, (1) *sb.* a chace.

(2) *v.* to chase or pursue. 'He *chivied* me.'

Chokes, *sb. pl.* the sides of the neck.

Chollers, **Chillers**, *sb. pl.* the sides of the neck.

Chop-stick, *sb.* a small bit of whalebone attached to a sea fishing-line to keep the snood and hook clear of the sinker.

Chow, *v.* to chew.

Chrissimis, *sb.* Christmas.

Christen, (1) *sb.* a human being. 'The poor dog was lyin' on a *Christen's* bed.'

(2) *adj.* Christian.

Chuckie, a hen; the call for fowl.

Churchyard deserter, *sb.* a very sickly-looking person.

Churn, *sb.* a harvest home.

Clabber, *sb.* mud. 'They clodded *clabber* at me.'

Clabbery, *adj.* muddy. 'Don't put the dog into that *clabbery* hole.'

Clachan, *sb.* a small cluster of cottages.

Claghtin', *v.* catching or clutching at.

Clam, *sb.* a shell-fish, *Pecten maximus*.

Clamp, *sb.* a small stack of turf, containing about a load. When turfs or peats are 'put out,' they are left for some time to dry; as soon as they can be handled they are put into 'footins' or 'futtins,' *i. e.* about four peats are placed on end, the upper ends leaning against each other. In the course of a week or two, if the weather be dry, these are put into 'turn footins,' several footins being put together. In this case, two rows of turf are placed on end, say six in each row, the upper ends leaning against each other; on these are laid, cross-wise, as many peats as the upright ones will hold. After some time these 'turn footins' are put into 'clamps,' in which they remain until they are sufficiently dry to be removed from the bog.

Clan-jamfrey, **Clam-jamfrey**, *sb.* a whole lot of people.

Clargy, *sb.* a clergyman. 'Ah! he's a good man; he's my *clargy*.'

Clarkin', *v.* clerking; doing the work of a clerk.

Clart, *sb.* a dirty, slovenly woman.

Clash, (1) *sb.* a slap or blow.

(2) *sb.* a tell-tale.

(3) *v.* to tell tales. 'He went and *clashed* on me.'

Clashbag, *sb.* a tale-bearer.

Clatchen, *sb.* a brood of young chickens or ducks.

Clatin', *v.* the act of raking together.

Clatty, *adj.* dirty, slovenly.

Clatty and longsome. 'You weren't both *clatty and longsome* at that,' means that though you were quick about it, you did it badly and dirtily.

Claut, a strong rake for raking up mire or rubbish.

Clavin, a sea-fish, the spotted gunnel, *Blennius Gunnellus*. Called also *Flutterick* and *Godlick*.

Claw-hammer, *sb.* a slang name for a pig's foot, also for a dress coat.

Clay-bug, *sb.* a common clay marble.

Clean, *adv.* quite. 'I *clean* forgot.' 'He's *clean* mad.'

Clean ower, *adv.* completely over.

Clean wud, *adj.* stark mad.

Clearsome, *adj.* clear; bright.

Cled, *adj.* thickly covered, as a branch with fruit.

Cleek, *sb.* a hook.

Cleeked up, *adj.* hooked up, as window curtains sometimes are.

Cleekups, *sb.* stringhalt; a twitching disease in the hind legs of a horse or ass.

Cleet, *sb.* a double hook used in a boat for belaying small ropes to.

Cleg, (1) *sb.* the gad fly.

(2) *v.* to clog.

Clemmed to death, *adj.* perished with wet and cold.

Cleush, *sb.* a sluice; a water channel or spout.

Clever, *adj.* large; fine-looking.

Clib, *sb.* a horse one year old.

Clifted, *adj.* cleft or split.

Clincher, *sb.* a convincing statement or argument that settles the matter.

Cling, *v.* to shrink or contract, as wood in drying.

Clint, *sb.* a projecting rock.

Clip, *sb.* a gaff, or strong iron hook with a wooden handle, used for landing fish; a mischievous young girl.

Clipe, *sb.* anything pretty large. 'A *clipe* of a boy.'

Clipes, *sb.* tongs for holding stones when being lifted by a winch.

Clish-ma-claver, *sb.* silly talk; nonsense.

Clitterty, clatterty, meal upon Saturday. The rattling noise of a grinding mill is supposed to resolve itself into these words. Another form—

'*Clitterty, clatterty*, late upon Saturday
Barley parritch, an' hardly that.'

Clockin', *v.* hatching.

Clocks, (1) *sb. pl.* dandelions in seed.

(2) 'I'd as soon watch *clocks* [beetles] as mind them childre.'

Clod, *v.* to throw anything, such as stones.

Cloot, *sb.* a hoof.

Clootie, *sb.* a left-handed person.

Cloots, (1) *sb. pl.* ragged clothes; fragments of cloth.

(2) *sb.* the devil.

Close side, *sb.* the right side of a carcase of mutton, so called because the kidney at that side adheres more closely than at the left, which is called the open side.

Cloth, *sb.* linen.

Clout, (1) *sb.* a slap. 'A'll gi'e ye a *clout* on the lug if ye dar' to clash.'

(2) *v.* to slap.

Clove, *sb.* an instrument used in the preparation of flax; by it the 'shows' are removed which have not been taken off at the 'scutch mill.'

Clutch, *sb.* the silty substance in which oysters are partly embedded on the oyster banks near Carrickfergus.

Coag, *sb.* a vessel for carrying or holding water, made of hoops and staves, like a small barrel, with one of the ends removed.

Coal, *sb.* a lap of hay; a lap cock.

Coaling hay, *v.* rolling it in small cocks after being cut.

Coast anent, *v.* Farm labourers who are given money to lodge and board themselves are said to '*coast anent*.'

Coat, (1) *sb.* a woman's gown.

(2) 'I wear my *coat* none the worse for it to-day,' *i. e.* I am nothing the worse now for having been in a much lower position at one time.

Cobble, *v.* to bargain or haggle.

Cobblety-curry, *sb.* Same as **Shuggy-shu** (1).

Cobbie, or Herring Cobbie, *sb.* *pl.* young herrings.

Cock-bread, *sb.* a mixture of hard-boiled eggs and other things with which game cocks are fed.

Cocked up, *adj.* conceited.

Cocker, *sb.* a cock-fighter.

Cockers, Casackers, *sb.* *pl.* the heels of a horse's shoe turned down.

Cockles of the heart. A warm drink or a dram is said to 'warm the cockles of one's heart.'

Cocks, *sb.* a common wild plant, *Plantago*. Children amuse themselves in summer with knocking off the heads of each other's cocks. This is called 'fighting cocks.'

Cock-shot, *sb.* anything set up as a mark at which to throw stones.

Cock-stride, *sb.* applied to the lengthening of the days. "About oul' New Year's Day, the days is a cock-stride longer."—OLLMONICK.

Cod, (1) *sb.* a silly, troublesome fellow.

(2) *v.* to humbug or quiz a person; to hoax; to idle about. 'Quit your coddin'.'

Codger, *sb.* a crusty old fellow.

Codlick, *sb.* a fish, the spotted gunnel.

Coffin-cutter, *sb.* *Ocypus olens*, the cock-tail, an insect larger than an earwig, of a black colour. Called also *The Devil's Coachman*.

Cog, (1) *sb.* a wedge or support fixed under anything to steady it.

(2) *v.* to steady anything that is shaky by wedging it; to place a wedge under a cart-wheel to prevent the cart going down hill.

Coggle, *v.* to shake.

Cogglety, Coggly, *adj.* shaky; unsteady.

Colcannon, *sb.* potatoes and 'curley kail' mashed together. A dish of *Colcannon* used to form part of the dinner on Hallow-eve, and usually contained a ring. The finder of the ring was to be married first.

Cold comfort, *sb.* no comfort at all. 'That's cold comfort ye're givin' me.' Compare "He receives comfort like cold porridge."—*Tempest*, Act ii. sc. i.

Coldrife, *adj.* chilly; cold; of a chilly nature. 'Some people's naturally coldrife.'

Colf, *v.* to wad a gun.

Colfin', *sb.* the material used to wad a gun.

Colley, *sb.* smuts.

Collogue, (1) *sb.* a confidential chat.

(2) *v.* to talk confidentially.

Collop, *sb.* a slice of meat.

Collop Monday, *sb.* the day before Shrove Tuesday.

Colly [coalie], a dog. 'It's as clean as if *Colly* had licked it:' said of a plate or bowl that has been thoroughly emptied and polished off.

Come back. '*Come back* an' pay the bap ye eat,' *i. e.* come back; don't hurry away.

Come in, *v.* to suit; to serve. 'It's sure to *come in* for some use.'

Come on, *v.* to grow up; to thrive. 'The chile's *comin' on* finely.'

Come over, *v.* to repeat anything told in confidence. 'Now don't *come over* that.'

Come round, *v.* to recover from illness. 'Doctor, do you think he's *comin' roun'.*'

Come speed, *v.* to get on with any work. 'Are ye *comin' much speed* wi' the job?'

Commanding pain, *sb.* a severe pain, such as almost disables one.

Common, (1) *sb.* hockey; a game. Same as **Shinney**. Called in some districts **Comun** and **Kamman**, from the Irish name for the game.

(2) 'As *common* as potatoes,' *i. e.* of very low extraction, or a comparison for anything very common.

Connough worm, *sb.* the caterpillar of *Sphinx atropos*. "Cows eating of the grass that it passes over are believed to be affected with that fatal distemper called the *connough*."—McSKIMIN'S *Hist. Carrickfergus*, 1823.

Conquer, *sb.* a conqueror.

Consate, (1) *sb.* conceit; a pleasurable pride. 'He takes a great *consate* in his garden.'

(2) *sb.* conceit. To 'knock the *consate* out of any one,' means to give him a beating.

Constancy, *sb.* a permanency. 'I wouldn't do it for a *constancy*,' *i. e.* I would not make a practice of it.

Contrairy, (1) *adj.* obstinate; contradictory. 'Now, what's the good o' bein' so *contrairy*?'

(2) Inconvenient. 'It happened at a most *contrairy* time.'

(3) *v.* to prove the contrary; to controvert. 'I couldn't *contrairy* that.'

Convenient, *adj.* near. 'His house is *convenient* to the church.'

Convoy, *v.* to escort or accompany.

Coody doon, *v.* kneel down. '*Coody doon* an' say yer prayers.' Same as **Coorie doon**.

Coof, or Couf, sb. a clownish fellow.

Coo-pushla, sb. a single dropping of a cow.

Coorie doon, v. kneel down. Same as **Coody doon**.

Coorse Christian, sb. a rough fellow.

Coorse morning, sb. coarse morning, i. e. very wet or stormy. This is a common greeting.

Coo-sherran, sb. cow-dung.

Corby, sb. the grey crow or hooded crow. The *corby* has become rare in Antrim and Down since the purchasing of dead horses and cows by the artificial manure makers became usual.

Corker, sb. a large pin; anything large—a large fish, for instance.

Cormoral, sb. a cormorant.

Corn, sb. oats.

Corny-gera, or Corny-keevor, sb. the missel thrush, *Turdus vicivorous*.

Corp, sb. a corpse.

Corrag, sb. a wind guard for the door of a cottage, made of inter-laced branches. Same as **Wassock**.

Corruption, sb. matter from a sore.

Corvorant, sb. a cormorant.

Cot, sb. a flat-bottomed boat.

Coulter-neb, sb. the puffin.

Coult fit, sb. colt's-foot, *Tussilago*.

Country, sb. 'My *country*' is the common way of saying 'the part of the country where I live,' so that if two farmers from districts three or four miles apart meet at market, one asks the other, 'What's the news in your *country*?'

Country Joan, sb. an uncouth country person.

County crop, sb. having one's hair cut very short, as it would be cut in the county prison. 'You've got the *county crop*:' said in ridicule.

Course, v. 'To *course* a lime-kiln' is to put in the alternate layers of limestone and coal.

Coutther, sb. a plough-share.

Cove, (1) sb. a cave.

(2) *v.* to rub a flagged floor with a 'coving-stone.'

Cove, v. to rub a flagged floor with a 'coving stone.'

Covered car, sb. a car with two wheels, drawn by one horse. There is room inside for four passengers, who sit facing each other. The door and step are at the back, the driver sits in front, perched up near the top. There are two very small windows in front, and one in the door.

Cowl, *adj.* cold.

Cowp, *v.* to upset; to empty.

Cow's-clap, *sb.* a piece of cow's-dung.

Cow's tail. 'To grow down, like a *cow's tail*:' said in derision to a person who is supposed to be growing shorter instead of taller.

Crab, *v.* to carp; to scold at. 'A couldn't thole bein' *crabbed* at, when A didn't do nothin' ondaicent.'

Crab's allowance, *sb.* the treatment that juvenile fishers give to those crabs ('partens') that fasten on their hooks and eat off the bait—the crabs, when landed, are instantly trampled to death.

Crack, (1) *sb.* a chat.

(2) *v.* to gossip or chat; to boast.

Cracked, *adj.* damaged: as '*cracked* hams,' hams which are slightly damaged in appearance.

Cracker, *sb.* the thin cord at the end of a whip; a boaster.

Cracks, *sb. pl.* tales; gossip.

Crane, *sb.* the iron arm over a fire from which the 'crook' hangs.

Crapen, *sb.* the crop of a fowl.

Crave, *v.* 'To *crave* a man,' to apply to him for payment of a debt.

Craw, **Crow**, *sb.* a rook.

Creel-pig, *sb.* a young pig, such as is taken to market in a creel or basket.

Creepers, *sb. pl.* lice. Same as **Podes**.

Creepy, or **Creepy-stool**, *sb.* a very low stool.

Creesh, (1) *sb.* a punishment of an uncertain kind. 'You'll get the *creesh*,' i. e. punishment.

(2) *sb.* grease.

Creeshy, *adj.* greasy.

Creuben, *sb.* a crab.

Crib, or **Crib-stone**, *sb.* the curb-stone at the edge of a foot-path.

Crine, *v.* to shrink.

Crock, *sb.* a derisive term for a person who fancies himself ailing or delicate.

Crocky, *adj.* fanciful about his health; hippish.

Croft, *sb.* a space surrounded by farm buildings. 'Just go through thon farmer's *croft* down there,' a small field near a house.

Cronkin, *adj.* to describe the baying sound made by a flock of Brent geese.

Croo, *sb.* a poor, filthy cabin. See **Pig Croo**.

Croodle, *v.* to crouch ; to cuddle.

Crook, *sb.* a hook which is suspended from the 'crane' in a kitchen chimney for hanging the pot or griddle from. 'As black as the *crook*,' very black.

Croon, *v.* to lament or wail.

Croose, *adj.* sharp-tempered ; pugnacious ; irritable ; conceited. 'He's as *croose* as a banty cock.'

Crop, *v.* to crop land. 'To put in *crop*,' to sow seed.

Cross. 'He would steal the *cross* off an ass : ' said of an avaricious person.

Crottle, *sb.* a lichen. A decoction of it is used for dyeing.

Crowl, (1) *sb.* a small person ; a dwarf. 'A *crowl* on a creepy looks naethin' , ' saying.

(2) *v.* to stunt the growth of anything. It is said that dogs can be *crowled* by giving them whiskey when they are young, and that a child is *crowled* if a man puts his leg over the child's head.

Crown of the causey, *sb.* the centre of the road, the driest and cleanest part, and therefore taken possession of by the strongest. The expression refers to the old paved country roads, which had no side paths.

Crub, (1) *sb.* a horse's curb-chain.

(2) *v.* to check. 'The caterpillars *crub* the blooms of the roses.'

Cruden, *sb.* a parten (crab), *Carcinus maenas*, of a reddish colour.

Cruds, *sb. pl.* curds.

Cruel, Crule, *adj.* very. 'Cruel big.' 'Cruel nice.' 'Cruel purty.'

Cruels, *sb.* the king's evil.

Cruffles, *sb. pl.* a kind of potatoes.

Crule han', *sb.* a disagreeable spectacle ; a bad case. 'He's made a *crule han'* o' hisself with the dhrink.' Same as **Sore Hand**.

Crulge, *v.* to crouch near the fire ; to cramp oneself by sitting in a crouching attitude.

Crumbs. Children are recommended to eat up the *crumbs*, 'for the *crumbs* will make you wise.'

Crummel, *sb.* a crumb.

Crumming-knife, *sb.* a cooper's tool.

Cruse, *adj.* captious ; cross.

Cuckle, *sb.* a cockle.

Cuckoo-sorrel, *sb.* wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

Cuckoo-spittle, *sb.* the white froth deposited on plants, which is secreted by and encloses the young of an insect, *Aphromora spumaria*.

Cudden, *sb.* a small fish, the young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

Cuddy, *sb.* a donkey.

'**Cudnae tell a B frae a bill's-fit**,' applied to a person utterly ignorant.

Cuidhich, *sb.* a night's lodging and food.

Culloch, *sb.* the broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris*. This word is used at Lough Neagh, and is the Irish *Colloch* = wicked, in allusion to this eel's voracious habits. It is also called **Hunter Eel** and **Gorb Eel**.

Cummings, *sb. pl.* the rootlets of malt.

Curchie, *sb.* a curtsey.

Curcudiously, *adv.* comfortably ; cosily.

Curl doddy, *sb.* a flower, the blue scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*. Children twist the stalk of this flower, and as it slowly untwists in the hand, say to it :

' *Curl doddy on the midden,
Turn round an' tak' my biddin'.*'

Curleys, *sb.* curled kail.

Curmurring, *sb.* grumbling ; the sound caused by *flatus* within the body.

Curn, *sb.* a currant.

Curnaptious, *adj.* quarrelsome ; cross-grained.

Custom gate, **Custom gap**, *sb.* one of the approaches to a fair.

Cut, (1) *sb.* a measure of linen yarn. See under **Spangle** and **Lea**.

(2) *v.* to tack from side to side up an inclined plane ; to move a heavy object forward by pushing each end alternately.

Cut butter. 'It would *cut butter*, if it was hot,' is said of a particularly blunt knife.

Cut meat, **To**, *v.* to eat anything. 'They never *cut meat* from Saturday till Wednesday:' said of a lot of sheep which were in transit from Ireland to England.

Cuts. 'To draw *cuts*,' to draw lots.

Cutter, *sb.* a slate pencil.

Cutty, (1) *sb.* a short, clay pipe.

(2) *sb.* a sea bird, the razor-bill. Also the guillemot.

(3) 'There you are puttin' in your *cutty* among spoons,' said to a youngster who attempts to join in the conversation of the elders.

(4) *adj.* short. 'Cutty pipe.' 'Cutty spoon.'

Cutty full. 'You hav'n't a *cutty full*' (of brains), *i. e.* you have no sense.

Da, Dada, sb. father. 'Hi *da* ! come home to the wain !'

Da-dilly, sb. a helpless, useless person. 'She's a sore *da-dilly* of a crayture.'

Dab, (1) sb. a small flat fish.

(2) *sb.* a snatch, or clutch.

Dab at the hole, sb. a game of marbles.

Dad of bread, sb. a large lump of bread.

Daffy-downdillies, sb. daffodils.

Daft, adj. weak-minded ; mad.

Da-ho, sb. the hedge parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. See **Hi-how**.

Dais, sb. A log used as a seat, and placed against the gable of a cottage at the back of the fire, that is where a 'round about' fire was used. If the fire-place was against the gable there was of course no room for a *dais*.

Daiver, v. to strike a person such a blow as almost to stun him.

Daivered, adj. doting ; bewildered. Same as **Doithered**.

Damsel, (1) sb. a damson.

(2) *sb.* an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill.

Dander, on the dander ; idling about ; on the spree.

Dandher, (1) sb. a slow walk. 'I'll just take a *dandher*.'

(2) *v.* to saunter ; to walk about slowly.

Dangersome, adj. dangerous.

Dapery, sb. When oats are being put through frames the lightest grains fall through a sieve, and are collected by themselves, these are called *dapery*, co. Antrim. In co. Down they are called 'wake corn,' i. e. weak corn.

Dare, or Dar, v. to taunt, or challenge. 'He *darred* me to fight him.'

Dark, adj. blind. 'Will you give something to a poor *dark* woman ?'

Darlin, adj. nice. 'A *darlin*' red-head,' means a nice head of red hair.

Daundered, adj. dazed.

Daurna, v. dare not. Sometimes **Daurnae**.

Daver, s. to stun.

Davy, sb. an affidavit. 'I'll take my *davy*.'

Daw, sb. a lazy, good for nothing person.

Dawmson plume, sb. a damson.

Day, sb. one's lifetime. See under **Your day**.

Day an' daily, *adv.* constantly; every day.

Dayligon, Dayly goin, *sb.* (daylight going); the dusk of the evening.

Dead end. 'If you saw it you would take your *dead end*,' i. e. you would die of laughter.

Dead knowledge, *sb.* deceitfulness; cunning.

Dead man's plunge, *sb.* this is made by throwing a stone, so that it enters the surface of water with such force that no splash is made.

Dead men's pinches, *sb.* Small discoloured marks on the skin, which come mysteriously during the night, and which show themselves in the morning. They resemble the marks of *pinches* or bruises.

Deaf nut, *sb.* an empty nut.

Dear bless you! God bless you [?], an exclamation.

Dear help you! God help you [?], an exclamation.

Dear knows. A common rejoinder, meaning 'who *knows*,' or 'no-body *knows*,' probably meant originally, 'God only *knows*.'

Dear love you! God love you [?], an exclamation.

Deave, *v.* to deafen; to bewilder. 'You would *deave* one's ears.'

Debate, *sb.* a defence, or fight. 'He can make a great *debate* for himself.'

Deck of cards, *sb.* a pack of cards.

Decline, *sb.* consumption.

Dede auld, *adj.* very old.

Deed and doubles, indeed.

Deil (1). 'The *deil* couldn't do it unless he was drunk:' said of something very difficult.

(2) 'The *deil* gang wi' ye, an' saxpence, an' ye'll nether want money nor company,' a saying.

Deil bane ye, an expression of anger.

Deil perlickit, nothing. 'What fortune did his wife bring him?' 'Oh, *deil perlickit*, tied up in a clout.'

Deil's needle, *sb.* a dragon-fly.

Demands, *sb.* commands. 'Have you any *demands* into town?'

Demean, *v.* to lower, or disgrace. 'I wouldn't *demean* myself to speak to him.'

Demin ane, *sb.* an odd one, i. e. singular, unusual.

Den, (1) *sb.* a dark cellar in a mill building.

(2) the place of safety in games, such as 'Hy spy.'

Desperation, *sb.* a great rage. 'The master was in *desperation*.'

Deval, Devalve, or Develve, v. to desist.

Devarashion, sb. ridicule. 'Makin' *divarashion*,' turning into ridicule.

Devil's churn staff, the sun spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

Devil's coachman, sb. an insect. Same as **Coffin cutter**.

Dhirl, sb. a good-for-nothing person.

Dhrap with hunger, v. to die of hunger. 'If I was *dhrappin'* w hunger I wouldn't ask him for a farden.'

Dhruv, v. drove; driven. 'I *dhruv* past him.' 'A've *dhruv* that he these five year.'

Dibble, sb. a pointed wooden implement for making holes in ground for planting in.

Dibble, or Dibble in, v. to plant by means of a *dibble*.

Diddies, sb. the breasts of a woman.

Differ, sb. the difference.

Dig, (1) sb. a blow. 'I wish I had three *digs* at him.'

(2) 'To *dig* with the wrong foot,' is a way of saying that the person referred to belongs to a religious persuasion different from that of speaker.

Dig wi' baith feet, this is said of a clever person. Compare **I hand boy**.

Dig with the same foot, to belong to the same religious denomination.

Dimpsy brown, adj. '*Dimpsy brown*, the colour of a mouse's waist coat,' an undecided colour.

Din, adj. dun, or brown-coloured.

Dinge, (1) sb. a dint.

(2) *v.* to dint.

Dingle, or Dinle, v. to throb; to vibrate; to tingle.

Dinlin, adj. trembling; vibrating.

Directly, just so; precisely.

Dirt bird, sb. the skua. It follows flocks of sea-gulls, and chase these birds till they disgorge the contents of their stomachs, and vomited matter the *dirt bird* eats. See **Allan hawk**.

Discomfuffle, v. to incommode.

Discoorse, v. to talk to. 'Come here till I *discoorse* you.'

Disgist, v. to digest.

Disremember, v. to forget.

Distress, sb. a sickness. 'Since I had that *distress* in my head.'

Ditch, sb. a fence, generally of earth.

Divil mend ye. 'Served you right.' 'You deserved it richly.'

Divvid, *v.* divided. 'We *divvid* them as well as we cud.'

Do [doo], *v.* to recover from illness. 'I'm thinkin' he's not goin' to *do*.'

Dochrai, *sb.* gruel.

Dockan, *sb.* a dock-plant. When a boy gets stung by a nettle he searches for a dock leaf, and rubs it on the wounded part, repeating the charm, 'Dockan, Dockan, in. Nettle, nettle, out.'

Dofe, *adj.* heavy; stupid, as with a cold; also to describe a dull heavy sound.

Doff, *v.* to take the full bobbins off a spinning-frame in a mill.

Doffer, *sb.* a girl who doffs, *i. e.* takes off the full bobbins from the spinning frames. The *doffers* are the youngest girls employed in flax spinning-mills.

Dog, *sb.* the end of a rainbow. It generally precedes or accompanies a squall at sea. Same as **Weather gall**.

Dog wilk, *sb.* a sea mollusc, *Purpura lapillus*.

Doing off, *sb.* a scolding.

Doithered, *adj.* doting; bewildered.

Dolachan, *sb.* a large lake trout, not so large as the 'buddagh,' but same species (*Salmo ferox*).

Doldram, *adj.* confused; stupid.

Dolfer, Dolver, *sb.* a large marble.

Dolly. 'He had hardly a *dolly* on him,' means he had scarcely any clothes on him.

Done, *v.* did. In the same way 'seen' is used for saw; 'had went,' for had gone, &c.

Done man, *sb.* a worn-out old man.

Donse, *sb.* the devil.

Donsy, Dauncey, *adj.* sick; sick-looking.

Dool, *sb.* a kind of nail. An iron spike, sharp at both ends.

Dooled, a cooper's term. "The head and bottom equally *dooled* and set into the cross."—*Belfast News-letter*, 1738.

Dooless, *adj.* helpless; thriftless.

Dorn, *sb.* a narrow neck of water (not fordable) between two islands, or between an island and the mainland (Strangford Lough).

Dotard, *adj.* doting.

Dotther, *v.* to totter.

Douce, *adj.* neat; tidy.

Dour, *adj.* sulky; disagreeable.

Dousing, *sb.* a beating. 'A good *dousing*.'

Dowd, *sb.* a woman's white cap without any frilling.

Dowdy cap, *sb.* Same as **Dowd**.

Down in the mouth, in low spirits.

Dowp, *sb.* a candle-end ; also a child's 'bundie.'

Dowse, *v.* to extinguish.

Doylt, *adj.* stupid.

Dozed, *adj.* decayed, applied to wood.

Drabs, *sb.* See **Driba**.

Draft, *sb.* a drawing, or picture.

Drafts, *sb.* cart-traces made of chain.

Drapisy, *sb.* dropsy.

Drap it like a hot potato, *i. e.* drop it at once.

Draw, (1) *v.* to cart. 'He's away *drawin*' peats.'

(2) *v.* to lift or raise for the purpose of attack. 'He *drew* his fist, and hit him on the face.' 'He *drew* his foot and kicked her.'

Drawky, *adj.* wet ; misty. 'It's a *drawky* day.'

Dredge, *sb.* a boat used for dredging in harbours.

Dredge box, *sb.* a flour dredger.

Dreegh, *adj.* dreary ; tedious ; slow. 'It's a *dreegh* jab' (a wearisome piece of business). 'A *dreegh* road' (a tedious road). 'A *dreegh* boy' (a slow boy).

Dreep, *v.* to drip slowly ; to ooze.

Dreepin', *adj.* very wet ; dripping.

Dribs and drabs, *sb.* small amounts. 'He pays it in *dribs and drabs*.'

Dring, *v.* to delay ; to linger.

Dringing, *adj.* lingering, or dawdling on the way. 'Come on, Joan, an' don't be *dringing* behin'.'

Drink-a-penny, the bald coot, *Fulica atra*. The little grebe is also so called.

Drogget, *sb.* cloth which is a mixture of flax and wool. Of the offspring of mixed marriages it is sometimes said, 'They're *drogget*, an' that's the worst of all cloth.'

Droghy, *adj.* drizzly.

Droll, *sb.* a tale, or story.

Drooned, *adj.* When the sky is overcast and dark all round, it is said to have 'a *drooned* appearance.'

Drop, *sb.* a rather small quantity. 'Give us a wee *drop*.'

Droukit, *adj.* drenched ; drowned. 'As wet as a *droukit* rat.'

Drouth, *sb.* thirst ; a drought.

Drown the miller, this is said to be done when too much water is added to the whiskey in a glass of grog.

Drown your Shamrock. On Patrick's day (March 17th) persons are frequently requested to come and drown their *shamrocks*, this means to have a drink. On this day when anyone is observed in liquor, he is said to have been 'drowning his *shamrock*.'

Drudge, (1) *sb.* a dredge.

(2) *v.* to dredge for oysters ; to shake flour from a dredger.

Drugget, *sb.* to speak *drugget*. To endeavour to graft a fine accent on a vulgar one.

Drum, *sb.* 'I'll give you what Paddy gave the *drum*,' *i. e.* a good beating.

Drumlin, *sb.* a mound or ridge of gravel (*Co. Down, Geo. Survey*).

Druthy, *adj.* thirsty. 'Talkin's *druthy* work.'

Dub, *sb.* mud. "Their petticoats weel kill ahin, nor *dub*, nor stoure mismay them."—HUDDLESTON.

Ducey, *adj.* juicy.

Duck, *sb.* a dip in the sea. 'I can take nine back *ducks* running,' *i. e.* in succession.

Duck at the table, *sb.* a boy's game played with round stones, and a table-shaped block of stone.

Duck in thunder. 'He turned up his eyes like a *duck* in thunder,' saying expressive of astonishment.

Duck's meat, hardened mucous in the corners of the eyes after sleeping.

Duds, *sb.* clothes, ragged clothes.

Due sober, *sb.* quite sober.

Duggen, *v.* dug. 'I'll get that plot *duggen*.'

Duke, (1) *sb.* a duck.

(2) *v.* to evade ; to stoop the head so as to avoid a blow. Same as *Juke*.

Dullis, Dillisk, *sb.* dulce, *Rhodomenia palmata*, a sea-weed, eaten or rather chewed, after having been dried for a few days in the sun.

Dumb craythurs, *sb.* the lower animals.

Dunch, *v.* to push, or butt. 'That cow will *dunch* you.'

Dundher, (1) *sb.* a violent noisy blow. 'A *dundher* came to my door.'

(2) *v.* to make a dull heavy noise, such as pounding.

Dunduckity, *adj.* 'Dunduckity mud colour, the colour of a mouse's diddy,' an undecided colour.

Dunne, *sb.* a bird, the knot, *Tringa canutus*.

Dunny, *sb.* the skate, *Raja batia*.

Dunt, *sb.* a push ; a hard blow.

Dure, *sb.* a door.

Durgan, (1) a short stout person ; a kind of pig.

(2) *sb.* oatmeal fried in dripping, and sometimes flavoured with leeks, &c., co. Down. This dish is called in co. Antrim, mealy-crushy.

Durin' ash or oak, for ever.

Dursent, dare not. 'They *dursent* do it.'

Duskiss, *sb.* the dusk ; the evening.

Duty hens, *sb.* fowls of which a tenant has to give a certain number to his landlord each year.

Dwamish, *adj.* feeling sick.

Dwaum, *sb.* a fainting fit ; a sudden fit of sickness.

Dwine, *v.* to die away ; to decline in health ; to diminish.

Dwyble, *v.* to walk with a foltering gait, as if weak in the limbs.

Dwybly, *adj.* shaky ; tottering.

Dyke Sheugh, *sb.* a ditch or trench, alongside a fence.

Dyor, *sb.* a small quantity of any liquid. A wee *dyor* is the same as 'a wee sup,' 'a wee drop.'

Dyorrie, *adj.* dwarfed ; small. 'There's a *dyorrie* pig in every litter,' saying.

Dyuggins, *sb.* shreds and tatters.

Earles, *sb.* earnest money. Same as **Airles**.

Ears, (1). When the right *ear* is hot, some one is speaking ill of you ; when the left *ear* is hot, some one is speaking good of you.

(2) 'I can't hear my *ears*,' i. e. there is such a din that I can't hear a word.

Earywig, *sb.* an earwig.

Easin, *sb. pl.* the eaves of thatch. Same as **Aizins**.

Edge, *sb.* an adze. 'Foot *edge*,' a foot adze.

Ee, **Een**, *sb.* eye ; eyes.

Eedyet, *sb.* an idiot.

Eelans, of the same age. 'We're *eelans*.'

Eel oil, *sb.* used as a cure for deafness.

Eel skins, *sb.* these are used for bandages for sprains, and are supposed to possess a curative property; they are bound round the hurt wet and slimy, just as they are taken off the eels. *Eel-skin* is also used for the 'hooden,' or 'mid-kipple' of a flail.

Ekes an' ens, *sb.* odds and ends; small scraps of things turned to account. '*Ekes an' ens* rise to something if you just put them together.' 'Between *ekes an' ens* I've managed this.'

Elder, *sb.* a cow's udder.

Elk, *sb.* a term for the wild swan (HARRIS, *Hist. co. Down*).

Elsin, *sb.* a shoemaker's awl.

End. 'From end to one' = from one end to the other; throughout. 'I've cleaned the hedge from *end* to one.' 'The story's known from *end* to one through the whole place.'

Endeavour, *sb.* an attempt; one's utmost. To do one's *endeavour* = to try earnestly. 'He come in, an' they done their whole *endeavour* to get him out.' 'Make an *endeavour* to do it.'

End's erran'. 'On one end's *erran'*,' on one single purpose or errand.

Enough between melts and rounds, *i. e.* between one thing and another: the allusion is to the *milt* and *roe* of herrings.

Engrained, Ingrained, *v.* A very dirty-looking person is said 'to have the dirt *engrained* into his skin.'

Enjain, Injain, *sb.* an ingenious thing. 'That's a great *enjain*.'

Entertainment, *sb.* lodging and food. '*Entertainment* for man and beast,' a notice.

Entry mouth, *sb.* the end of an entry or lane, where it opens upon a street.

Ere yesterday, *sb.* the day before yesterday.

Erran', *sb.* an errand. 'If A mak an *erran'* tae yer face, it 'ill no be tae kiss ye,' said in anger.

Errock, *sb.* a young hen.

Espibawn, *sb.* the ox eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

Eternal, *adj.* infernal. 'He's an *eternal* villain.' Compare Shakespeare, 'The eternal devil.'

Ettle, *v.* to intend.

Even, *v.* to impute. 'Would you *even* the like of that to me.'

Even ash, *sb.* an ash-leaf with an even number of leaflets, used in a kind of divination. The young girl who finds one repeats the words—

"This *even ash* I hold in my han',
The first I meet is my true man."

She then asks the first male person she meets on the road, what his Christian name is, and this will be the name of her future husband.

Evenlier, *adj.* more even.

Even one's wit, *v.* to condescend to argue with another. 'I wouldn't *even my wit* to you.'

Even on, or **Even down**, applied to heavy, continuous rain. 'There was an *even down* pour.'

Every, each. 'There's a chimley on *every* en' o' the house.'

Eyes, (1) When the right *eye* itches it is a sign of crying: when the left *eye* itches it is a sign of laughing.

(2) 'Your *eyes* are like two burnt holes in a blanket,' an expression of derision.

Eye sore, *sb.* a blemish; anything that looks ill.

Face card, *sb.* a court card.

Fadge, (1) *sb.* a kind of thick bread made of potatoes and flour or meal, baked on a griddle.

(2) *sb.* a bale of goods of an irregular shape.

Failed, looking very ill, or in impaired health.

Fairin', *sb.* a present from a fair.

Faize, **Fiz**, *v.* to show or make an impression. 'Drink never *fizze* on that man.' 'He took all the medicine, and it never *faised* on him.'

Fall, *v.* to fell trees.

Falling hatchet, *sb.* an axe for cutting down trees.

Fan, *v.* to fawn, as 'the dog *fans* on me.'

Fangled, *v.* entangled. 'The cow has got *fungled* in her tether.'

Fangs, *sb.* the roots of the teeth.

Fans, *sb.* a winnowing machine.

Far through, nearly finished; very ill.

Farl, *sb.* the fourth of the circular piece of oaten cake, which is baked on a griddle at one time.

Farley, *sb.* a wonder; something strange. See **Spy farlies**, also used as a term of contempt. 'Ye *farley* ye.'

Farm o' lan', *sb.* a farm.

Farmer. 'By the holy *farmer*,' an oath.

Farness, *sb.* distance. 'What *farness* off do you live?'

Farntickled, *adj.* freckled.

Farntickles, *sb.* freckles. 'The *farntickles* niver sayd a word but one, that they wouldn't light on a din skin,' saying.

Fash, *v.* to trouble oneself. 'Don't *fash* your lug,' pay no heed; never mind.

Fasten's e'en, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday.

Fatigue, *sb.* hard wear or abuse. 'That cloth will stand *fatigue*.'

Fault, *v.* to blame.

Fause face, a mask.

Favour, *v.* to resemble, as regards family likeness. 'That chile *favours* his father.'

Feat, *adj.* neat; tidy.

Feather, *sb.* the lines and markings seen in polished wood.

Febberwerry, February.

Feck, *sb.* a quantity; the greater quantity or majority.

Feerd, afraid.

Feint a hate, devil a bit; nothing at all.

Felt, *sb.* a bird, the redwing: the fieldfare is here called the 'large blue *felt*.'

Fend off, *v.* to prevent a boat from striking against any object.

Fend off post, *sb.* a post set in the ground to protect an object from injury by carts, &c., coming in contact with it.

Feth i, Heth i, faith yes.

Feth and troth, by faith and truth. '*Feth and troth*, but I won't let you.'

Fettle, *v.* to fix; to settle; to grind the rough edges from iron castings.

Fettler, *sb.* a man who *fettles* castings.

Fiery-edge, *sb.* the first or original edge on a knife or other cutting implement; the first eagerness on commencing a new thing. 'I'll just eat a bit now to take the *fiery-edge* off my appetite.' It is sometimes said of a new servant, 'Oh wait till you see how he does, when the *fiery-edge* goes off him.'

Fike, *v.* to be busy in a trifling way.

Fillaira, *sb.* a plant, valerian; also called villera.

Fined in, *v.* fined. 'He was *fined* in 10s.'

Finger-stail, *sb.* a finger-stall; the finger of an old glove used as a protection for a sore finger.

Fired. When black specks appear on the stem of growing flax, it is said to be *fired* (MASON, 1814).

Firing, *sb.* a kind of mildew or disease to which young flax is subject; called by bleachers 'sprit' (DUBOURDIEU's *Antrim*, 1812).

Fisaling, *sb.* a stealthy noise, such as a faint rustling.

Fisty, *sb.* a nick-name for a person who has only one hand.

Fits. 'It *fits* you to a hair in the water' = it fits you exactly : said of a garment.

Fitty forra coo, *sb.* a cow that has been giving milk for say fifteen months, and is not with calf.

Flaff, (1) *sb.* 'Lichenin' *flaff*,' a flash of lightning.

(2) *v.* to flutter or flap.

Flaghter spade, *sb.* a broad, pointed spade, with one edge turned up, used for paring sods or 'scraws' off the surface of the ground.

Flail, *sb.* A *fluil* consists of three parts ; the han' stav', the hooden or mid-kipple, which is a piece of cow-skin or eel-skin ; and the soople, or part that comes in contact with the grain.

Flake, Flaik, *sb.* a hurdle, or arrangement of branches, on which flax was formerly dried over a fire.

Flannen, *sb.* flannel.

Flatter, to wheedle ; to coax ; to persuade. 'Away and *flatter* him for the loan of his wheel-barra.'

Flaucht, *sb.* a flash.

Flavers, *sb.* what drops from a dog's tongue.

Flax ripple, *sb.* a comb with large iron teeth through which flax is drawn, to remove the bolls or seeds.

Flea. 'He would skin a *flea* for the hide and tallow : ' said of an avaricious person.

Flee, *sb.* a fly.

Fleech, *v.* to coax or supplicate in a fawning way.

Fleet-line (float-line), *sb.* a line used in a particular kind of sea-fishing ; the hook floats mid-way between the surface and bottom, and is carried away clear off the boat, which remains at anchor by the current.

Flied, Fliet, *adj.* frightened.

Flinch, *sb.* a finch ; *e. g.* gold-finch.

Fliaky, *ulj.* skittish, specially applied to a mare which kicks when touched on the flank.

Flit, *v.* to change house. 'Do you *flit* this week or next ?'

Flitting, *sb.* furniture, &c., when in transit from one house to another 'A load of *flitting*.'

Floffing, Flaflin', *v.* fluttering, as a bird when held.

Flooster, Floosterer, *sb.* a flatterer.

Flooster, *v.* to flatter, or coax.

Floostered, *v.* flurried.

Flowan, the bog cotton, *Anthemis Cotula*.

Flowans, Flouans, sb. the light clinging dust in a flax-scutching mill ; small fragments of the flax stem.

Flow-bog, Flow-moss, sb. a bog through which water has flowed, or in which it lodges.

Flower, sb. a bunch of flowers.

Flug-fisted, left-handed.

Flummery, sb. nonsense. See under **Sowans**.

Flush, (1) v. to startle a shoal of herrings at night, so that the fish indicate their presence by disturbing the surface of the water.

(2) *sb.* a pool ; a pool of water that extends nearly across a road.

(3) fledged, as young birds.

Flutterick, sb. a fish. Same as **Clavin**.

Flysosome, adj. frightful ; dreadful.

Fog, sb. moss.

Fog-cheese, sb. a soft inferior cheese, made late in the year.

Fog-harrow, sb. a harrow to clear moss away.

Fog-meal, sb. a full or hearty meal. A person who has eaten too much is said to have got a 'fog-fill,' or to be 'fog-fu.'

Foofing, sb. the melancholy howling of a dog.

Fool, adj. foolish. *E.g.* 'a fool man.'

Fooran, sb. a bird, the puffin.

Foosted, adj. fusty ; decaying ; having a bad smell.

Foot and a half, sb. a boy's game.

Foot go, sb. a sloping plank, with stout laths nailed on to assist the feet, used by masons.

Footins, sb. small heaps of cut peat. See under **Clamps**.

Footther, (1) sb. a useless, foolish, or awkward person. 'You're a footther, and the duck's ill get you,' common saying.

(2) *v.* to idle ; to do anything useless. 'Don't stan' footthering there.'

Foottherin', adj. handless.

Footy, adj. trifling ; small ; mean.

For. 'I'm for doing it,' *i.e.* I'm going to do it. 'Are you for going?' *i.e.* do you intend to go?

Forbears, Forebeers, sb. ancestors.

Forbye, (1) adv. besides. 'There was two forbye myself.'

(2) *adv.* very ; past the common. 'That's a forbye good horse.'

Forder, (1) sb. progress ; speed. See **Good forder**.

(2) *v.* to assist ; to help forward.

Fordersome, what forwards any work ; manageable.

Fore. 'To the *fore*' = in existence.

Fore-end, *sb.* the beginning, or early part. 'He may go out in the *fore-end* of the day.'

Fore-milk, *sb.* the first milk got from a cow at each milking ; it is very poor and watery.

Foreway, to get the *foreway* of one ; to forestall ; to anticipate one.

Forget, *sb.* an omission ; a neglect. 'That was a great *forget*.'

Fornenst, opposite to ; in exchange for.

Forra-coo, *sb.* a cow that has been giving milk, for say nine or ten months, and is not with calf.

Forrard, Forrit, *adj.* fast, as a clock. 'She's twenty-minutes *forrard*.'

Forth, *sb.* an earthen fort or rath.

Fosey, *adj.* spongy, like an overgrown turnip, or decayed wood.

Foul ground, *sb.* the bottom of the sea, where it is covered with rocks or stones, and sea-weed.

Founded, Foundet, *sb.* anything. 'There was not a *foundet* in the house,' i. e. there was nothing—always used with a negative.

Founder, *sb.* a catarrh ; a cold, or illness. 'The boy has got a *founder*.'

Foundered, *adj.* exhausted or lamed with wet and cold. 'The horse was *foundered* in one of his forelegs.'

Fower-square, *adj.* square.

Foxed, *adj.* Women's cloth boots are *foxed* when they have a binding of leather on the cloth all round next the sole.

Foxing, *adj.* scheming.

Foxy, *sb.* a term for a red-haired person.

Freen, *sb.* friend, or relative.

Freet, *sb.* an omen.

Freety, *adj.* having belief in charms or omens. 'We're no that *freety* about here.'

French flies, *sb.* a boy's game.

Friend, Freen, *sb.* a relative. 'They're far out *friends* of mine, but I niver seen them.'

Frimsy-framsy. Same as **Frincy-francy**, q. v.

Frincy-francy, *sb.* a game played between the dances at balls in farm-houses. A chair was placed in the middle of the barn or room ; the master of the ceremonies led to the chair a young woman, who sat down and named the young man whom she was willing should kiss her. This he did, and then took the seat which the lady vacated.

He then called out the name of some favourite girl, who was led up to him; there was another kiss. The girl then took the seat, and so on (Co. of Down). The same game is called *Frimsey-framsey* in parts of the co. of Antrim.

Frizzens, *sb.* the iron mountings on single and double trees, by which they are attached to a plough or harrow.

From that I went, from the time that I went.

Frost, (1) 'By the holy frost,' an exclamation.

(2) 'She'll sit a *frost*,' *i. e.* she will die an old maid.

(3) 'The *frost* has taken the air,' this is said when a wet day follows a clear frosty morning.

Frughans, *sb.* whortleberries. Same as **Blaeberries**.

Frush, *adj.* brittle, as applied to wood, &c.: said of flax when the 'shoughs' separate easily from the fibre.

Fud, *sb.* the tail of a hare.

Full farmer, *sb.* a large, or well-to-do farmer.

Fum turf, *sb.* light spongy turf.

Fur, *sb.* a furrow.

Furrow and land, the hollows and heights on the surface of a mill-stone.

Fut, *v. i. e.* foot, to walk. 'Ye *futted* it weel' = you walked quickly.

Fuzionless, *adj.* insipid, or innutritious, as applied to fodder, &c., of inferior quality.

Fyammy, *adj.* applied to a sea bottom covered with a growth of 'fyams,' *i. e.* tangles.

Fyams, *sb.* the long sea-weeds known as tangles.

Gab, (1) *sb.* the mouth: hence *talk*. 'Gie us none of your *gab*.'

(2) 'All *gab* and guts like a young crow,' a comparison.

Gabbuck, *ov* **Gobbock**, *sb.* the piked dog-fish.

Gackin', *v.* mocking.

Gaffer, *sb.* the head man over a gang of navvies.

Gag, (1) *sb.* a joke; a deception.

(2) *v.* to ridicule. 'They began with *gaggin'* other.'

Gailick, **Gelick**, *sb.* an earwig.

Gaily pot, *sb.* a jam pot. See **Gelly cup**.

Gaining, *adj.* winsome; lovesome.

Gaits, *sb.* sheaves of corn set up singly on end. They are tied higher up than usual, so as to allow the base to spread.

Gallon, *sb.* the butter burr, *Petasites vulgaris*.

Gallowses, *sb.* suspenders.

Galore, **Galyore**, *sb.* abundance.

Game. A dog is said to be *game* if it does not howl when held up by the tail or ear.

Game leg, *sb.* a lame leg ; a leg shorter than it's fellow.

Gammel, *sb.* the back of the knee of a horse's hind leg.

Ganch, *sb.* an awkward, silly fellow. 'A sore *ganch* of a craithur.'

Gang ower (going over), *sb.* a scolding.

'**Gang up the hous**,' go on to the best room or parlour, *i. e.* when the parlour is up a step from the passage or outer room. In some farmhouses, where the parlour is down a step, the expression used is 'Gang doon the hous' an' mine the step.'

Gangway, *sb.* a frequented thoroughfare. 'Oh, we live right in the *gangway*.'

Gant, **Gaunt**, *sb.* a yawn.

Gant, **Gaunt**, *v.* to yawn.

Gapeseed, *sb.* what one can see or spy out ; what catches the eye. 'They came in here just for *gapeseed*, for they had no erran'.'

Gar, *v.* to make or cause.

Garron, *sb.* an old horse.

Gash, *sb.* a rent or gap. 'That cow has made a sore *gash* in your hedge.'

Gaskin, *sb.* any material, such as flax or india-rubber, used to pack the joints of steam or water-pipes.

Gather, *v.* to suppurate.

Gathering, *sb.* a suppuration.

Gatherup, *sb.* a wandering rag-man.

Gavel, *sb.* a gable.

Gaw, *sb.* a trap-dyke. Also called a **March**. HAMILTON'S *Antrim*, 1784.

Gawk, *sb.* an awkward person.

Gazebo, *sb.* a stand at a racecourse ; a tall building from which a look-out can be had ; a staring looking building.

Gazened, *sb.* When the seams of a boat, a barrel, or any wooden article are opened and gaping in consequence of heat or drought it is said to be *gazened*.

Gelly cup, *sb.* a small jam pot or cup.

Gentle, *adj.* haunted by fairies. The large hawthorns growing singly are deemed sacred to fairies, and are hence called *gentle thorns*. McSKIMIN'S *Carrickfergus*, 1823.

Gentry, *sb.* the fairies.

Gentry bushes, 'fairy thorns,' &c. They are sacred to the 'good people,' and are therefore let alone.

Get, (1) *sb.* an opprobrious term used in scolding matches.

(2) *v.* to be called. 'He *gets* the name of Toal,' *i. e.* he is commonly called Toal. 'His name is Mulgrew, but he *gets* Timony.'

Get out of the shough, 'get out of the way.

Get yer heed in yer han', *v.* to get a great scolding.

Get your lines, *v.* to be dismissed from employment. Same as **Get the sack** and **Get the bag**.

Ghost, *v.* to haunt a person or place for the purpose of importuning for money or anything else.

Ghoster, *sb.* one who follows another person or hangs about for the purpose of asking for something.

Giants' Graves, *sb.* cromlechs and kistvaens.

Gib, *sb.* a hook on the end of a peculiar pattern of yard-stick.

Gif, *if*. 'I certainly will fight *gif* your honour bids me.'

Giff-gaff, mutual giving and taking. '*Giff-gaff* mak's guid freens.'

Gig-ma-gog's Grave, *sb.* a kistvaen between Coleraine and Bushmills, Co. of Antrim.

Gilderoy. 'I wouldn't give it to you if you were as big as *Gilderoy*,' a defiance. G. was a celebrated outlaw.

Gillaroo trout, *sb.* a large lake trout, commonly said to have a gizzard like that of a fowl.

Gillets, *sb.* narrow channels among rocks.

Gilpins, *sb.* the fry of the coal-fish, *Merlangus Carbonarius*.

Ginkin, *sb.* a fish. Harris (1744) says it is "a delicate small fish, spotted and shaped something like a trout. It is called here a *ginkin*, in the rivers of the C. Galway a streamer, in some parts a graveling, and in the C. Kilkenny a gillogie."

Ginling, *v.* catching fish under stones with the hands.

Girn, (1) *sb.* a noose. The noose which is made with a halter and put in a horse's mouth is called a *girn*. 'Pit a *girn* in his mooth.'

(2) *v.* to snare trout, &c., with a noose.

(3) *v.* to cry. 'Stop that *girling*.'

'Girny go gabby the cat's cousin,' said to a child that cries frequently without much cause.

Glaikit, *adj.* thoughtless; giddy.

Glaiks, *sb.* a lever attached to a churn-staff, by use of which the churning is less laborious.

Glam, *sb.* a sudden snatch. 'I made a *glam* at it.'

Glar, **Glaur**, *sb.* slimy mud.

Glashan, *sb.* the coal fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*. Called also **Blockan** and **Grey Lord**.

Gled, *sb.* a kite (bird).

Gleed o' sense, *sb.* a spark or grain of sense.

Glimin', *v.* looking out of the corner of one's eye.

Glipe, *sb.* an uncouth fellow.

Glower, *v.* to stare or look.

Go, or **Gang**, of water. A *go* of water is two pails, *i. e.* as much as a person can carry at one time from the well.

Goak, **Gouk**, *sb.* a cuckoo.

'The bat, the bee, the butterfly, the cuckoo, and the *gouk*,
The heather bleat, the mire snipe, hoo many birds is that?'

Answer Twa. Another form:

'The cuckoo and the *gouk*,
The lavrock and the lark,
The heather bleat, the mire snipe,
How many birds is that?' Three.

Goat. 'It would blow the horns off a *goat*:' said of a great storm.

God speed. 'The back of *God speed*,' any very solitary and unfrequented place.

God's truth, the truth.

Going on a stick, *v.* walking by the help of a stick.

Gold Head, *sb.* the *pochard* or red-headed widgeon. **HARRIS**, *Co. Down*, 1744.

Goldspring, **Gooldspring**, *sb.* a goldfinch.

Golly, *sb.* a ball or block of wood used in the game of 'shinney.'
Called also a **Nag**.

Gomeril, *sb.* a fool.

Gomus, *sb.* a stupid person or blockhead.

Good. 'He's no *good*,' *i. e.* he is of no use or of no account.

Good forder, *sb.* a salutation to a ploughman or labourer, meaning 'May you get on well.'

Good lock, *sb.* a large quantity. 'Ah, that's nuthin'; gi'e us a *good lock*.'

Gooldspring, *sb.* the goldfinch.

Goose seam, *sb.* goose grease.

Goppen, Goapen, *sb.* the full of both hands. 'She gave the poor body a *goppen o' meal*.'

Gorb, *sb.* a greedy person. In Belfast the boys of any one school called the boys of another *gorbs*.

Gorb-eel. Same as **Culloch**, *q. v.*

Gorgy-mill-tree, *sb.* a willow.

Gorsoon, *sb.* a young lad.

Gospel greedy, fond of going to church.

Goving about, or **Goving round**, *v.* staring about in a stupid way.

Gowk storm. On the N.E. coast of Co. Antrim, "the peasantry look forward with the greatest interest every spring for what they call the *gowk* (cuckoo) *storm*, that takes place about the end of April or the beginning of May, when the note of this bird is heard. This storm, which is from the east, casts on the beach vast quantities of sea-wrack, which is used as manure for their potatoes."—THOMPSON'S *Nat. Hist. of Ireland*.

Gowl, *v.* to howl; to cry in a howling way.

Gowler, *sb.* a dog, *i. e.* a howler.

Gowpin, *sb.* the painful beating or throbbing in a suppurating finger.

Gra, liking for; affection. 'I had no *gra* for it.'

Graden, *sb.* a coarse kind of oat-meal. Obsolete.

Graith, *sb.* horse harness.

Granny, *sb.* The *granny* is a small sheaf composed of the last remaining growing stalks of corn on a farm at harvest. The stalks are plaited together, and are cut down by the reapers throwing their reaping-hooks at it from a little distance. It is then carried home in triumph, and the person who has cut it down puts it round the neck of the oldest woman of the farmer's family. It is sometimes hung up against the 'chimney brace,' where it remains till next harvest, when it gives place to the new *granny*. Also called the **Churn** and the **Hare**.

Granny gills, *sb.* head vermin.

Granny's needle, *sb.* a hairy caterpillar; a dragon-fly. Same as **Deil's needle**.

Graul, *sb.* a sea-fish resembling a young salmon. HARRIS (1744). A half-grown fellow.

Graving bowl, *sb.* a gratuity paid to ship carpenters when they have completed the repair of a vessel, on bringing her out of the graving dock.

Great, *adj.* intimate; confidential. 'As *great* as inkle weavers,' saying.

Greatly failed, *adj.* much impaired in health.

Great shakes, *adj.* much consequence. 'He's no *great shakes*' — he's not of much consequence.

Greeshaw, Grushaw, *sb.* glowing ashes; embers.

Greet, *v.* to weep.

Gregagh, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse. Same as **Bavin**, *q. v.*

Grew, (1) *sb.* a greyhound.

(2) *sb.* a tremor.

(3) *v.* to shudder. 'The chile *grewed* at its medicine.'

Grewsome, *adj.* frightful; anything that makes one shudder.

Grey, *sb.* the grey linnet.

Grin (corruption of grain), a small quantity. 'Gi'e us a wee *grin* o' sthroe.' 'A'll no gi'e ye a taste.'

Gripe, *sb.* a ditch.

Grogan, *sb.* a kind of fairy about two feet high and very strong. He helps the farmers in harvesting, threshing, &c., but takes offence if any recompense be offered him.

Groof, *sb.* the front of the body. 'We found him lyin' on his *groof*.'

Group, *sb.* a drain in a cow-house behind the cows.

Grubs, *sb.* juvenile thieves of the street Arab kind, who run away with the tops or marbles of school-boys.

Grummel, *sb.* a backing of clay put round the outside of the brick lining of a well.

Grummles, *sb.* grounds; sediment.

Grumpy, *adj.* disagreeable in manner.

Grunt, *sb.* a fish, the perch.

Grup, (1) *sb.* a grasp.

(2) *v.* to grasp or grip. 'Eels is gy an' ill to *grup*.'

(3) *v.* to catch; to overtake. 'She's *grupp*in' on us:' said of one boat gaining on another.

Gudge, *sb.* a short, thick, fat person. 'He's just a *gudge* of a man.'

Guldher, (1) *sb.* a loud, sudden shout, caused by anger or surprise. 'I gave a *guldher* at him, and he ran away.'

(2) *v.* to shout loudly.

Gullet hole, *sb.* a deep hole in a sand or mud bank dangerous to bathers.

Gulley, *sb.* a butcher's knife; and, in derision, a butcher's boy.

Gullion hole, *sb.* a muddy hole; a cesspool.

Gullions, *sb.* mud. Same as **Gutters**.

Gumph, *sb.* a stupid person.

Gumption, *adj.* quickness of understanding; common-sense; tact.

Gun. 'It's like the man's *gun*, that wanted a new lock, stock, and barrel, some repairs, and a ram-rod:' said of anything that is quite worn out.

Gunked, *adj.* taken aback; disappointed. 'Greatly *gunked*,' 'sorely *gunked*,' or 'quarely *gunked*,' are common ways in which this word is used. Same as **Be-gunked**.

Gunner, *sb.* a workman who repairs fire-arms; a gun-smith.

Gurly, *adj.* surly; cross.

Gut, *sb.* a narrow navigable channel among sand-banks or rocks.

Gutters, *sb.* mud. 'The *gutthers* was dhreepin' aff him,' i. e. off a horse.

Guzzle, *v.* to take by the throat; to choke a person.

Gy, or **Gai**, *adv.* very. 'It's *gy* an' hot the day.'

Gyly, *adv.* very well; in good health. 'How are you?' '*Gyly*.'

Hackit hands, *sb. pl.* hands chapped from exposure to cold.

Hackle berry, *sb.* a growth on a horse's leg. Same as **Angle-berry**.

Haddin, *sb.* a holding or 'tak' (take) of land.

Haddin, *sb.* the wall in a cottage which faces the door, and in which is the triangular or other shaped 'spy-hole.' Same as **Hollan**.

Haen, *v.* had. 'I should ha' *haen* them things home in the cart.'

Haffets, *sb.* locks of hair growing at the temples.

Haft, *v.* to plug the teats of milch cows when they are brought to market, so that the udder becomes very full of milk, or to leave them unmilked for the same purpose.

Hag, *v.* to cut or chop; to disfigure or spoil by cutting. 'I *hagged* a wheen o' sticks.'

Haggle, *v.* to wrangle over a bargain.

Hag-yard, *sb.* a stack-yard.

Hail, *sb.* shot. 'Sparrow *hail*' = fine shot. 'The whole charge of *hail* went into his back.'

Hain, *v.* to save; to economise. Also to save or spare oneself.
hained yersel' the day.'

Hair. 'No a *hair* feared,' not a bit afraid.

Hait, anything. 'Deil a *hait*' = nothing at all.

Haiverel, (1) *sb.* a fellow half a fool.

(2) *adj.* giddy; foolish.

Half away, *adj.* mad.

Half natural, *sb.* a fool.

Half one, Hef yin, *sb.* a half-glass of whiskey.

Half-piece crock, *sb.* the ordinary deep-shaped dairy crock.

Hallion, *sb.* a coarse, idle, worthless fellow.

Hames, Hems, *sb.* the iron or wooden parts of a cart-horse's collar.

Hammer, block, and Bible, a boys' game. Each of the objects is represented by a boy.

Han'. 'It's doon the hill, an' wi' the han':' said of a thing that is easily done. See **Wi' the han'**.

Hanch, *sb.* a voracious snap. 'The dog made a *hanch* at me.'

Hand, (1) *sb.* a ham made from the fore-leg of a pig.

(2) *sb.* something spoiled, or broken, or dirtied; much the same as **Sore hand**, *q. v.* 'If you let the chile get the book he'll make *hand* of it.'

(3) To 'take a *hand* at' a person is to make fun of him or mislead him. 'There, don't mind him; he's only takin' a *han'* at you.'

Hand idle, *adj.* idle. 'They're *hand idle* for want o' their tool.

Handketcher, *sb.* a handkerchief.

Handle yer feet, make good use of your legs.

Hand ma doon, a term for any article of clothing purchased second-hand or ready-made, from the fact of its being *handed down* by stall-keeper for the inspection of the intending purchaser. The word is sometimes used in ridicule for any odd-looking garment. 'V did ye get that auld *hand ma doon* of a coat?' Compare *Décroche ça*, the slang French term for an old clothes shop.

Hand over head, one with another, an expression used in settling accounts and meaning the putting an average value on a number of things that differ in value. 'Now how much a piece will you say for this if I take the whole lot *hand over head*.'

Hands. When the left palm itches you are going to receive money, when the right itches you are going to pay money.

Handsaw. 'Your voice is like the sharpening of a *handsaw*,' very harsh and disagreeable.

Hand's turn, *sb.* any work. 'He hasn't done a *hand's turn* these six months.'

Hand write, *sb.* hand-writing. 'Whose *hand write* is that?'

Hang, *v.* to hang a scythe is to attach it to its 'sned' (handle) for use.

Hanging, *v.* standing. '*Hangin'* on my feet all day.'

Hanging gale. On some estates it is customary to allow one gale of rent to lie always in arrear. This is called the *hanging gale*.

Hank, *sb.* a measure of linen yarn. See under **Spangle** and **Lea**.

Han'le, *v.* to hurry; to exert oneself.

Hansel, (1) *sb.* an early meal given to farm-labourers before they commenced work.

(2) *v.* The first purchase made from a dealer *hansels* him, i. e. brings luck.

Hansel Monday, the first Monday of the year.

Han' stav, *sb.* the handle of a flail. See **Flail**.

Hap, (1) *sb.* a covering, as a cloak or a blanket.

(2) *v.* to cover; to wrap up in muffing or bed-clothes.

Hap aff, a call to a horse to turn to the off, or right, side.

Hape of dacency, much politeness or good manners.

"Boys, A had a *hape o' dacency*,
When A first come among ye."

Hard, (1) *adj.* close-fisted; penurious.

(2) *adj.* quickly; fast. 'Now run *hard*!'

(3) *adj.* strong: as applied to strong drink, whisky, &c.

Hard bowed, *adj.* said of flax when the seed has formed.

Hardies, *sb.* broken stones used as road metal. '*Nappin' hardies*,' breaking stones.

Hardy, *adj.* frosty. 'It's a *hardy* mornin'.'

Hare, The, *sb.* the last handful of growing corn at harvest. Same as **The Granny**, *q. v.*

Hare scart, *sb.* a hare lip.

Harey, *adj.* cunning; knowing (like a hare?).

Harl, *adj.* a rough, coarse, field labourer.

Harn, *v.* to harden bread on a griddle.

Harnishin, *sb.* harness.

Harp, *sb.* an Irish shilling (temp. Eliz. and Jas. I.) equal only to 9d. sterling money (*HILL's Plantation in Ulster*).

Harrow goose, *sb.* a 'large' bird mentioned by Harris, *Hist. Co. Down* (1744).

Hash, *sb.* a lazy, untidy person.

Hasky, (1) *adj.* husky; hoarse.

(2) *adj.* harsh: applied to flax, fibre, &c.

Haste. 'The more *haste* the worse speed, as the tailor said to the long thread,' saying.

Hatterel, (1) 'He's all in a *hatterel*,' *i. e.* his body is all over sores.

(2) a great many; a flock. 'A *hatterel* o' weans.'

Haud, *v.* to hold.

Haud awa', go away.

Haughle, *v.* to walk badly; to hobble.

Have no mind, to forget. 'I *had no mind* of it' — I forgot it. 'Have you *mind* of that, Sam?'

Hawthery, **Huthery**, *adj.* untidy; tossed.

Hay-bird, *sb.* the willow wren, so called from its using hay largely in building its nest.

Hazelly, *adj.* 'Light *hazelly* land,' *i. e.* light, poor soil.

Hazerded, *adj.* half dried, as linen, &c., spread on grass. 'Them clothes are not dry at all; they're only *hazerded*.'

Head, (1) *sb.* used for mouth. 'Not a word out of your *head*.' 'Every tooth in my *head* was aching.' 'The doctor said he was never to have the milk away from his *head*.' This of a person who required constant nourishment.

(2) 'He was like to ate the *head* off me,' *i. e.* he was very angry with me.

(3) 'Hould up your *head*, there's money bid for you:' said as encouragement to a bashful person.

(4) 'Over the *head* of,' on account of. 'I got dismissed over the *head* of a letter the master got.'

(5) 'To stand over the *head* of,' to warrant the quality or quantity of anything.

Head beetler, the foreman beetler in a beetling mill, and hence any foreman or head man over workpeople.

Head fall. "An infant at its birth is generally forced by the midwife to swallow spirits, and is immediately afterwards suspended by the upper jaw with her fore-finger; this last operation is performed for the purpose of preventing a disease called *head-fall*. Many children die when one or two days old of the *trismus nascentium*, or 'jaw-fall,' a spasmodic disease peculiar to tropical climates; here, however, it is probably a dislocation caused by the above-mentioned ~~law~~ practice."—MASON'S *Parochial Survey*, Parish of Culfaff, Donegal, 1816.

Heaghmost, *adj.* highest.

Hear tell, *v.* to hear. 'Did ever ye *hear tell* o' the like?'

Heart. 'I could find in my *heart* to,' &c., *i. e.* I have the heart to, &c. 'I couldn't find in my *heart* to leave her.'

Heart fever. 'Measuring for the *heart fever*,' a country charm. A tape is passed round the chest.

Heart lazy, *adj.* very lazy.

Heart's disease, *sb.* heart disease.

Heart sick, *adj.* wearied ; disgusted. 'I'm *heart sick* of your goin's on.'

Heartsome, *adj.* cheerful ; lively.

Heartsomeness, *sb.* cheerfulness.

Hear your ears, to hear yourself speak. 'There was sich a tar'ble noise A couldn't *hear ma ears*.'

Heather bleat, *sb.* the common snipe.

Heatherling, *sb.* the twite or mountain linnet. Called also **Heather Grey**.

Heavy. 'He's very *heavy* on the strawberries,' *i. e.* he eats a great many. A heavy drinker.

Heavy-footed, *adj.* pregnant.

Heavy handful, *sb.* a weighty charge. 'She has a *heavy handful*,'¹ said of a widow who is left with a large family.

Hech, *faith*. '*Hech* man, but ye're dreigh o' drawin',' *i. e.* faith man, but you have been slow in coming to call. Same as **Heth**.

Heddle, *sb.* part of a loom.

Heeler, *sb.* a sharp, prying, managing woman.

Heel in, *v.* to plant young trees in a temporary way, to keep them safe till it is convenient to plant them permanently. They are placed in a slanting position.

Heel of a loaf, the last bit of a loaf.

Heel of the hand, the part of the hand nearest the wrist.

Heels foremost, dead. 'Never! till A'm taken *heels foremost*.'

Heir, *v.* To heir a person is to inherit his property.

Heir skip, *sb.* inheritance. 'He got it by *heir skip*.'

Hen. 'Like a *hen* on a hot griddle,' a comparison for a very restless person.

Hen fish, *sb.* the poor or power cod, *Morrhua minuta*.

Hern cran, **Hern crane**, *sb.* the heron.

Herring hog, *sb.* the bottle-nosed whale.

Het, *v.* heated. 'He over *het* himsel'.

Heth, *faith.* 'Heth no.' 'Heth aye.' 'Heth an' soul, but you won't.'
Same as **Feth**.

Heugh, *sb.* a rocky height. 'The Gobbin *Heughs*,' precipitous rocks on the coast at the east of the Co. of Antrim.

Higglety-pigglety, in confusion.

Hi-how, *sb.* the hedge parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. Of the parts of the stem between the joints children make 'pluffers' to 'pluff' haw-stones through. Children also make 'scouts,' i. e. squirts, of the stem of this plant. An instrument for producing a noise is also made. Could this sound have originated the curious name? A correspondent says: "When we were wee fellows we used to make horns of the *hi-how*." Called also **Da-ho**. Compare the Sco. *heck-how*.

Hinch, (1) *sb.* the thigh. 'The corn was that short a Jinny Wran might ha' sat on her *hitches*, an' picked the top pickle off.'

(2) *v.* to throw stones by bringing the hand across the thigh.

Hingin' lock, *sb.* a padlock.

Hingit, *adj.* drooping: applied to flowers or plants.

Hintin, **Hint**, *sb.* the furrow in a ploughed field between the ridges.

Hippo, *sb.* ipecacuanha.

Hip-roofed house, a house the roof of which has no gables.

Hirple, *v.* to walk lame.

Hisself, himself.

Hitch, *v.* to run.

Hives, *sb.* red, itchy, raised spots on the skin.

Hize, **Hoise**, *v.* to hoist.

Hoag, **Hogo**, *sb.* a strong smell.

Hock, **Hawk**, **Hough**, *v.* to throw stones under the thigh.

Hoges. 'The *hoges*,' a boys' game played with 'peeries' (peg-tops). The victor is entitled to give a certain number of blows with the spike of his peerie to the wood part of his opponent's.

Hoggat, **Hoggart**, *sb.* a dry measure consisting of ten bushels. (I believe obsolete.)

Hoke, *v.* to hollow-out anything, such as a toy boat. A dog *hokes* out the earth from a rabbit hole.

Hokey Oh! an exclamation.

Hole and taw, a game of marbles.

Holed, *v.* worn into holes, or suddenly pierced.

Hollan, *sb.* a wall in a cottage. Same as **Haddin**. See under **Spy-hole**.

Holland hawk, *sb.* This name is applied to two birds—the great northern diver and the red-throated diver. Same as **Allan hawk**.

Holy show, *sb.* a ridiculous or absurd exhibition of oneself. 'He made a *holy show* of himself.'

Honey, a term of endearment.

Hooden, *sb.* the hinge or joint of a flail. Called also the **Mid-kipple**.

Hooden sheaves, **Hudden shaves**, *sb.* the sheaves which are placed on the top of a 'stook' of corn to turn off the rain. Also called **Head sheaves**.

Hook, **Hyeuk**, *sb.* a reaping-hook.

Horn, (1) *v.* to gore.

(2) 'To have got the *horn* in him,' to be slightly tipsy.

(3) *v.* to saw the horns off cattle.

Horned, *adj.* Applied to cattle which have had their horns sawed off. Same as **Skulled** or **Polled**.

Horn-eel, *sb.* the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. Called **Mackerel scout** at Strangford Lough, and **Spearling** at Portrush.

Horney, *sb.* a constable.

Horn ouzel, *sb.* a bird mentioned by Harris (1744) as found in the Co. of Down.

Horse elf stone, *sb.* a petrified sea urchin.

Horse pipes, *sb.* the great horse-tail, *Equisetum maximum*.

Host, *sb.* a large number. 'I've a whole *host* of things to do.'

Hot. 'You were *hot* in the house:' said to persons who come out in wet or inclement days without apparent reason.

Hough, (1) 'It's the last *hough* in the pot,' *i. e.* the last of anything, particularly anything to eat.

(2) *v.* to hamstring.

Houghel, *sb.* a person who walks in an awkward, loose, clumsy way. 'He's a sore *houghel* of a craithur.'

Houldin', *sb.* something held, such as a farm.

Hoults, holds. 'When I first seen them they were in *hoults*,' *i. e.* they were grappling with each other.

Houl' yer han', stop work for a moment.

Houl' yer loof, *i. e.* hold out your hand: an expression used in bargaining at markets.

Houl' yer tongue, be silent.

Houl' yer whisht, be silent.

Hoved up, swollen; inflated.

Hovel, *sb.* the stand on which a corn rick is built.

Hovel-cap, *sb.* the broad stone, or piece of iron, laid on the top of each pillar of a 'hovel' to prevent rats, &c., from climbing up grain.

How-an'-divir, however.

'How are you comin' on?' how do you do?

How do you come on? how do you do?

How do you get your health? a common salutation, meaning 'do you do?'

Howziver, however.

Hulge, any large unshapely mass. 'A *hulge* of a horse,' a limbed horse. Same as 'a wallop of a horse.'

Hum, *sb.* a morsel of food masticated by a nurse, and then put in an infant's mouth.

Hummin', *v.* feeding a child with 'hums.'

Humplock, *sb.* a shapeless heap: applied to a badly-built hayrick

Hungry. 'A *hungry* eye sees far,' saying.

Hungry grass, *sb.* some plant. When a person treads on it in fields he is seized with an intolerable hunger and weakness. A *hungry grass* is said to spring up if persons who have dined in fields do not throw some of the fragments away for the fairies.

Hungry heart, *sb.* an empty, craving stomach.

Hungry land, poor, sandy soil.

Hunker, *v.* to crouch on the ground with the heels under the ha

Hunkers. 'To sit on one's *hunkers*,' is the same as 'to hunker.'

Huntagowk, *sb.* a person sent on a fool's errand.

Hunter, *sb.* A cat that is a good mouser is a *hunter*. 'Her mother was a right *hunter*:' said of a kitten.

Hup, a call to a horse to go on; a call to a horse to go to right or off side.

Hup! hup! a car-driver's cry to get out of the way.

Hurlbassey, *sb.* a star which when it is seen near the moon foretells stormy weather.—McSKIMIN'S *Hist. Carrickfergus*.

Hurly, (1) *sb.* a game; hockey. Same as **Shinney** or **Common**.

(2) *sb.* a long, low cart with two wheels.

Hurly burly, *sb.* a boys' game. In it the following rhyme is used

'*Hurly-burly*, trumpy trace;
The cow stands in the market-place;
Some goes far, and some goes near,
Where shall this poor sinner steer?'

Hurries, The, *sb.* a term for the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Called also the **Turn-out**.

Hurrish, Thurry, a call to pigs.

Hurry, (1) *sb.* a row or fight; a quarrel.

(2) 'Take your *hurry*,' or 'Take yer *hurry* in yer han', take your time.

Hurstle, Hurstling, the sound of rough breathing caused by mucus in the air passages.

Hush, to drive a flock of fowl, saying at the same time, '*Hush, hush*.' Sometimes **Whush**, or **Wheeshoo**.

Hut, tut! an exclamation of impatience.

Hy spy, *sb.* a boys' game.

I, *adv.* yes.

I-dent, *adj.* diligent; hard-working; attentive.

Idleset, *sb.* off work; idle time. 'The horse was kept *idleset*.' 'There wasn't much *idleset* since you went away.'

If I know, I don't know. 'Deed *if I know* when he's commin'.'

Ignorant, *adj.* wanting in manners.

Il-convainient, Onconvainient, *adj.* inconvenient.

Ill, *adj.* difficult. 'That stuff's *ill* to grind.'

Ill done, wrong. 'It was very *ill done* of you to go there.'

Ill faured, *adj.* ill-favoured; ugly.

Ill-like, *adj.* ugly.

Ill put on, badly or carelessly dressed: said of a person.

Ill to learn, difficult to teach. 'I wasn't *ill to learn* when I was young.'

Ill willie, Ill wullie, *adj.* disobliging; not willing to share anything with neighbours.

Immaydiantly, *adv.* immediately.

Impedent, *adj.* impudent.

Impediment, *sb.* 'There was a man there who had an *impediment*; he had lost more than the half of his hand.'

I'm sure! indeed! really!

Income, *sb.* a running sore. 'What makes you lame?' 'A tuk' it first wi' an *income* in ma knee.'

In coorse, of course.

Indeed-an'-doubles, a strong way of saying indeed.

- India buck**, *sb.* meal or porridge made from Indian corn (*maize*).
Indue, *adv.* due. 'He was *indue* me a year's wages.'
Industrious, *sb.* an industrious person. 'He was a good *industrious*.
Infair, *sb.* the bringing home of a bride.
Innocent, *sb.* a simpleton.
Inns, *sb.* inn. 'I put up at the head *inns*.' 'He went to the horse show, and stayed at the *inns*.'
Innundher, *adv.* underneath. Same as **Annundher**.
In or over, near about any fixed date or any exact quantity.
Ins and outs. 'The *ins and outs*' of anything, *i. e.* all that can be known about a thing.
Insense, *v.* to explain. 'Come here, and I'll *insense* you into it.'
Inshave, *sb.* a cooper's tool, like a drawing knife, but curved.
In the inside of an hour, within an hour.
Intill, *prep.* into.
It's lone, alone. 'Can the chile go *it's lone* ?'
It took me all my time, *i. e.* I found it very difficult to do ; it kept me very busy to do it.
Ivory, *sb.* ivy.

- J**. This letter is sometimes called *jaw*.
Jabble, *sb.* a sea with small broken waves.
Jack in the box, *sb.* the wild arum.
Jacks, (1) *sb.* parts of a loom.
 (2) *sb.* a children's game played with five white pebbles, called 'Jack stones.'
Jag, (1) *sb.* a prick.
 (2) *v.* to prick. 'A wee bit o' spruce fir *jagged* me in the sight o the eye.'
Jap, Jaup, *v.* to splash water.
Japs, *sb.* splashes or sparks of water or mud.
Jaw, (1) *v.* to talk in an offensive way ; to give saucy answers.
 (2) *sb.* saucy talk. Same as **Back talk**.
Jaw tub, Jaw box, *sb.* a scullery sink.
Jay, *sb.* the missel thrush is called the *jay* here. The jay does not occur.

Jeesey, *adj.* juicy.

Jennerwerry, January.

Jig, (1) *v.* to dandle a baby.

(2) *v.* To *jig* for herrings is to catch herrings by means of an apparatus composed of a number of wires with fish-hooks attached. The *jig* is lowered into the sea where the fish are numerous, and is *jigged* up and down. Any herrings that come in contact with the hooks are caught and pulled into the boat.

Jigger, *sb.* a sail that projects over the stern of a boat, set on a short mast called the '*jigger* mast.'

Jing-bang, *sb.* a number of people. 'I don't care a pin about the whole *jing-bang* of them.'

Jingle, *sb.* gravel.

Jinnys. 'A pair of *jinnys*,' a pair of callipers.

Jirging, *sb.* creaking, as shoes.

Job of work, anything to do. 'I hav'n't had a *job of work* this month.'

Jog, *sb.* a push or nudge.

Joggle, *v.* to rock ; to be unsteady.

Joggles, *sb.* the projecting pieces of wood left at the ends of a wooden cistern, or at the end of a window-sash.

Johnny Nod. '*Johnny Nod* is creeping up your back : ' said to children who are very sleepy, but who don't wish to go to bed.

Joiant, *sb.* a giant.

Joice, *sb.* a joist.

Join, (1) *sb.* a number of farmers, generally from eight to twelve, who join together for the purpose of making cheese. "Each *join* has vats, tubs, pans, and the like implements, which are kept up at the expence of the whole."—*Hist. Carrickfergus*, 1823. Also a number of persons who join together for the purpose of purchasing drink for a carouse.

(2) *v.* to commence work.

Jotther, *sb.* a small quantity or dash of a liquid, *i. e.* 'a *jotther* o' whisky.'

Joult, **Jolt**, *sb.* a lump. 'A *joult* of meat.'

Juke, *v.* to stoop the head suddenly, so as to avoid a blow ; to turn off quickly when running away ; to hide round a corner. Same as **Duke**.

Jukery, *sb.* roguery.

Juke the beetle, *sb.* a lump in stirabout, or in 'champ.'

Jump, *v.* to make a hole in stone for blasting purposes with a **Jumper** (*q. v.*). The steel bar is *jumped* up and down, or is struck with a hammer, till the hole has been sunk the required depth.

Jumper, (1) *sb.* a kind of maggot in meat.

(2) *sb.* a bar of steel or iron used at a quarry for boring a hole in the rock to receive a charge of powder for blasting.

Jump jack, *sb.* the breast-bone of a goose made into a child's toy, with cobbler's wax, a string, and a stick.

Jundy, (1) *sb.* a push.

(2) *v.* to jostle; to gush.

Jurr, *sb.* a cart-load of flax offered for sale, which it is suspected is not the genuine production of the farmer, but has been manipulated by some unscrupulous dealer, is called a *jurr*, or a *jurred* load.

Juto of tea, *sb.* a small quantity of tea.

Kail runt, *sb.* a cabbage stalk.

Kailyee, *sb.* a friendly evening visit.

Kaimin' kaim, *sb.* an ivory or 'fine-tooth' comb.

Kaivel, **Kevel**, *v.* to toss the head, as a horse does. Also applied to the same kind of gesture in a person. 'Watch the way yon girl *kaivels* her heed.'

Kam, *sb.* a small iron pan used for holding the melted grease from which rushlights were made. A mould for casting several small bullets at once, or for casting small articles in.

Kash, *sb.* a bog road, or causeway of uncut turf.

Keckle, *sb.* a smothered laugh.

Keddis, *sb.* a small quantity of silk, or woollen material, or flax, stuffed into an ink-bottle, and then saturated with ink. The pen is supplied by coming in contact with the *keddis*, and if the bottle is upset the ink does not spill.

Keed, *sb.* cud. 'Chow the *keed*.'

Keek, *v.* to peep.

Keel, *sb.* ruddle, a red earthy substance.

Keel men, *sb.* the term for a class of illiterate buyers, who used to attend the country linen markets. When one of them purchased a web of brown hand-loom linen, he marked with a piece of 'keel,' on the outside lap, some obscure characters, which were to the *keel man* a record of the cost price, &c.

Keen, (1) *adj.* anxious; eager. 'She's *keen* to be married.'

(2) *sb.* a cry of lamentation over a corpse.

v. to wail or cry over a corpse. 'When I heard the ban-shee just like an old woman *keenying*.'

v. to cough; to laugh in a convulsive way.

- Keep company**, *v.* to be lovers.
- Keeshion**, *sb.* the hedge parsley.
- Keeve**, *sb.* a large tub used in bleach works, &c.
- Kell**, *sb.* the *debris* of the skin.
- Kelp**, *sb.* the ash of burnt seaweed, of value for the alkali and iodine contained in it.
- Kemp-stone**, *sb.* a large cromlech near Dundonald, Co. of Down.
- Ken**, *v.* to know.
- Kennel**, *v.* to kindle.
- Kenspeckled**, *adj.* remarkable looking; easily recognised.
- Keos**, *sb.* funny tricks; jokes; nonsense.
- Keous**, *sb.* the rootlets of the potato plant.
- Kep**, *v.* to catch; to stop; to head or turn back any animal.
- Kerries**, *sb.* fleecy driving clouds. See **Carry of the sky**.
- Kettle-bellied**, *adj.* big bellied.
- Kib**, *sb.* a kind of spade used in stony or hilly ground where a plough cannot work. It is very narrow and thick.
- Kilmaddy**, *sb.* the fishing frog, *Lophius piscatorius*.
- Kilt**, *v.* badly hurt. 'The wean's *kilt*.'
- Kimlin**, *sb.* a small wooden vessel, used for dressing butter in.
- Kindlin'**, *sb.* fuel.
- King of the mullet**, a fish, the basse, *Labrax Lupus*. Called also **White Mullet**.
- Kink**, *sb.* a twist in a rope or chain.
- Kink, Keenk**, *sb.* a paroxysm of coughing or of laughter.
- Kipple**, *sb.* the coupling of the frame of a roof.
- Kipple butt**, *sb.* that part of the principal of a roof which rests on the wall.
- Kisses**, *sb.* small sweetmeats rolled up along with mottoes in a piece of coloured paper.
- Kist**, *sb.* a chest.
- Kitchen**, (1) *sb.* anything eaten as a relish with other food. 'Butter to butter's no *kitchen*,' saying.
(2) *v.* to save or husband anything carefully.
- Kitlin**, *sb.* a kitten.
- Kittagh handed**, left-handed. Colla Macdonnell (*circa* 1600) is known as Coll Kittagh.

Kittle, *v.* to bring forth kittens ; to bring forth young alive. 'Some fishes spawn and others *kittle*.'

Kittling, *adj.* A hare with young is called a '*kittling* hare.'

Knab, *v.* to snatch up ; to steal.

Knap, *v.* to strike repeated blows, as with a hammer.

Knapsack breed, children born in the army.

Knockin' trough, *sb.* a large mortar made of stone, formerly used for pounding barley in. It held about twenty quarts. The 'mell' used was of wood.

Knowd, **Nowd**, *sb.* the grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

Knowe, *sb.* a knoll ; a small hill.

Knowin', *sb.* a knowing ; just what could be perceived. 'We took a wee *knowin'* o' whisky.'

Knowledgible, *adj.* knowing. "Pigs is a dale *knowledgibler* nor people think."—OLLMINICK.

Knur, *sb.* a dwarf ; anything small or dwarfish ; any animal that has become stunted in his growth.

Krittity, *adj.* of uncertain temper ; skittish ; cross ; unreliable.

Kye, *sb.* cows.

Lab, *sb.* a game of marbles.

Labour, *v.* 'To *labour* a field,' to dig it or cultivate it.

Lachter, *sb.* a brood of chickens, &c. ; a quantity.

Lacken day, *sb.* a wet day.

Lag, **lag**, **Leg**, **leg**, the call to geese.

Laimeter, **Lamiter**, *sb.* a lame person.

Lair, *sb.* A man or horse is said to *lair* when he sinks in mud or snow, and cannot extricate himself.

Laivins, *sb.* the refuse.

Lamed to the ground. 'I got a stab of a bayonet in the groin, which has *lamed* me to the ground.'

Lament'able, *adj.* unpleasant ; disagreeable. 'It's a most *lament'able* wet day.' 'The smell of the fish was most *lament'able*.'

Lammas floods, *sb.* heavy rains which are expected about the first of August.

Land, *sb.* cultivated land or pasture, as opposed to a road. 'Come on the *land*,' *i. e.* come off the road into the fields.

Landed, *v.* arrived ; placed. 'I *landed* off the car at six o'clock.' 'I gave him won skite, an' *landed* him into the middle of a whin-bush.'

Langle, (1) *sb.* A 'sheep's *langle*' is a short piece of any kind of rope, with a slip knot at each end. The loops are passed over the fore and hind leg of a sheep. The animal is thus *langled*, and cannot go over fences. Hence the saying, 'He goes out of the *langle*,' applied to a person who goes on the spree occasionally.

(2) *v.* to tie the hind foot and the fore foot of an animal together, to prevent it straying far.

Lap, or **Lapcock**, *sb.* a small roll of grass cut for hay. Same as a **Cole of hay**.

Lap, *v.* to roll up grass. 'They *lap* it from the swathe.'

Lapped up, wrapped up.

Lapsther, *sb.* a lobster.

Lark heeled, *sb.* having long heels: a term of derision.

Lash, (1) *sb.* a large quantity. 'The master bought a *lash* o' things from them.'

(2) *v.* to throw anything down violently.

Lashins, *sb.* plenty. '*Lashins* and lavins,' more than plenty.

Lash wheat, *v.* to beat the grains of wheat out of the ears.

Last day. 'I wouldn't have lifted it, not if it had lay till the *last day* in the afternoon,' *i. e.* I would never have taken it.

Latter end, *sb.* the end. 'The *latter end* of the week.'

Laugh. '*Laugh* with the wrong side of your mouth' = to cry.

Laughin' sport, *sb.* sport; fun. 'You'll find it no *laughin' sport*,' *i. e.* it will turn out more serious than you expect.

Lave, (1) *sb.* the remainder; the rest. 'Ye may have the *lave* o't.'

(2) *v.* to lift or throw water out of a pool by means of anything, such as a bucket or scoop.

Laverock, *sb.* a lark; also a hare.

Law, *v.* 'To take the *law*' of a person is to go to law with him.

Laws. 'By the *laws*,' a mild oath.

Lay a finger on, to touch, in the way of hurting or harming.

Lay down yer bone, *v.* to work hard or earnestly.

Lay out, *v.* to arrange; to plan. 'I *laid myself out* to do it.'

Lazy led, *sb.* a broad ridge of potatoes.

Lea, *sb.* a measure of linen yarn. Same as **Cut**. The '*lea*' or '*cut*' contains 300 yards, a '*hank*' contains 12 '*cuts*,' and a '*bundle*' of yarn 200 '*cuts*.'

Leagh, *v.* low.

Leagh the brae, at the foot of the hill.

Leal, *adj.* loyal ; true ; faithful.

Leap the bullock, a boys' game. Same as **Leap-frog**.

Leasing, *sb.* a twisted thread of cotton or flax used for tying the 'cuts' of linen yarn.

Leasing, *v.* putting in order or disentangling anything, such as thread, that has been tossed or tangled.

Leather-winged bat, a bat.

Leave over ! *v.* stop ! desist !

Lees. 'I hav'n't got the *lees* of you,' *i. e.* I don't comprehend you.

Lemon sole, *sb.* the lemon dab, *Platena microcephala*.

Lend, *sb.* a loan. 'Give me the *lend* of it.'

Lerk, Lurk, *sb.* a wrinkle or fold. 'The child's that fat I can't get dryin' all his *lerks*.'

Lerked, *adj.* wrinkled. 'The uppers of your boots is all *lerked*.'

Let, *v.* to hinder ; to interfere with. A boy's term in ball-playing, &c. 'Don't *let* the game.'

Let alone, besides. 'I fell in and got hurt, *let alone* bein' all wet.'

Let on, to show knowledge of a thing. 'I never *let on* I seen him.' 'Don't *let on*,' *i. e.* don't tell.

Libel, *sb.* a label.

Libbock, *sb.* a small, loose piece of something.

Lick, (1) *sb.* a blow.

(2) *v.* to beat.

Licking, *sb.* a beating.

Lieve, lief.

Lift, (1) *sb.* the bend in the shaft or blade of a spade. 'I would like a spade with more *lift*,' *i. e.* with the shaft more bent.

(2) *v.* to collect, as tickets, subscriptions, &c.

(3) *v.* 'Lift it and lay it like the lugs of a laverock:' applied when persons make frequent changes, such as moving things about from one place to another.

(4) 'Come here to I *lift* you:' said in derision or in fun to a person who has fallen down.

(5) *v.* to start a funeral. 'What time do they *lift* !'

Lift yer han', *v.* to strike. 'Wud ye *lift yer han'* to a woman ?'

Lig, *v.* to lie : a boy's term in playing marbles. 'Let him *lig*,' *i. e.* let his marble lie.

Light, *adj.* 'Old *light*,' 'new *light*,' the terms for two sects of Presbyterians. The former subscribe the Westminster Confession, the latter are principally Unitarians.

Light.

' *Light, light, low,*
The butterfly low.'

Sung by children who are chasing butterflies.

Like. 'What *like* is he?' *i. e.* what is he like?

Like is applied to words thus: 'I'm all tremblin' *like*.' 'He was all frightened *like*.' 'He seems careless *like*.' 'Summer *like*.'

Like I don't know what, a vague but common comparison.

Lilt, *v.* to sing or hum an air.

Limber, *adj.* flexible; light; frail.

Limner, *sb.* a portrait painter: hence sometimes applied to a photographer.

Limpy coley, *sb.* a boys' game.

Line, (1) *sb.* dressed flax.

(2) *sb.* a road. The new roads are so called.

Linen lease, *sb.* a lease granted under the provisions of the 'Linen Act.' It was for lives, renewable, and provided for the keeping of a certain number of looms on the farm.

Lines, (1) When a dispensary doctor is engaged making calls in his district he is said to be out on *lines*, *i. e.* when he has received a *line* or order.

(2) *sb.* a discharge given to a worker or servant.

Line yarn, *sb.* yarn made from flax that has been dressed and sorted, so that the fibres are long and run in one direction.

Ling, *sb.* Heather, *Erica cinerea*, is especially called *ling*.

Linge, *v.* to beat; to chastise; to lunge.

Linging, *sb.* a beating.

Lingo (*pl.* **Lingoes**), *sb.* a long, thin weight of wire used in Jacquard looms.

Lint, *sb.* flax.

Lint-hole, *sb.* a pit or dam for steeping flax.

Lint-white, *sb.* a linnet.

Lint-white, *adj.* very white.

Linty, *sb.* a linnet.

Lip, *sb.* 'Give us none of your *lip*,' *i. e.* impudent talk. Same as **Jaw**.

Lippen, *v.* to trust; to depend on. 'I wouldn't *lippen* her to carry it.'

Lisk, *sb.* the groin.

- Liths**, *sb.* the layers of a slaty rock ; the layers of an onion ; the divisions of an orange.
- Lithy**, *adj.* flaky ; in layers.
- Loaden**, *v.* to load. 'I was told to *loaden* up with flax.'
- Loadened**, *adj.* loaded.
- Load of coul'**, a heavy cold. Same as **Morth o' coul**.
- Loaning**, *sb.* a country lane.
- Lock**, *sb.* a quantity. 'A big *lock*.' 'A wee *lock*.'
- Lockjaw**, *v.* to take lockjaw. 'He *lockjawed*.'
- Lock spit**, *v.* to mark off the boundaries of land by cutting a slight furrow.
- Lodged**, *adj.* Growing corn that has been laid by the wind and rain is said to be *lodged*.
- Loghter, Lughter**, *sb.* a handful of growing corn, or crop of any kind cut with a reaping-hook.
- Loke smell**, *sb.* a nasty, sickening smell.
- Long**. 'The *long* eleventh of June,' a saying.
- Long last**, the very last. 'Well, at *long last* he did it.'
- Long line**, *sb.* a fishing line with several hundred hooks. Also called a **Bulter**.
- Longsome**, *adj.* tedious ; slow.
- Looby**, *sb.* a great, loose, indolent fellow.
- Loof**, *sb.* the open hand. 'They're scuddin' *loofs* an' buyin',' i. e. they are striking hands over their bargains.
- Look**, *v.* to search. 'Away an' *look* the child's head.'
- Loose**, *adj.* unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's *loose*.'
- Loot your broos**, to look sulky.
- Loss**, *v.* to lose.
- Lossin'** (*i. e.* losing), *v.* going to the bad. 'Them childre's *lossin'* for the want o' somebuddy t' see afther them.'
- Lost**, *adj.* cold ; wet ; perished. 'Come in, chile, out o' the cowl' ; yer *lost*.' 'Och, ye craythur, ye'll be *lost* if ye go out the day.'
- Loughry men**, a race of small hairy people living in the woods. It is said that 'they would get your gold.' They are very strong.
- Louin**, *adj.* hot. 'My ears are *louin*.'
- Loun**, *sb.* a boy ; a low, idle fellow.
- Loup**, *v.* to jump.
- Louse**. 'They wad skin a *louse* : ' said of very grasping people.

Low, *sb.* a flame.

Low come off, *sb.* a low expression ; an offensive remark. 'They toul' me to ate ma wee dog, an' A sayd to them, it's a *low come off* in ya to say the like o' that.'

Lown day, a calm day.

'**Lown yer crack**,' speak lower.

Lowze, *v.* to loosen.

Lozenger, *sb.* a lozenge.

Luck. 'It was more by good *luck* than good guiding,' saying.

Lucky, *adj.* full ; something over in count or measure.

Lucky half, rather more than half.

Lucky stones, *sb.* small pebbles of hard, white limestone, which have been perforated by a sea-worm. They are found on the beach, and when the perforations extend in such a way that a string could be passed through the stone, and it could thus be suspended round the neck, it is called a *lucky stone*.

Lue warm, luke warm.

Lug, (1) *sb.* the lob-worm, *Arenicola piscatorum*, a large sea-worm used for bait.

(2) *sb.* the ear ; the ear at the side of a can or bucket.

Luggie, *sb.* a boys' game. In this game the boys lead each other about by the 'lugs,' *i. e.* ears, hence the name.

Lump, (1) *sb.* anything big. 'A *lump* of a girl.'

(2) *sb.* a quantity. 'A *lump* of people.'

Lump it. 'If you don't like it you can *lump it*,' *i. e.* you must put up with it.

Luppen shinnen, *sb.* a started sinew.

Lurgan, Lurg, Lurk, *sb.* a whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait.

Lusty, *adj.* healthy looking.

Lying, *adj.* sick. 'He's *lying* these two months.'

Lying heads and thraws, lying in different directions.

Lythe, (1) *sb.* a fish, the pollack, *Merlangus pollachius*.

(2) *v.* to thicken broth with flour or meal.

Lything, (1) *sb.* flour or meal put into broth to thicken it.

(2) *v.* fishing for *Lythe*.

Machine, *sb.* any kind of conveyance, such as a carriage, car, &c.

Mackerel-cock, *sb.* a sea bird, the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

Mackerel-scout, *sb.* the gar fish. Same as **Horn-eel**.

Mad, *adj.* angry.

Mad angry, very angry ; raging.

Magnify, *v.* to signify. 'That hurt won't *magnify*.'

Mailie, **Mailie**, a call to a pet sheep.

Mails, *sb. pl.* small perforated scales made of copper or other metal used in Jacquard weaving.

Maist feck, *sb.* the greater part.

Make, *v.* to attempt ; to offer. 'He *made* to strike me.'

Make moan, *v.* to pity. 'When you've tooth ache they *make* no *moun* for you.'

Make off, *v.* to run away.

Make up, *v.* to accost a person with a view of making acquaintance. To be attentive to, or to make love to a person.

Man. 'You'll be a *man* before your mother,' said to comfort a little boy in trouble.

Man alive! an impatient mode of address.

Man-big, *adj.* full grown ; the size of a man.

Mankeeper, **Mancreeper**, *sb.* a water newt, *Lissotriton punctatus*. It is said that *mankeepers* will creep down the throat of a person who falls asleep near any water where they are.

Manner, *v.* to prepare. 'It's hard to *manner* that ground.' 'The land will be well *mannered* by the frost.' Flax is said to be well-*mannered*, or the reverse, according to its having been carefully treated, or the reverse, in the various processes of preparation. Flax is passed through rollers to *manner* it for the scutchers.

Man or mortal, any one. 'Now don't tell this to *man or mortal*.'

Mansworn, *adj.* perjured.

Manx puffin, *sb.* the Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum* (HARRIS, 1744).

Many's the time, many a time.

Map, *sb.* a mop.

March, (1) *sb.* a boundary of land.

(2) *v.* to border on ; to be contiguous to. 'This is where my land *marches* with his.'

March dike, *sb.* the dike (fence) between adjoining farms or townlands.

Margy more, *sb.* the big market, *i. e.* the market before Christmas.

Marksman, *sb.* a man who cannot write his name, and has therefore to make his mark.

Mark the ground, put foot to the ground. 'He could hardly *mark the ground*:' said of a horse that was very lame.

Marred, *v.* hindered; interfered with.

Married upon, Married on, *v.* married to. 'She was *married upon* a man they call McKee.'

Marrow, *v.* to lend men or horses for labour to a neighbour, and to receive a similar loan in return when needed. Same as *To neighbour*.

Marvel, *sb.* a marble.

Masheroon, *sb.* a mushroom.

Mashy-corns, Mash-corns, *sb.* roots of 'silver-weed' (*Potentilla anserina*). The root is roasted and eaten. It tastes much like a parsnip (TATE'S *Flora Belfastensis*).

Mass. 'If ye missed *mass* ye hut the gatherin',' *i. e.* you nearly did something.

Master, sir; a term of address. 'Are you wanting any bog-wood the day, *master*?'

Mate, *sb.* meat; *i. e.* food of any kind. 'The horse dosn't take his *mate* now at all.'

Material, *adj.* good; excellent. 'A *material* cow.'

Maug, *v.* to walk away. '*Maug* off with you.'

Maunder, *v.* to talk in a wandering way.

Maunna, Maunnae, *v.* must not.

Mavis (*pron.* maivis), *sb.* a thrush. 'You can sing like a *mavis*,' a saying, generally used satirically.

May be that! Oh! indeed!

May flower, *sb.* the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

May I never stir, an appeal, used to give force to any statement.

May jack, *sb.* the whimbrel. It is erroneously believed to be the young of the curlew.

May shell, *sb.* the bone of a cuttle fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

Mays. 'Between the two *Mays*,' between the 1st and 12th of May.

Meal ark, *sb.* a large chest or bin for holding a store of meal.

Meal's meat, *sb.* a meal; the food taken at one meal.

Mealy-crushy, *sb.* oatmeal, fried in dripping. Same as **Durgan**.

Mealy-mouthed, *adj.* shy; backward in asking; not speaking out plainly when something disagreeable has to be said.

Mean. 'As *mean* as get out,' very mean.

Means. 'Not by no manner of *means*,' *i. e.* by no means.

Meat and Mense, food, and manners or politeness. "Ye shud still ax a frien' t' take a bit o' whativver's goin', if he diz, why A wish him his health, an' much good may it do him; if not ye hae yer *meat* and *mense* both."—OLLMINICK.

Meekin'. 'Meekin' a chimley o' yer mooth,' smoking.

Meddle, *v.* to hurt or annoy. 'The dog won't *meddle* you.'

Meg, *sb.* a boy's term for a bad old 'peerie,' *i. e.* peg-top.

Meg-many-feet, *sb.* a centipede.

Meer, *sb.* a mare. 'The white *meer* come oot o' some army,' *i. e.* the white mare had been in a cavalry regiment.

Meerin, **Mearing**, *sb.* a land boundary.

Melder, *sb.* the quantity of meal ground at one time for a person; a large vague quantity. 'I've eaten a *melder*,' *i. e.* I've eaten too much.

Mell whuns, *v.* to bruise whins (furze) with a mallet or 'beetle,' for cattle feeding.

Melt, (1) *sb.* the milt, or soft roe of a fish.

(2) slang, *sb.* the tongue. 'Keep in your *melt*.'

(3) 'I'll knock the *melt* out of you,' a threat.

Ment, *v.* mended.

Meout, *sb.* a slight sound. 'There wasn't a *meout* out o' the childra.' 'Don't let a *meout* out o' you.'

Messen, *sb.* a contemptuous term for a little person of either sex.

Mich, *v.* to play truant.

Mid kipple, *sb.* part of a flail. Same as **Hooden**.

Midden, *sb.* a manure heap, or pit.

Midge's knee-buckle, *sb.* a very small article.

Miles, **Milds**, *sb.* a wild plant used as spinach, *Chenopodium album*.

Miller's lift, *sb.* an upward thrust with the point of a crowbar, to move a heavy object forwards.

Miller's thumb, *sb.* two small sea fishes are so called, *Cottus scorpius*, and *C. bulbalis*.

Mill eye. 'Hot from the *mill eye*,' a comparison for something freshly made.

Mim, **Mimsey**, *adj.* prim; prudish.

Mind, (1) *v.* to remind. 'Now *mind* me of that to-morrow.'

(2) *v.* to observe. 'See! d'ye *mind* the way she's walkin'.'

(3) *v.* to remember. 'I *mind* the time,' a common beginning to a story. 'I don't *mind* much about my father being killed' = I don't remember much, &c.

(4) *sb.* recollection. 'I hadn't a bit *mind* of it.'

(5) 'I was a *mind* to ha' done it,' *i. e.* I intended to do it.

(6) 'I had no *mind*,' *i. e.* I forgot.

Mint, *v.* to beat; to aim a blow at; to hit with a stone; to hurt.
'*Mint* the gowler,' *i. e.* hit the dog with a stone or anything.

Misdoubt, *v.* to doubt; to suspect. "He *misdoubted* there wud be blood dhrawed somewhere or another."—OLLMINICK.

Misert, *sb.* a miser.

Misertly, *ad.* miserly.

Mislippen, *v.* to neglect.

Mislippened, *adj.* neglected; not cared for. 'A *mislippened* child.'

Mislist, *v.* to molest.

Mismay, *v.* to annoy; to disturb.

Misses, *v.* 'There's not much *misses* you,' *i. e.* you notice every thing that goes on.'

Miss yer fut, to make a false step; to stumble.

Mistress, *sb.* wife. 'His *mistress* opened the door to me,' *i. e.* his wife.

Mizzle, (1) *sb.* a drizzle.

(2) *v.* to drizzle; to run away; to disappear.

Moan, *v.* to pity.

Moan you a hair, pity you in the least.

Moat, *sb.* an earthen mound, or tumulus.

Mockin' 's catchin', *i. e.* mocking is catching. A warning not to mock or laugh at a person who is suffering from anything unpleasant, lest the same misfortune may happen to one-self. It is said particularly to persons who are mimicking the personal defects of others.

Moiled, *adj.* bare, applied to a bare-looking building.

Moily, **Moilya**, *sb.* a hornless cow.

Moily, *adj.* hornless.

Molly gowan, *sb.* the fishing frog, *Lophius piscatorius*.

Molrooken, *sb.* the great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*.

Money. 'Money 's roun', an' it goes roun',' saying.

Monkey flower, *sb.* mimulus.

Mools, *sb.* broken chilblains.

Mooly heels, *sb.* heels affected with 'mools.'

Mooth, *sb.* mouth. 'Ma heart was in ma *mooth*,' *i. e.* I was very much startled.

Moother. *sb.* the proportion of meal or seeds that the miller takes as his payment for grinding.

Moop. *sb.* a mop.

More betoken. Besides, generally used when adding a circumstance to prove the correctness of a statement.

More holy nor godly. applied to a tattered garment.

More red nebs than midges: said in very cold weather.

More than middling. very superior. 'His mother was *more than middling*.'

Morn's morra. *sb.* the day after to-morrow.

Morra. 'The *morra* come niver' = never.

Morrion. *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse. Same as **Bavin**.

Morth o' cowl. *sb.* a very heavy cold.

Mortal. or **Mortal.** very, or very great. '*Mortal* cold.' 'A *mortal* lot.'

Moss. *sb.* a peat bog.

Moss-ban. *sb.* the edge or boundary of a peat bog.

Moss-cheeper. *sb.* the titlark or meadow pipit.

Mother naked. *adj.* quite naked.

Mountain men. *sb. pl.* 'That sect of dissenters called 'Covenanters' —McSKIMIN'S *Curricfergus*.

Mountainy. *adj.* mountain. '*Mountainy* people.' '*Mountainy* land'

Mouth. 'Entry *mouth*,' i. e. entry end; where an entry opens on street.

Mouth, (1) 'A *mouth* on you like a torn pocket,' a comparison.

(2) 'He niver as much as axed me if A had a *mouth* on me,' i. e. did not offer me anything to eat or drink.

(3) 'You're a *mouth*,' an expression of contempt.

Mowls, Mowl. *sb.* i. e. moulds; earth.

Muckle. *adj.* much; big.

Muddle for potatoes. *v.* to get them out with the hands, surreptitiously.

Mud fat. *adj.* very fat. 'The grass here is that good, that in a weeks a beast will get *mud fat* on it.'

Mud-lark. *sb.* a navvy, working at muddy embankments or excavations.

Mudler. *sb.* a small metal stamper, used in public houses to crush the lumps of sugar in punch.

- Mudyees**, *sb.* short tongs.
- Mug**, *sb.* the mouth; a sulky person.
- Muggy**, (1) *sb.* a hand-basket made of well twisted straw rope.
(2) *adj.* foggy; close and wet; dark, applied to the weather.
- Mull**, *sb.* a mess; something spoiled.
- Murphies**, *sb. pl.* potatoes.
- Murran-roe**, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse. Same as **Bavin**.
- Mussel picker**, *sb.* a bird, the oyster catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*.
- My day**, *sb.* all my life. 'He's the wee-est man ivir A seen in *ma day*.'
- My lone**, **His lone**, &c., *ad.* alone.
- My lord**, *sb.* a hunch-backed man.
- My O!** an exclamation of surprise.
- Naethin' ava**, *sb.* nothing at all.
- Nag**, *sb.* the wooden ball or 'knur,' used in the game of 'shinney' (hockey); also called a 'golley.'
- Nager** [naiger], *sb.* a niggardly person.
- Nagerliness**, *adj.* niggardliness.
- Naggin**, *sb.* a measure of liquid = quarter of a pint.
- Naigies**, *sb. pl.* horses.
- Nail**, *v.* to strike with a sure aim.
- Nails**. The little white marks that come and go on the finger-nails are the subject of the following divining rhyme: we begin at the thumb—a gift; a friend; a foe; a lover; a journey to go.
- Naperty**, *sb.* a vetch, with a fleshy root, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*.
Children dig up and eat the little knobs at the roots.
- Napper**, **Nabber**, *sb.* anything large and good of its kind.
- Nature**, *sb.* the name for a particular quality in flax, an oiliness, softness, or 'kindliness in working, which is of great value. 'This flax is hard and birsely, it has no *nature*.' 'Now here's a flax full of *nature*.'
- Nauky**, *adj.* cunning.
- Neaped in**, *adj.* term used when a vessel cannot get out of a harbour in consequence of tides or winds causing the water to be shallow.
- Near**, *adj.* miserly; penurious.
- Near begone**, *adj.* penurious; stingy. 'Near begone people disn't give the workers mate enough sometimes, an' that's a burnin' shame.'

Near by, *adv.* near at hand. 'Do you live *near by* ?'

Neardest, *adj.* nearest.

Near hand, *adv.* near; nearly; almost. 'I was *near han*' kilt.'
'Not a shot came *near hand* us.' 'The rope was not *near hand* long enough.'

Neayghen, *sb.* a small marine bivalve, about the size of a cockle, used for bait.

Neb, *sb.* the nose; a bird's bill.

Neck, *v.* to catch and shake a person.

Nedcullion, *sb.* the wood anemone. Said to be derived from *colleen*, Ir. for girl (Co. Derry).

Needcessity, *sb.* necessity.

Neeze, *v.* to sneeze.

Neighbour, (1) *sb.* a fellow; a match. 'A'm lookin' for the *neighbour* of ma shai, i. e. I'm looking for the fellow of my shoe.

(2) *v.* to give mutual assistance in farming, by lending and borrowing men and horses. Same as to **Marrow**.

Neugh, *v.* to catch, or grasp a person.

Never off his back, never ceasing to advise, or scold, or look after a person.

New-ans, or **Newance**, something new; a novelty. 'It's *new-ans* to see you down so early.' 'Ye'r behavin' yerself for *new-ans*,' i. e. you are behaving well for a novelty.

New-fangled, *adj.* strange; new-fashioned; much taken up with some new thing.

Next, *adv.* near. 'Are you going *next* the quay?'

Nick and go, *sb.* a close shave. 'It was just *nick and go* with him.'

Nicker, *v.* to neigh.

Nick my near, *sb.* a narrow escape; a close shave. Same as **Nick and go**.

Nick of time, *sb.* the right moment. 'I arrived in the *nick of time*.'

Nieve, *sb.* the fist, or closed hand.

Nievy.

'*Nievy*, navy, nick nack.
Which han' will ye tak',
The right or the wrang,
I'll beguile ye if I can.'

The rhyme is used in a game played with the closed hands; in one hand of the player is a marble, or any small object; the other is empty. The second player tries to choose the hand that is not empty. Same as the old English game of 'Handy-Dandy.'

Nignay, Nignoy, *v.* to do what is useless ; to do something, but with no good result.

Nignays, Nignoys, *sb. pl.* useless profitless doings.

Nigh han', *adv.* near ; nearly.

Nippin', *adj.* painful with cold. 'Ma toes is just *nippin'*.'

Nits, *sb. pl.* small objects among the hair, supposed to be the eggs of vermin, or young lice.

Niver 's a long day, a saying.

No, *adv.* not. 'I'll *no* do it.'

Noan, *adv.* none.

No canny, *adj.* not lucky.

No fit, *adv.* not able. 'I'm *no fit* to draw a herrin' off the brander,' *i. e.* I am in the last stage of weakness.

Noggin, *sb.* a wooden vessel with a handle smaller than a 'piggin.' Porridge and milk used to be eaten out of *noggins*.

Noit, *sb.* 'A *noit* of a crayture,' an insignificant person.

No odds, no matter.

Noole-kneed, *adj.* knock-kneed.

Norraton, *sb.* a great noise. 'The dogs are making a great *norraton*.'

Not a founded, *sb.* nothing at all.

Not at himself, *adj.* mad ; not in health.

Not can, *v.* cannot. 'You'll *not can* do that.'

Note, *sb.* A cow is said to be 'commin' forward to her *note*' when the time of her calving draws near. 'When is she at her *note*?' *i. e.* when will she calve? The expression seems to originate in a note that is kept of the expected time. "For sale, a Kerry cow, five years old, at her *note* in May."—BELFAST PAPER, 1875.

Not expected, *adj.* not expected to recover from sickness.

Notionate, *adj.* obstinate ; self-opinionated ; fanciful.

Notish, *v.* to notice.

Nout, *sb.* nothing. 'I got it for *nout*.'

Nowd, *sb.* the grey gurnard. Same as **Knowd**.

Nudyán, *sb.* a bunnian.

Nurg, *adj.* miserly ; stingy.

Nurr, *sb.* a small insignificant thing.

Nurse tender, *sb.* a monthly nurse.

O, *sb.* 'a round O;' a stupid or silly fellow; a softy.

Oberins, *sb.* 'Wee *oberins*,' means trifling work.

Oblodgement, *sb.* a kindness.

Och-a-nee! *int.* an expression of weariness or sorrow.

Odd or even, *sb.* a boys' game. A boy shuts up a few small objects, such as marbles in one hand, and asks his opponent to guess is the number *odd or even*. He then either pays or receives one, according as the guess is right or wrong.

Of, *as.* 'The same *of* that,' *i. e.* the same as that.

Offal, *sb.* the refuse part of ground wheat.

Off and on, more or less; there about.

Offence. 'No *offence*,' is a rejoinder when a person has said, 'I beg your pardon.'

Offer, (1) *sb.* an attempt.

(2) to attempt. 'Don't *offer* to do it,' *i. e.* don't attempt; don't dare.

Ogenagh, *sb.* a simpleton.

Oh then! *int.* Oh indeed!

Old-fashioned, **Oul-fashioned**, *adj.* knowing or cunning.

Old May day, *sb.* the twelfth of May.

Old stock, *sb.* a familiar term in greeting an acquaintance. 'Well, *old stock*, how are ye the day?'

Old wife, *sb.* a fish, the ballan wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*.

On, (1) *prep.* used for 'to.' 'Who did it *on* you?' 'Who done it *on* you?' *i. e.* who did it to you? There is another idiomatic use of *on* in the expression, 'Don't break it *on* me,' *i. e.* don't break that, thing of mine.'

(2) *adv.* continually; without stopping. 'They would sit there and eat *on*.'

(3) *adv.* ready. 'On for sport.'

(4) is sometimes prefixed to the words to-morrow and yesterday, thus—'I'll do it *on* to-morrow.'

Ondaicent, *adj.* unfair.

On dying, dying. 'They say he's just *on dying*.'

One purpose, on purpose.

Ones, *sb.* people. 'What's the reason, sir, that Tomson's *ones* always sends them kind o' coals?'

Onset, *sb.* a small cluster of houses: 'McCullough's *onset*.'

Ontorious, *adj.* notorious.

On you, on your person; about you. 'Have you any money *on you* ?'

Open weather, *sb.* weather in winter that is not frosty.

Or, *adv.* till. 'It won't be long *or* we'll be back.'

Orchit, *sb.* an orchard.

Ordinary, *adj.* plain-looking, as a person.

Or ever, *adv.* before. 'It's twelve *or ever* you're in bed.'

Ortin', *v.* rejecting; taking out, as a cow does the good fodder from the bad.

Ortins, Oartins, *sb.* refuse; anything rejected. "Other weemen's *ortins* shan't be Sally's pick."—FLECHER. 'The mornin's *oartins* is the evenin's fodther,' saying. It arises from cow-house experience.

Other, each other. 'If they take out the gun they'll shoot *other*.'

Other morrow, *sb.* the day after to-morrow.

Our, *adv.* over.

Our ones, Our uns, *sb.* my own family. '*Our ones* all goes to meetin'.'

Out-by, *adj.* out of doors; outside the house.

Outlandish, *adj.* foreign, such as ships belonging to foreign countries.

Out of the face, *adv.* to do a thing '*out of the face*' is to do it right through from first to last without stopping.

Out of one's name, by a wrong name. 'He called me *out of my name*,' *i. e.* not by my own name.

Ont ower, *adv.* out; quite over.

Out-relation, *sb.* a distant relative.

Out-wailins, *sb.* refuse.

Over, *adj.* asleep. 'The chile's just *over*.'

Over all, *adv.* 'That's *over all* ivir A heerd,' *i. e.* that surpasses all, &c.

Over-looked, *v.* the same as **Over-seen**, and means having received the 'blink of an evil eye.'

Overly much, *adv.* too much. 'That meat's *overly much* done.'

Owrance, *sb.* mastery; authority; having command over.

Oxther, *sb.* the armpit.

"Whether would you rather
Or rather would you be
Legs to the *oxther*
Or belly to the knee?"

Oxther-cogged, *v.* 'They *oxther-cogged* you home,' *i. e.* helped you along by holding you up by the arm-pits.

Pad, *sb.* a path.

Paddlin' walk, *sb.* a gait, in which the steps made are very short.

Paddock, Poddock, *sb.* a frog.

Padrolls, *sb.* 'On his *padrolls*,' *i. e.* on his walks or rounds.

Paidlin', *v.* wandering; walking or running with short steps. 'A *paidlin'* collie,' a wandering dog. A horse that is standing, and lifts his feet in an uneasy way, is said to be *paidlin'*.

Pairins, *sb.* thin fragments of pork pared off the bones, in pork-curing stores.

Palms, *sb. pl.* small branches of the Spruce fir, also budded twigs of the willow. These are supplied on Palm Sunday to persons attending service in the Roman Catholic Churches.

Pamphrey, *sb.* a kind of cabbage.

Pandy, *sb.* a punishment at school, being a blow on the hand from a cane or ruler.

Pane, *sb.* a section of ground in a garden.

Pangd, *v.* stuffed full (of food).

Paps, *sb. pl.* teats. 'A cow's *paps*.'

Paramoudra, *sb.* a large cylindrical mass of flint, sometimes the shape of the human trunk. It is said that this curious word is merely gibberish, coined by a facetious quarryman to puzzle the late Dr. Buckland, when he was geologizing among the co. Antrim chalk rocks.

Parfit, *adj.* perfect.

Parge, *v.* to plaster the inside of a chimney with mortar.

Parritch, *sb.* porridge.

Parten, *sb.* the shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*. Also called **Butcher**.

Pastre, *sb.* the pastern of a horse.

Patch. 'Not a *patch* on it,' *i. e.* not to compare to it.

Pattheridge, *sb.* a partridge.

Pawky, *adj.* sly; cunning.

Pea shaups, *sb. pl.* pea shells.

Peaswisp, *sb.* a small bundle of anything tossed roughly together like a wisp of pea straw. 'Your head 's just like a *peaswisp*.'

Peat waight, or weght, *sb.* a tray or sieve on which peat was carried into the house.

Peeler, *sb.* a crab which has cast its shell, and is soft; used for bait.

Peel garlick, *sb.* a yellow person: a person dressed shabbily or fantastically.

- Peely grass**, *sb.* barley, with the 'hulls' and 'auns' removed.
- Peen**, *sb.* the cross end of a mechanic's hammer, opposite to the face.
- Pee-pee**, the call for pea-fowl.
- Peep hawk**, *sb.* the kestrel.
- Peerie**, *sb.* a peg-top.
- Peeweet, Peesweep**, *sb.* the lapwing.
- Pegh**, *s.* to pant; to puff.
- Pelt**, *sb.* the skin of an animal. 'Bare *pelt*,' one's bare skin.
- Penned**, *v.* contracted. A horse sometimes has its knee '*penned* in the sinews.'
- Penny bird**, *sb.* the little grebe. Also called **Drink-a-penny**.
- Pens**, *sb. pl.* the old twigs in a hedge.
- Pernicketty**, *adj.* particular; hard to please.
- Perswadians**, *sb. pl.* persuasion; entreaties. 'Through *perswadians* I done it.'
- Peter Dick**, *sb.* a child's toy made of a half walnut shell, a small piece of stick and some thread. When played upon by the fingers in a particular way, it makes a ticking noise, and is supposed to say:—
 'Peter Dick,
 Peter Dick,
 Peter Dick's peat stack.'
- Petted on**, *v.* to be fond of a person, as a child is.
- Pevil**, *v.* to strike rapidly.
- Phaisians**, *sb.* pheasants.
- Piano rose**, *sb.* the peony.
- Pickin' calf**, *v.* Same as **Casting Calf**, *i. e.* dropping a calf before the time.
- Pickle**, *sb.* a very small quantity; one grain.
- Pickcock, or Picky**, *sb.* Same as **Blockan**. A small fish, the young of the coal-fish.
- Piece**, *sb.* what a child gets for lunch; it is generally a piece of bread.
- Pied**, *v.* searched; examined.
- Pig-croo**, *sb.* a pig-sty.
- Pigeon**. 'A *pigeon's* pair,' a term for a family of two children only.
- Pigeon walk**, *sb.* a boy's game.
- Piggin**, *sb.* a small wooden vessel made of hoops and staves, with one stave prolonged so as to form a handle, used for milking in, &c.
- Pig's whisper**, *sb.* a loud whisper, one meant to be heard.

Pig's wrack, *sb.* a kind of sea wrack, boiled with meal or potatoes, and given as food for pigs.

Pike, *sb.* a rick of hay.

Piky dog, *sb.* the piked dog-fish. Same as **Gobuck**.

Pile, *sb.* a single grain of shot.

Pill, Bad pill, or Bitter pill, *sb.* a disagreeable person.

Pillaber, *sb.* a pillow.

Pin bone, *sb.* the pointed bone above a horse's flank.

Pingey lookin', *adj.* tight; pinched looking.

Pink, (1) *sb.* a term of endearment applied by a young man to his sweetheart.

(2) *v.* to strike with a sure aim.

Pin well, *sb.* a well in the demesne of Red Hall, near Carrickfergus, is so-called. A person having drunk from it throws in a pin as an offering.

Pipe. 'Put *that* in your *pipe* and smoke it,' an expression enforcing some rather disagreeable piece of advice or information.

Pipers, *sb. pl.* stems of grass.

Pipe stapple, *sb.* the stem of a clay pipe.

Pirn, *sb.* a wooden bobbin.

Pirn cage, *sb.* an arrangement of pins standing up from a square frame, and in which '*pirns*' or bobbins are stuck—used in power-loom factories.

Pirre-maw, *sb.* the tern.

Pismire, Pishmither, *sb.* an ant.

Placket hole, *sb.* a pocket hole.

Pladdy, *sb.* (**Pladdies**, *pl.*) a sunken rock.

Planet showers, *sb. pl.* short heavy showers.

Plan of wrack. In parts of the co. of Down the flat portion of the shore, between high and low water mark, is divided into plots, each of which belongs to a certain farm, and on these plots or '*plans*' the farmers grow sea-weed for manure, cutting the wrack periodically, and carting it inland. Stones are placed for the wrack to grow on.

Planting, *sb.* a plantation of young trees.

Plants, *sb.* young cabbage plants fit for planting out.

Plarted, *v.* fell down.

Plaster, *sb.* anything overloaded with vulgar showy ornament.

Plastary, *adj.* gaudy; over-ornamented.

- Plates**, *sb. pl.* flat rocks in a harbour.
- Play oneself**, *v.* to play. 'Play yourselves,' *i. e.* go and play. 'The chile 's playin' his self.'
- Pleaich**, *sb.* the 'sea devil' or fishing frog, *Lophius*. Also called **Molly gowan**, **Kilmaddy**, &c.
- Pleasement**, *sb.* what pleases; satisfaction; gratification. 'I was glad to hear it, but perhaps it's no *pleasement* to you.' 'I'll do it to your *pleasement*.'
- Plenishing**, *sb.* the furnishing of a house.
- Ploigher**, *v.* to cough in an asthmatic or wheezing way.
- Ploitin' down**, *v.* falling down. 'What are ye *plaitin' down* for there, ye fitless falla.'
- Plout**, *v.* to splash.
- Pock-arred**, *adj.* pock-marked.
- Poddock-stool**, *sb.* a toad-stool.
- Podes**, *sb.* lice. Children are warned that if they do not allow their heads to be combed with a 'fine tooth comb,' the *podes* will make ropes of their hair, and drag them into the sea and drown them.
- Point**. 'Potatoes and *point*,' *i. e.* potatoes and nothing. The potatoes are supposed to be pointed at a herring as they are eaten, to give them an imaginary flavour.
- Poitered out**, **Pontered out**, *v.* said of land which has been exhausted, and has received only slight superficial cultivation.
- Poke**, *sb.* a bag.
- Poke shakins**, *sb.* the last child borne by a woman—supposed to be puny. 'That's a brave chile, it's no the *poke shakins* I'm thinkin'.'
- Polled**, having the horns cut off. Same as **Skulled**.
- Polluted**, *adj.* puffed up with pride; conceited; overrun. 'Them people 's got quite *polluted*.' 'The house is *polluted* with books.' 'Polluted with beggars,' &c. 'The other man *polluted* the mearing,' *i. e.* he tampered with the boundary.
- Pont**, *sb.* a kind of boat which carries thirty hundred-weight of turf, used on Lough Neagh (*MASON'S Par. Survey*).
- Pooin'**, *v.* pulling.
- Poor mouth**, *v.* to 'make a *poor mouth*,' to complain of troubles or poverty, and to make the most of these, for the purpose of exciting pity.
- Poppel**, *sb.* a flower, the corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago*.
- Porvent**, **Purvent**, *v.* to prevent.
- Poss-tub**, **Pouss-tub**, *sb.* a kind of wash-tub.

Post. 'Between you and me and the *post*,' a preliminary to something confidential being told.

Posy, *sb.* a flower.

Potyeen, Poteen, *sb.* illicit whiskey.

Pouce, *sb.* the floating dust in rooms where flax is being dressed.

Poucy, *adj.* asthmatic, from the effects of inhaling '*pouce*.'

Pounder, *sb.* a person who sells freestone for scouring; the freestone is sold pounded.

Pouss, *v.* to push clothes against the bottom of a tub when washing. 'Gie the claes a guid *poussing*.'

Power, *sb.* a great quantity. 'He made a *power* o' money.'

Pox, *sb.* the small-pox. 'Cut for the *poz*,' vaccinated.

Praity-oaten, *sb.* a kind of bread made of potatoes and oaten meal; in texture it is very coarse. 'As coarse as *praity-oaten*,' saying.

Frank, *v.* to amuse oneself.

Free, *v.* to taste.

Presha, Presha bhwee, Prushus, *sb.* the wild kale, *Sinopsis arvensis* (*bhwee* is from Ir. for yellow).

Prick at the loop, a cheating game played with a strap and skewer, at fairs, &c., by persons of the thimble-rig class, probably the same as the game called **Fast and Loose**.

Prig, *v.* to beat down in price. Same as to **Haggle**.

Prittaz, Praitays, *sb.* potatoes.

Prod, (1) 'He gave me a *prod*,' *i. e.* he cheated me in something he sold me.

(2) *v.* to prick or stab. 'Prod him with a pitch-fork.'

Proddled, *v.* prodded, *i. e.* stabbed or poked up. 'Your eyes are like a *proddled* cat under a bed,' saying.

Proker, *sb.* a poker.

Proper, *adj.* good. 'A *proper* spade.'

Pross, (1) *sb.* a process at law.

(2) *v.* to sue a person. 'I *prossed* him.'

Puck, *sb.* a blow. 'He got a *puck* in the eye.'

Puckan-sulla, *sb.* a basket or hamper made of well twisted oat straw, used for holding seed potatoes; it holds about two and a half *ibals*.

le, *sb.* a small dirty pool; prepared or tempered clay.

an, Pollan, *sb.* the 'fresh water herring' of Lough Neagh, *Coregonus Pollan*.

Purre, *sb.* two sea birds, the tern and the black-headed gull. See **Pirre** and **Pymaw**.

Purty middlin', *adj.* pretty well ; reply to a salutation.

Pushla, *sb.* See **Coo-pushla**.

Put down one's foot, to come to a determination of stopping some thing which has been going on.

Put on, *v.* to put on clothes ; to dress oneself. 'I had hardly time to *put on* me.' 'He rose an' *put on* him.'

Pyot, *sb.* a magpie.

Pymaw, *sb.* a sea bird, probably the tern or 'purre' (HARRIS, *Hist. Co. Down*, 1744).

Quaa, Quah, *sb.* a marsh ; a quagmire, or shaking bog.

Quait, *adj.* quiet.

Quaker. 'You're not a *quaker* ?' said in bargaining to persons who will not abate the price they have asked.

Quakin' esp, *sb.* a kind of poplar with trembling leaves.

Quality, *sb.* gentry.

Quare, Queer, *adj.* very 'quare an' nice' = very nice.

Quarter cleft, *sb.* a crazy person.

Quern, *sb.* the old hand-mill, consisting of two stones.

Quey, or Quy, *sb.* a female calf.

Quickens, *sb. pl.* couch grass. Same as **Scutch grass**.

Quicks, *sb. pl.* young thorn plants for setting.

Quo' he, *v.* said he. This with 'quo' *she*, *quo' I*, are in very general use.

Quut, Quet, *v.* quit. 'Quut yer cloddin', *i. e.* stop throwing stones.

Raave, *sb.* a fresh water plant, *Anacharis*.

Rack comb, *sb.* a dressing comb.

Rack of mutton, *sb.* a breast of mutton.

Ram-stam, *adj.* headlong ; rash.

Randy, *sb.* a wild reckless fellow ; an indelicate romping woman ; a scold.

Rannel, *v.* among school-boys ; to pull the hair.

Rannel-tree, Raivel-tree, sb. the cross-beam in a byre to which the cows' stakes are fastened; hence a long thin person is called a '*rannel-tree*,' or is said to be 'as thin as a *rannel-tree*.'

Ranners, sb. pl. wild indistinct dreams.

Ranty-berries, sb. rowan-tree berries.

Ratherly, or Retherly, adv. rather.

Rausps, sb. pl. raspberries.

Ream, v. to froth or foam, as a liquor.

Red, (1) done work. 'What time will you get red?'

(2) *v.* to put in order; to separate fighters.

Reddin' kaim, sb. a dressing-comb. Same as **Rack-comb**.

Red head.

'Red head, fiery skull,
Every hair in your head would tether a bull.'

Said derisively to a red-haired person.

Red loanin', sb. the throat (inside).

Redshank, (1) a flowering plant, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

(2) 'Run like a *redshank*,' *i. e.* as fast as you can. I suppose the *redshank* is the wading bird so called, and not the human *redshank*, known to readers of the Irish wars.

Red the road! clear the way!

Ree, adj. fresh as a restive horse; wanton.

Reef, sb. a rent or tear.

Reek, sb. smoke; the smell of peat smoke.

Reel, v. to quiz or humbug.

Reel-fitted, adj. club-footed.

Ree-raw, adj. untidy; confused.

Reeve, v. to split wood by heat. 'The sun will reeve it.'

Remember, v. to remind. 'Well, sir, I'll call in the morning and remember you about it.'

Remlet, sb. a remnant.

Remove, sb. the re-shoeing of a horse with the old shoes.

Rench, Range, v. to rinse.

Renlet, Runlet, sb. a small barrel.

Residenter, sb. an old inhabitant.

Ret, v. to steep flax.

Rex, v. to reach.

Ribish, *adj.* thin, as applied to persons, but more especially to pigs.
'They come of a *ribish* breed.'

Rice, *sb.* a small branch of a tree; a twig.

Ricketty, *sb.* a ratchet brace for boring metal.

Rift, *v.* to belch.

Rig, *sb.* a ridge.

Rig and fur, ridge and furrow in a field. A particular kind of knitting is also called '*rig and fur*.'

Riggin, *sb.* the ridge of a house.

Right, *adv.* thorough; very; good. 'He's a *right* rascal.' 'You're a *right* bad boy.' 'He's a *right* wee fellow.'

Rightly, *adv.* in good health; right well; very well. 'I'm *rightly*.' 'I know him *rightly*.' 'He got *rightly* frightened.'

Rip, *sb.* a handful of unthrashed corn.

Rippet, *sb.* a row, or disturbance.

Ripple, *v.* to take the seed off flax. See **Flax ripple**.

Ripple grass, *Plantago lanceolata*.

Rive, *v.* to tear; to split.

Roach, *sb.* the rudd or red-eye, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*.

Road, (1) *sb.* way. 'What *road* are you going?'

(2) 'No *road*,' is the formula for 'no thoroughfare.'

(3) *v.* to direct; to show the way. 'Who *roaded* you?'

Roans, *sb. pl.* 'Hazely *roans*,' hazel brakes. 'Bracken *roans*,' fern brakes.

Robin-run-the-hedge, *sb.* a plant, *Galium aparine*. The juice of this plant is extracted and boiled with sugar, and given as a remedy in whooping-cough.

Rockets, *sb. pl.* the plumes of a hearse.

Rodden, *sb.* a little road; a mountain path.

Rope, *v.* 'The clay *ropes* off my spade like putty.'

Rose, *sb.* 'The *rose*' is a name for erysipelas.

Rosit-slut, or **Rosin-slut**, *sb.* a rag dipped in resin and used as a substitute for a candle.

Rot-heap, *sb.* a heap of weeds left to rot for manure.

Roughness, *sb.* plenty; abundance. 'There's a great *roughness* about his farm,' i. e. great plenty. 'Them people has a great *roughness* of money about them.'

Rough weed, *sb.* *Strachys palustris*.

Round cast, *sb.* a particular throw in sowing grain. 'He sows with a *round cast*.'

Roup, *sb.* an auction.

Routh, or **Rouths**, *sb.* plenty; abundance.

Routing-wheel, *sb.* an eddy or whirlpool at the entrance of Strangford Lough. Mentioned by Harris (1744).

Rowt, *v.* to bellow or roar as a bull.

Rrog, a sea-weed, the long tangle, *Chorda filum*.

Rubber, *sb.* a housemaid's dusting-cloth; a coarse kitchen towel.

Rubber apron, *sb.* an apron made of a coarse material.

Ruchness. Same as **Roughness**, abundance.

Ruaction, *sb.* a row, or disturbance.

Rue, *v.* to change one's mind; to draw back. 'To take the *rue*,' to repent of an engagement, or promise.

Rugg, *v.* to pull about roughly; to pull the hair.

Ruggle o' banes, *sb.* a thin person.

Ruinate, *v.* to destroy.

Ruination, *sb.* ruin.

Rullion, *sb.* a big, coarse, dirty fellow.

Rummle, (1) 'Put that in your jug an' *rummle* it,' *i. e.* consider that piece of information or advice. Same as **Put that in your pipe and smoke it**.

(2) *v.* to rumble; to shake about. 'I feel that *rummlin'* about in my inside.'

Rundale, a plan of working farms in partnership; mentioned as a 'pernicious practice' in M'SKIMIN'S *Carrickfergus*, 1822. Anciently many farms were wrought in '*rundale*.'

Rung, (1) a round or step of a ladder; the rail of a chair.

(2) *sb.* an old woman. 'That auld *rung* o' mine's bravely,' a young lad.

Runners, *sb. pl.* small channels for water. 'I made *runners* across the pad to keep it dry.'

Runrig, *sb.* Same as **Rundale**.

Runt, (1) *sb.* a dwarfish person; an old woman.

(2) *sb.* a stalk. 'A kale *runt*.'

Rust, *v.* to be restive or stubborn.

Rusty, *adj.* restive or stubborn.

Sack, *v.* to vanquish an opponent by a show of superior learning.
—W. CARLETON.

Sacrament, *sb.* an oath.

Sad, *adj.* sodden, as badly-baked bread.

Sads. 'Sitting over their *sads*,' *i. e.* regretting something; repenting.

Safety, *adj.* (pronounced sometimes as a trisyllable). A useful article in nurseries is called a '*saf-e-ty* pin.'

Saggan, *sb.* the wild iris.

Said, *v.* 'To be *said*,' to be advised. 'Now be *said* by me.'

Sail, *sb.* a ride in a cart or carriage of any kind.

Sailor-man, *sb.* a sailor.

Sailor's grip, *sb.* a mode of holding hands by hooking the fingers.

Sair-bones, *sb.* 'A'll gi'e ye *sair-banes*,' *i. e.* I'll give you a beating.

Saired, *v.* served.

Sair sought, *adj.* nearly worn out with age or weakness.

Sair-wrought, *adj.* hard-worked.

Sally, *sb.* a willow.

Sally wran, *sb.* the willow wren.

Salt. 'You will shed a tear for every grain of *salt* you waste.'

Same of, same as. 'Can you give me a knife the *sams* of that?'

Sang. 'Pon my *sang*,' a mild kind of oath.

Sannies. 'Upon my *sannies*,' a mild oath.

Sark, *sb.* a shirt.

Sarking, *sb.* a coarse kind of linen; a sheeting of wood under the slates of a roof.

Saturday. '*Saturday* flit, short sit.' Servants think it unlucky to go home to a new place on Saturday.

Saugh, *sb.* a willow.

Sauny-go-softly, *sb.* a soft fellow.

Saut, *sb.* salt.

Saving your presence, excuse the word. 'But, *savin'* your *pre-sence*, the smell was that bad that,' &c.

Saw doctor, *sb.* a workman who repairs and sharpens saws.

Scabbling, or **Scaveling**, **hammer**, *sb.* a large hammer for chipping stone.

Scald, *sb.* 'A heart *scald*,' a sore trouble. 'He's heart *scalded* with her,' greatly troubled by her.

Scale-drake, *sb.* the shell-drake, *Anas Tudorna*.

Scame, Scam, *v.* to scorch.

Scantling, (1) *sb.* wood cut to special sizes for carpenters' use.

(2) *sb.* measurement of wood or iron to be used in work. 'What *scantlings* of iron will you put into the gate?'

Scart, *v.* to scratch.

Scaud, *v.* to scald. 'It's sae het it wud *scaud* a pig,' a comparison.

Scaur, Scar, *sb.* a steep or overhanging bank of earth; a reef or ridge of rocks.

Scheme, *v.* to endeavour to escape work by false pretences.

Scholar, *sb.* one who can read and write. 'It's a sore thing not to be a *scholar*.'

School, Schull, *sb.* a shoal of fish.

Scobes, *sb. pl.* rods of hazel or willow, sharpened at both ends, for pinning down the thatch to the 'scraws' or sods in thatching a house. Same as **Scollops**.

Scog, *sb.* an offensive or mocking valentine.

Scollops, *sb. pl.* See **Scobes**.

Sconce, (1) *sb.* a skulking person.

(2) *sb.* a hiding-place: used by wild-fowl shooters. It is generally a slight shelter built of stones on a beach.

(3) *v.* to joke or ridicule; also to feign illness, so as to escape having to work.

Sconcer, *sb.* one who pretends to be sick in order to escape work.

Scope, (1) *sb.* an extent of land. 'He owns a large *scope* of mountain.'

(2) *sb.* in trawling or dredging the extra length of rope which is paid out after the dredge has reached the bottom is called the *scope*. 'Give it a faddom or two more *scope*.'

Scotch lick, *sb.* a very slight wash of the face or hands.

Scotch penny, *sb.* the thick English penny of 1797.

Scout, (1) *sb.* a squirt or syringe.

(2) *v.* to squirt.

Scout-hole, Scoot-hole, *sb.* a rat-hole to which rats run for shelter when chased, or a concealed hole planned for exit, by which rabbits may escape when their principal holes are watched.

Scrab, (1) *sb.* a scratch.

(2) *v.* to scratch. 'The cat near *scrabbed* his eyes out.'

Scaigh, Scaik, *sb.* a scream, such as the cry of a sea-gull.

Soraigh o' day, *sb.* early morning.

Scran, 'Bad *scran* to you,' bad luck to you. *Scran* is said to mean *food*.

Scrat, *sb.* something small. 'The fowls he had were only wee *scrats*.'

Scraw, (1) *sb.* a thin strip of sward or turf. *Scraws* are laid under the thatch of a house to receive the points of the 'scobes' or 'scollops.'

(2) *v.* to strip sods off the surface of a field. 'Do you want to *scraw* the man's land?'

Scraw, Scra, *v.* to cover a bank with sods. 'To *scraw* a grave.'

Screech cock, *sb.* the missel thrush.

Screed, *sb.* a rent or tear in clothes; a discourse or harangue.

Screeching, *sb.* the mortar pointing round a window-frame.

Screege, *sb.* a mean, miserly person.

Screw mouse, *sb.* the shrew.

Scrimpit, *adj.* scanty.

Scringe, *v.* to creak; to make a grinding or rasping noise.

Scrogs, *sb. pl.* places covered with furze, hazel, brambles, &c.

Scrubby, *adj.* mean; shabby.

Scruff, *sb.* a mean fellow.

Scruff of the neck, *sb.* the back of the neck.

Scrunch, *sb.* a crush or squeeze.

Scud, *v.* to slap.

Scuff, *v.* to subject to abuse or wear; to make shabby.

Scuffed, injured in appearance by wear or abuse.

Scuffle, (1) *sb.* a hoe that is pushed—called in trade a 'Dutch hoe.'

(2) *v.* to hoe walks or beds with a *scuffle*.

(3) *v.* to scrape or drag the feet along the ground.

Sculder, Scaldar, *sb.* a jelly-fish (*medusa*) of any species.

Scunner, Scunhur, Scunder, *sb.* a disgust; a loathing. 'I've taken a *scunhur* at that man.'

Scutch, *v.* to remove the 'shives' or 'shows' from flax.

Scutch grass, *sb.* couch grass. Same as **Quickens**.

Scutch mill, *sb.* a mill where flax is 'scutched.'

Scutching tow, *sb.* the rough tow which is taken off flax at a scutch mill.

Scythe hook, *sb.* a reaping-hook that requires to be sharpened, as distinguished from a 'toothed hook' or sickle.

Seam, *sb.* 'Goose *seam*,' goose fat.

Selch, *sb.* a seal, *Phoca*.

'Seed, breed, and generation,' the whole of one's family and relatives.

Seeds, *sb. pl.* the husks of oats. See **Sowans**.

See outens, *v.* to go about for pleasure. 'If A didn't *see outens* when A'm young, when would A?'

Seep, *v.* to leak or ooze.

Seepage, *sb.* what 'seeps' or leaks. 'There's a great *seepage* from that cask.'

Sel, self: hence *himsel*, *hersel*, *themsel*, *m'sel*.

Server, *sb.* a small tray or salver.

Set, (1) *sb.* a spell. 'A long *set* of saft weather.'

(2) A 'low *set* person,' a person with a squat figure.

(3) *v.* to plant.

(4) *v.* determined. 'She's hard *set* to be married.'

(5) *v.* 'She *sets* that very well,' *i. e.* that becomes her very well.

(6) *v.* 'The night is *set*,' *i. e.* the night is fixed; night has come on.

(7) *adj.* applied to a person who has stopped growing taller. 'She's quite *set* lookin'.'

(8) *v.* to appoint. 'I can't *set* no time,' *i. e.* I cannot appoint a time.

Set a stitch, *v.* to make a stitch in sewing.

Sett, *sb.* the number of ridges of corn that a 'boon' or reaping party is spread over. If there are ten able-bodied reapers in the 'boon,' the *sett* would consist of ten ridges.

'Set *tae lowe*,' set on fire.

Setting down, *sb.* a scolding. Same as **Doing off**.

Setts, *sb. pl.* 'Paving *setts*' or 'cross *setts*,' rectangular blocks of stone used for paving streets.

Seven'dible, *sb.* thorough or severe; very great.

Severals, *sb. pl.* several persons or things. '*Severals* told me about it.'

Shaaps, Shaups, *sb. pl.* the shells of beans or peas.

Shade, *sb.* the parting or division of the hair on one's head; a shed.

Shai, *sb.* a shoe.

Shaima-hait, *sb.* nothing. Same as **Sorra hait**, **Deil a hait**.

Shamrock, *sb.* The lesser yellow trefoil (*Trifolium minus*) is the plant the leafy part of which is worn as a *shamrock* on Patrick's Day (March 17th).

Shandry-dan, *sb.* an old shaky and noisy car or carriage.

Shank, *sb.* a handle.

Shanks's mare, *sb.* on foot. 'We went there on *shanks's mare*.'

Shanough, (1) *sb.* a confidential chat.

(2) *v.* to talk confidentially; to gossip.

Sharn, *sb.* cow-dung.

Shaver, *sb.* a wag or funny fellow; a keen, shrewd fellow.

Shear, *v.* to reap corn.

Shearin', *sb.* the cutting of corn.

Shebeen, *sb.* a place where intoxicating drink is sold without a license.

Shebeening, *v.* keeping a place for the unlicensed sale of drink.

She-cock, *sb.* corruption of 'Shake cock,' a small hay-stack built up loosely.

Shedding, *sb.* the place where cross roads intersect.

Sheela, a 'molly-coddle' or effeminate man. *Sheela* is a woman's name.

Sheep's naperty, *sb.* a plant, *Potentilla tormentilla*.

Sheerman, *sb.* a workman employed at a bleach green. Obsolete.
"Wanted a skilful journeyman *sheerman* and dyer."—*Belfast Newsletter*, 1739.

She sole, *sb.* a fish, the whiff, *Rhombus Megastoma*.

Sheugh, *sb.* a ditch. 'I always let the *sheugh* build the dike,' i. e. I always let what was dug out of the ditch make the raised fence, a saying, my spending never exceeded my earning. 'Scourin' a dyke *sheugh*,' cleaning out a ditch.

Shill corn, *sb.* a small hard pimple on the face.

Shilling seeds, *sb. pl.* the husks of oats.

Shilling stones, *sb. pl.* the pair of stones in a corn mill which are used for taking the husks off oats.

Shilty, *sb.* a pony (corruption of Shetland).

Shin, Shoon, *sb. pl.* shoes.

Shinnen, *sb.* a sinew.

Shinney, *sb.* hockey, a boys' game, played with *shinneys*, i. e. hooked sticks, and a ball or small block of wood called the 'golley' or 'nag.'

- Shired**, *adj.* thin : applied to a part of any knitted article which is thinner than the rest owing to loose knitting.
- Shirey**, *adj.* thin : applied to the thin part of a crop or of a garment, or of woven materials.
- Shoddy**, *sb. pl.* the smaller stones at a quarry.
- Shoddy men**, *sb. pl.* the men who shape paving sets, &c., at a quarry.
- Shods**, *sb. pl.* the iron heel-tips on men's boots.
- Shoe mouth**, *sb.* the open of a shoe. 'I was over the *shoe mouth* in glar.'
- Shog**, *sb.* a jolt or shake.
- Shoo**, *v.* to sew.
- Shoot**, *v.* to set a long line or net : a fisherman's term.
- Shore**, *sb.* a sewer.
- Shot**, *sb.* a half-grown pig.
- Shotten herring**, *sb.* a spent herring ; one that has spawned.
- Showl**, *adj.* shallow, as '*showl* water.'
- Shows, Shoughs, Shives**, *sb. pl.* flax refuse. It is the hard part of the stem in small fragments.
- Shuggy-shu**, *sb.* (1) a beam of wood balanced so that persons sitting on the opposite ends go up and down alternately ; (2) a swing.
- Shuler**, *sb.* a vagrant.
- Shunners**, *sb. pl.* cinders.
- Shut**, *sb.* a shutter.
- Si**, *sb.* a dressmaker's term for the part of a dress between the arm-pit and chest.
- Sib**, *adj.* related by blood.
- Sic**, *such*.
- Siccan**, *such*. '*Siccan* a heap o' coos.'
- Sicker**, *adj.* sure ; precise in mode of speaking.
- Sight**, *sb.* a quantity. 'There was a quare *sight* of people there.'
- Silly-go-saftly, Silly-go-sefly**, *sb.* a foolish, useless creature.
- Simper**, *v.* to simmer.
- Sinnerry, Sinthery**, *adv.* asunder.
- Sirraft Chooseday**, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday.
- 'Sit down off your feet'**, sit down.
- Sit fast**, *sb.* a ranunculus, *R. repens*.

Skart, Scart, *sb.* a cormorant.

Skeeg, *sb.* a small quantity. Same as a **Wee drop**. 'There's no a *skeeg* o' wather in the kettle.' Same as **Squig**.

Skee-weep, *sb.* a dash ; a smear ; something indistinct in writing.

Skeigh, *adj.* restless ; frisky.

Skelf, (1) *sb.* a splinter or chip. 'He got a *skelf* o' wud ondher 'is nail.'

(2) *v.* to splinter.

Skelly, (1) *sb.* a guess ; an unsuccessful attempt. 'You made a queer *skelly* at it.'

(2) *v.* to squint.

Skelp, (1) *sb.* a blow.

(2) *v.* to run ; to slap.

Skemlin, *sb.* a quantity of peat dug from the edges of a bog-hole, and thrown in to be mixed, and afterwards taken out and dried. 'Tak' a *skemlin* aff that side o' the hole.'

Skeow, *sb.* a large flat barge, used to receive the mud raised by a dredging machine.

Skep, *sb.* a straw bee-hive.

Skerry brand, *sb.* sheet lightning.

Skey, *sb.* a small artificial island forming part of an eel-weir.

Skiff, *sb.* a slight shower.

Skillet, *sb.* a small saucepan.

Skillop, *sb.* a gouge-shaped borer, of tapered form, for wood.

Skimp, *v.* to stint.

Skimpy, *adj.* a tight fit ; short ; deficient in quantity.

Skin a fairy, *v.* said of very cold weather. 'Dear, but it's that cowl it would *skin* a fairy.'

Skinadhre, *sb.* a thin, fleshless, stunted person.

Skink, *sb.* a mixture to drink.

Skip, a box in which stones are hoisted out of a quarry ; a basket or crate to contain live fowls in transit ; a large basket.

Skip-jack, *sb.* the merry-thought of a goose made into a child's toy.
See **Jump-jack**.

Skirl, (1) *sb.* a cry or scream.

(2) *v.* to scream

Skirr, *sb.* a sea-bird, the tern.

Skirt, *v.* to run

Skite, (1) *sb.* a term of contempt; an empty, conceited fellow.

(2) *sb.* a sharp slap or blow.

(3) *v.* to slap.

Skiver, *sb.* a skewer.

Skiver the goose, *sb.* a boys' game. Two persons are trussed somewhat like fowls; they then hop about on their 'hunkers,' each trying to upset the other.

Skull, *v.* 'To *skull* cattle,' to cut off their horns close to the head.

Skulled, *adj.* Same as **Horned** or **Polled**. Applied to cattle which have been subjected to the cruel operation of having their horns sawr off close to the skull.

Skyble, *sb.* a thin person.

Slabby, *adj.* sloppy; muddy. 'Slabby wet clay.'

Slack, *adj.* neglectful; remiss.

Slack lime, *v.* to put water on quick lime.

Slack spun, *adj.* said of a person who is half a fool. The same kind of person is said 'to have only eleven cuts to the hank,' or 'he is not all there,' or 'he wants a square of being round,' &c.

Slap, (1) *sb.* a gap or passage through a hedge for occasional use. It is closed by filling up the opening with branches, &c.

(2) *sb.* a large quantity. 'A whole *slap* of money.'

Slater, or **Slate-cutter**, *sb.* the wood-louse, *Oniscus*, and several of the allied species of crustaceans.

Slats, *sb. pl.* The laths of a Venetian blind and the laths of a bedstead are called *slats*.

Slattering, *v.* going about like a slattern.

Slavers, *sb. pl.* water flowing from the mouth.

Slay hook, *sb.* a small implement used by weavers; in slang, a term for a dried herring.

Sleech, *sb.* fluviatile or marine silt; sea-wrack growing on mud banks.

Sleech grass, *sb.* *Zostera marina*.

Sleek, **Slake**, *sb.* a smear; a streak of dirt.

Sleekit, *adj.* cunning; underhand; hypocritical.

Sleep in, *v.* to lie too long in the morning, so as to be late for work.

Slep, *v.* slept. 'A've *slep* noan.'

Sleuster, *v.* to flatter.

Slever, *sb.* saliva.

Sliggaun, *sb.* the pearl-bearing fresh-water mussel, *Anodon cygnea*.

Slinge, *v.* to sneak about.

Slip, (1) *sb.* a pinafore.

(2) *sb.* a young pig.

(3) *v.* to let slip or escape from punishment. 'If ye do that again, see if I *slip* ye for it.'

Slipe, (1) *sb.* a triangular framework of wood on which large boulder stones are drawn out of fields; a large trough, like a cart without wheels, used for drawing earth or wet peat from one part of a field or bog to another; a kind of sledge on which stones are drawn down hilly roads.

(2) *v.* 'To *slipe* stones' = to draw them out of a field on a 'slipe.' 'To *slipe* mud' = to carry it in a 'slipe' from the bog-hole to a level place where it is spread out to harden and cake into turf.

Slip of a girl, *sb.* a young, growing girl.

Slither, *v.* to slip or slide.

Sliver, *sb.* Flax in process of being spun by machinery is drawn out into a ribbon or long lock before it is twisted: this lock is called *sliver*.

Sliver can, *sb.* a tall cylinder of tin in which the 'sliver' is coiled away and then carried to the 'roving frame' to get the first twist.

Sloak, *sb.* a seaweed, laver, *Porphyra laciniata*. Called in the Co. of Clare 'sluke' or 'slukane.'

Slobbering bib, *sb.* a small, thick pinafore worn by infants.

Slockan, *v.* to quench fire or thirst.

Sloiterin', **Sluterin'**, *v.* loitering or lingering about pretending to work.

Slonk, **Slump**, *sb.* a ditch; a deep, wet hollow in a road.

Slonky, *adj.* having muddy holes. 'That *slonky* road.'

Sloosh, *sb.* a sluice.

Sludge, *sb.* wet mud.

Slummage, *sb.* a soft stuff produced at distilleries used for cattle feeding.

Slump, (1) *sb.* a muddy place. 'The road was all *slumps* of holes.'

(2) *v.* to sink in mud.

Slunge, (1) *sb.* a skulking, sneaking fellow.

(2) *v.* to slink or lounge.

Slurry, *sb.* mud; 'glar.' 'I took eight buckets of black *slurry* out of his well.'

Sluttherin', **Swattherin'**, *v.* applied to the noisy, slopping way that ducks feed.

Slype, *v.* to strip the branches off trees. 'They would come and *slype* them down in the night for no use.'

Small family, *sb.* a family of small children.

Smell, *sb.* a small quantity.

Smirr, Smurr, *sb.* 'A *smirr* of rain,' a slight shower.

Smit, *v.* infected. 'I think you've *smit* me with that cowl.'

Smithereens, *sb. pl.* small fragments.

Smittle, *adj.* infectious. 'Is it anything *smittle* he has?'

Smoorin', *v.* smothering—in sense of covering over, as snow over ground or treacle over bread.

Smud, Smudge, *v.* to smoulder.

Smuddy coom, Smiddy coom, *sb.* the ashes from a smith's forge.

Smudge, *sb.* a concealed laugh.

Smudging, *v.* laughing in a smothered way.

Snack, Snick, *sb.* a thumb-latch.

Snail's pace, *sb.* To go at a *snail's pace*, to go very slowly.

Snakes, *sb.* 'Snakes set here,' is a form of notice sometimes painted on a board at the boundaries of plantations, &c. The *snakes* are supposed to be iron spikes, fixed point upwards in the ground.

Snake stones, *sb. pl.* ammonites found in the Lias.

Snaply, *adj.* quickly.

Snap the head off one, *v.* to be very angry. 'Feth, he was like to ha' *snapped the heed off me.*'

Sned, (1) *sb.* the handle of a scythe.

(2) *v.* to cut. 'Sned turnips,' to cut off the leaves.

Snedden, *sb.* a large-sized sand-eel.

Snell, *adj.* supercilious; impudent.

Snib, Sneck, *v.* to fasten. 'Snib the window.'

Snicher, Snigger, *v.* to giggle.

Sniffle, *v.* to sniff.

Snifter, *v.* to sniff.

Snifther, *sb.* a strong blast of wind.

Snifthers, *sb.* a cold in the head.

Snig, *sb.* a juvenile thief, who steals the kites of other boys by cutting the string and seizing the kite when it falls.

Snirt, *v.* to make a noise through the nose when endeavouring to suppress laughter.

Snod, *adj.* cut smooth; even: as the edges or eaves of a thatched roof.

Snood, *sb.* the thin part of a sea fishing-line, to which the hook is fastened.

Snook, *v.* to sneak.

Snool, *sb.* an ill-tempered, sneaking fellow.

Snoot. 'Whether wud ye rether hae a soo's *snoot* stewed, or a stewed soo's *snoot*?' an alliterative saying, to be said very quickly.

Snotther, *sb.* mucus of the nose; also a term of contempt.

Snow. (1) When snow lingers on the ground it is said 'to be waiting for more.'

(2) To 'go like *snow* off a ditch' is to disappear quickly. The expression is used in reference to families that have died off rapidly.

Snow broth, **Snoo broo**, *sb.* half-melted snow.

Snuggle, *v.* to nestle, as a child against its mother's breast.

Snurley, *adj.* gnarled or twisted.

So! (1) indeed!

(2) 'So I am,' 'so I will,' 'so it is,' are added apparently to make a statement more forcible. 'I will, so I will,' is considered to be stronger than merely 'I will.'

Soäns, *sb.* Same as **Sowans**. 'Sup *soäns* wi' an elsin,' attempt an impossibility.

Soddened, *adj.* "The stones so *soddened* or wedged together, you cannot get one loose to throw at a fowl."—RICHARD DOBBS, *Description of the Co. of Antrim*, 1683.

Soft, **Saft**, *adj.* wet, as applied to weather.

Soft drinks, *sb. pl.* soda-water, lemonade, &c., as distinguished from whisky, &c., which are called *hard drinks*.

Soil, (1) *sb.* fresh fodder for cattle.

(2) *v.* to feed cattle in the house.

Sojer (soldier), *sb.* a red herring.

Soldiers, *sb. pl.* The little creeping sparks on paper that has been burned, but is not quite converted into ashes, are called by children *soldiers*.

Sole, (1) *sb.* a sill. 'A window *sole*.'

(2) *sb.* the sod; grassy turf. 'The lawn has a good *sole*.'

Sonsy and dounce, pleasant and quiet.

Sonsy, *adj.* lucky. 'It's not *sonsy* to do that.' Comely; stout: as applied to a woman.

Soo, *sb.* a sow.

Soogan, *sb.* a saddle of straw or rushes.

Soo luggit, *sb.* with the ears hanging. 'A *soo luggit* horse.'

Soop, *v.* to sweep.

Soople, (1) *sb.* a part of a flail. See **Flail**.

(2) *adj.* flexible; active.

Sooter, *sb.* a fish, the gemmeous dragonet, *Callionimus Lyra*.

Sore, (1) *adj.* sad; unpleasant; severe. 'It's a *sore* day on the stooks,' *i. e.* a very wet day. Also pitiful or contemptible. 'He's a *sore* fool.'

(2) *v.* swore.

Sore foot, *adj.* Same as 'a rainy day,' *i. e.* bad times or sickness.

Sore hand, Sair han', *sb.* a disagreeable spectacle; anything spoiled or disfigured. 'He fell in the mud, an' made a *sore han'* o' himsel.' 'He tried to paint the boat, and made a *sore hand* of it.'

Sore head, *sb.* a headache.

Sore thumb, *sb.* 'To sit up like a *sore thumb*,' to sit with a supercilious or unbending air.

Sorra hait, nothing. '*Sorra hait* rowled up in deil perlickit,' nothing at all.'

Sorra mend ye, you deserve it.

Sorra yin, not one.

Sort, *v.* to repair anything.

Sosh, *adj.* snug; comfortable; neat-looking. 'She's a *sosh* wee las.' Saucy.

Soud, *v.* 'Let them *soud* it amang themsel's,' *i. e.* let them settle it among themselves.

Sough, (1) *sb.* a hollow sobbing or groaning sound, caused by the wind or by running water; the sound that comes from a great crowd of persons at a distance; a rumour or report of news.

(2) 'Keep a calm *sough* till the tide comes in,' *i. e.* have patience.

(3) *v.* to breathe loudly in sleep, but not to snore.

Sourlick, Sour'k, *sb.* a sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*.

Sowan pot. 'A wud nae gi'e scrapin's o' a *sowan pot* for it:' said of anything very worthless.

Sowans, *sb.* flummery; a sour gruel made from the husks of oats called seeds. These are steeped in water till the liquor sours; they are then strained out, and the fluid portion is boiled. This thickens into a kind of jelly on cooling.

Spadesman, *sb.* a man accustomed to dig.

Spading, Spitting, *sb.* the depth of soil raised at one time by the spade.

Spae, *v.* to foretell.

Spae fortunes, *v.* to tell fortunes.

Spae man, Spae wife, sb. a man or woman who it is supposed can tell fortunes or foretell events.

Spain, v. to wean a child or a foal.

Spaivied, adj. spavined.

Spang, sb. a bound or spring. "About three horse *spangs* frae the thicket."—HUDDLESTON.

Spangle, sb. a measure of hand-spun linen yarn. "As the terms *hank* and *spangle* are not known to all readers, especially in their application to the quantities of hand-spun yarn, it may be stated that after the thread had been spun, it was wound off the spool on a reel, constructed so as to measure exactly ninety inches in circumference. Every hank contained a dozen cuts, each cut was 120 rounds of the reel, and four hanks were counted as a *spangle*."—*Ireland and her Staple Manufactures*. Second ed. Belfast: 1865.

Spark, v. to splash with water or mud.

Spark to deeth, v. to faint. 'I was liken to *spark to deeth*,' i. e. I was in a fainting condition. Refers also to persons who can hardly recover breath after a paroxysm of coughing.

Sparrow hail, sb. very small shot.

Spave, sb. a spavin.

Spawls, Spuls, sb. pl. long-shaped fragments of stone or wood.

Spearling, sb. the gar-fish. Same as **Horn-eel**.

Specs, sb. spectacles.

Speel, v. to climb.

Speer, v. to enquire.

Spelgh, v. to splice.

Spell-man, sb. a man engaged to work by the job or spell.

Spend, v. to deteriorate or 'go back,' as cattle if put upon a poor pasture.

Spenshelled, v. spancelled. A cow with her fore-feet tied together is said to be '*spenshelled*.'

Spentacles, sb. spectacles.

Spit, v. to rain slightly.

Split the differ, v. to divide the sum which is the difference between buyer and seller in bargaining.

Spoiled five, sb. a game of cards.

Spoke, v. to 'spoke a cart,' is to force it on by pulling round the wheels by the spokes.

Spool of the breast, sb. the bone in the middle of the breast.

Spraghle, (1) v. to sprawl.

(2) *sb.* a straggling branch.

Sprickly-beg, *sb.* a stickleback.

Springer, or **Springin' cow**, *sb.* a cow in calf.

Springing, *v.* about to calve.

Sprint, *v.* the 'keeper' of a chest lock.

Sprig, *v.* to embroider muslin or linen.

Sprigging, *sb.* the occupation of embroidering muslin.

Sprit, *sb.* a mildew or disease to which growing flax is subject.
Same as **Firing**.

Sprunged, *adj.* miserable-looking ; starved.

Spuans, *sb.* what is vomited.

Spuds, *sb.* potatoes.

Spulpin, *sb.* a corruption of the Irish word usually written 'spalpeen,'
a troublesome or disagreeable fellow.

Spung, *sb.* a large pocket.

Spunkie, *adj.* high-spirited ; courageous.

Spurtle, *sb.* a pot stick. A small double-pointed flat stick with a
T head, used for thrusting in the knots of straw, in repairing a
thatched roof.

Spy farlies, *v.* to pry about for any thing strange. 'Now, don't be
commin' in here to *spy farlies*.'

Spy hole, *sb.* In cottages a wall called the 'hollan' is built to screen
the hearth from the observation of any one standing at the threshold ;
but in order to allow a person within to see who approaches the door,
a small hole, usually triangular, but sometimes four or five-sided, is
made in the 'hollan,' three or four feet from the floor ; this is the
spy hole.

Spy Wednesday, *sb.* the Wednesday before Easter.

Squagh, *sb.* the cry of wild ducks or geese.

Square, *sb.* a squire.

Squench, *v.* to quench.

Squig, *sb.* Same as **Skeeg**.

Squinacy, *sb.* a quinsy.

Stab, *sb.* a stake or post.

Stab, **Beggar's stab**, *sb.* a large thick needle.

Stag, *sb.* a game cock under a year old ; an informer.

Stagger, *sb.* an attempt. Same as **Stammer**.

Stagging, *sb.* a man's game. Two men have their own ankles tied
together, and their wrists tied behind their back ; they then try to
knock each other down.

- Stag warning**, *sb.* a boy's game.
- Stake and rice**, *sb.* a kind of paling.
- Stammer**, *sb.* an attempt. 'Ye didn't make a bad *stammer* at it.'
- Stand**, *sb.* Four knitting needles are a *stand*.
- Standard**, *sb.* the upright stick of a kite.
- Stand at peace!** stand quiet.
- Stand by**, (1) *sb.* a snack ; something taken in place of a regular meal.
(2) *v.* stand aside.
- Stand off**, *adj.* reserved ; haughty.
- Stand over**, *v.* to warrant the quality of anything.
- Stank**, *sb.* a ditch or 'sheugh' in which water lies.
- Stank hole**, *sb.* a pool of stagnant water.
- Stank water**, *sb.* stagnant water.
- Stanlock**, *sb.* a fish, the seath or grey lord, *Merlangus carbonarius*.
- Stapple**, *sb.* the stem of a pipe.
- Stare like a stuck pig**, *v.* to stare in a stupefied manner.
- Stehiven**, *sb.* a kind of sea-wrack on which pigs are sometimes fed.
- Steek**, *v.* to shut. 'Steek your e'en,' shut your eyes.
- Steepled milk**, *sb.* curdled milk.
- Steep grass**, *sb.* *Pinguicula vulgaris*, used for cudling milk along with rennet.
- Stelk**, *sb.* mashed potatoes and beans. Same as **Bean champ**.
- Sten**, *v.* to rear. 'Stennin' like a tip on a tether,' a comparison.
- Stenchels**, *sb. pl.* the wooden cross bars in a window-sash.
- Step-mother's bairn**, *sb.* the caterpillar of the tiger moth. Also called **Granny**.
- Sthroe**, *sb.* straw.
- Sti**, *adj.* steep. 'A *sti* brae.' 'A *sti* roof,' a high pitched roof.
- Stian**, *sb.* a sty on the eyelid.
- Stick**. 'If you throw him against the wall he would *stick*,' said of a very dirty person.
- Stickin'**, *adj.* obstinate ; stiff.
- Still**, *adv.* always. 'He's *still* asking me to do it.'
- Stilts of a plough**, *sb. pl.* the handles of a plough.
- Stime**, *sb.* 'It was so dark I couldn't see a *stime* before me,' i. e. I could not see anything at all.

Stir, *sb.* popular commotion ; excitement ; a concourse of people.

Stirk, *sb.* a cow one or two years old. 'A bull *stirk*,' a young bull.

Stitch, *sb.* clothes. 'She hadn't a dry *stitch* on.'

Stock, *sb.* the outside of a bed, *i. e.* the side furthest from the wall.
'I canna' sleep ony where but at the *stock*.'

Stoit, *v.* to walk in a careless, staggering way.

Stone. It is said that during the winter half of the year, the cold side of every stone turns uppermost. There is also a saying—'Never sit on a *stone* in a month with an R in it.'

Stone-checker, *sb.* the wheatear ; also the cock stone-chat. The hen is 'whin-checker.'

Stood, *v.* withstood. 'Your honour knows I never *stood* your word.'

Stook, (1) *sb.* the 'shock' into which sheaves of corn are first built up after being cut—generally from eight to eighteen sheaves.

(2) *v.* to put up sheaves of corn in '*stooks*' or shocks.

Stookie, *sb.* the inflated skin of a dog or other animal, used by fishermen as a float for their lines or nets.

Stooky, *sb.* a thick red composition used by French polishers.

Stopple, *sb.* a knot of hair in a brush.

Stour, (1) *sb.* dust. 'It went off like *stour*.' said of something that has sold rapidly.

(2) *sb.* a disturbance or row.

Stove, *v.* to suffocate with smoke.

Straddle, *sb.* the saddle on the back of a cart-horse on which the 'back-band' rests.

Strain the anklet, *sb.* to sprain the ankle.

Strange, *v.* to wonder. 'I *strange* very much that you didn't come.'

Stranger. 'You're a great *stranger*,' *i. e.* I have not seen you lately, or you have not been here lately.

Stravaig, *v.* to wander about.

Stresses, *sb. pl.* "Many of the inhabitants, particularly females, die in their youth of what they call *stresses*, that is violent heats from hard work."—MASON'S *Parochial Survey*, 1814.

Strick, (1) *sb.* a small handful of flax fibre.

(2) *v.* to arrange flax which has passed through the rollers, for the scutchers, so as to make it as even as possible.

Strickle, *sb.* an oak stick covered with emery for sharpening scythes.
Same as **Stroke**.

Strip, *sb.* the soil or clay which has to be stripped off the surface of

a rock, before the rock can be quarried. Also called *Red*, *i. e.* something to be got rid of.

Stripper, *sb.* a cow that is giving milk, but is not in calf.

Strippings, *sb.* the last milk taken from a cow at each milking; it is the richest.

Strit, *sb.* a plant, *Juncus lamprocarpus*.

Stroke, (1) *sb.* an oak stick covered with emery for sharpening scythes. Same as **Strickle**.

(2) *sb.* a measure of potatoes containing two bushels. Dungiven, co. Derry (MASON'S *Parochial Survey*, 1814).

(3) *sb.* to give a 'stroke of the harrow,' is to pass a harrow over land.

Stroop, *sb.* a spout, as—'the *stroop* of the kettle.'

Strunt, *sb.* a sulky fit.

Stughies, *sb. pl.* stews, of a greasy and coarse description.

Stump and rump, *sb.* the whole.

Stune, *sb.* a sting of pain.

Stupe, *v.* to bathe or sponge any part.

Sturdy, *sb.* "Near the sea-coast a sort of Poyson, I take it, called darnell, rises in the oats and other grain, very offensive to the brain, and cannot be cleaned out of the coru; ye country people call it *sturdy*, from the effects of making people light-headed."—*Description of the co. of Antrim*, by RICHARD DOBBS, 1683.

Such an', *such.* 'Such an' a fine day.'

Suck in, (1) *sb.* a deception.

(2) *v.* to deceive; to mislead.

Suck! Suck! a call to a calf.

Sucky, *sb.* a calf.

Sugar. 'You're neither *sugar* nor salt that you'd melt:' said to reconcile a person to a wetting.

Sum, *sb.* "A *sum* of cattle in these parts is what they call a collop in other parts of Ireland, consisting of one full-grown cow or bullock, of three years old, or a horse of that age; though in some places a horse is reckoned a *sum* and a half. Eight sheep make a *sum*."—HARRIS, *Hist. co. Down*, 1744. In some places six ewes and six lambs make a *sum*.

Sundays. 'A month of *Sundays*' = a long time. 'I won't go back there for a month of *Sundays*.'

Sup, (1) *sb.* a small quantity of any liquid.

(2) *sb.* a quantity. 'A good *sup* of rain fell last night.'

Sup sarry, *v.* to be sorry or repent. 'Sup sarry wi' the spoon o' ~~food~~ a ~~supp~~ ^{supper}.

Swally to goodness, *adv.* surely.

Swah, *sb.* a butcher's *swah* = a butcher's boy.

sb. a dangerous person for a person.

Swank, *sb.* a tall thin man.

Sward, *sb.* the sward, or line of grass cut by the scythe.

Swayed, *adj.* half of a wall that is leaning to one side.

Sweel, *sb.* a swivel.

Sweer, *adj.* unwilling; slow.

Swinge, *v.* to singe.

Swinger, *sb.* anything big. 'That conger eel 's a *swinger*.'

Swingle-tree, *sb.* part of the tackle of a plough.

Swirl, *sb.* a whirling gust of wind.

Swirly, *sb.* a quarryman's term for a large ammonite.

Swither, *v.* to be in doubt; to hesitate.

Switherin', undecided. 'I'm *switherin'* whether to go or not.

Swithers, *sb.* To be in the *swithers*, wavering; to be undecided.
'I'm in the *swithers* what to do.'

Swurl o' wun, *sb.* a blast of wind.

Synavug, a soft crab. Same as a Peeler.

Syne, *adv.* late.

Taapie, *sb.* a silly, careless woman.

Tack, *sb.* a rancid taste or taint, in butter, &c.

Tackle, *sb.* a quick and rather troublesome child.

Tacky, *adj.* sticky as varnish, not quite hard.

Taen, *v.* taken.

Taickle, *sb.* a randy; a talking, scolding woman.

Tail of the eye, *sb.* the corner of the eye. 'I saw him with the *tail of my eye*.' 'Now don't be watchin' me out of the *tail of your eye*.'

Tak, or Take, *sb.* a piece of ground taken on lease.

Take. '*Take* to your beaters.' '*Take* to your scrapers' = run away.

Take a hand at, *v.* to impose upon; to banter; to hoax. 'I know yer just *takin' a han' at* me.'

Take an' do, to do. '*Take an' do* that at once.'

Take bad, *v.* to take ill.

Take in with, to overtake a person. 'You'll soon *take in with* him.'

Taken on with, pleased with. 'They're greatly *taken on with* him.'

Take notice, *v.* an infant beginning to show that it observes things is said to '*take notice*.'

Take off, (1) *sb.* a mimic. 'Dear! but you're a sore *take off*.'

(2) *v.* to mimic. 'He *took her off* to the life.'

Take stock, *v.* to take notice of; to observe.

Tak' yer tobacco, don't be in a hurry.

Tammock, *sb.* a little knoll, in a bog or marsh.

Tanny, *sb.* a dark-complexioned (tawney) person.

Tap o' kin, *sb.* the head of the family.

Tap o' tow. Flax or tow placed on the 'rock' of a spinning-wheel, which if set on fire, would be all ablaze in an instant. Hence the saying—'He went aff like a *tap o' tow*,' meaning he got into a flaming passion in an instant.

Tarble han', terrible hand. Same as **Sore hand**.

Tarbillest, *adj.* most terrible.

Targe, (1) *sb.* a scolding woman.

(2) *v.* to scold loudly.

Targein'. 'A *targein'* fine horse,' a very fine horse.

Taste, *sb.* a small quantity. 'A *taste o'* matches.'

Tasty, *adj.* tasteful; natty. 'Oh, he's a very *tasty* man.'

Tatty, *adj.* untidy; unkempt.

Tawpened, *adj.* tufted as a fowl.

Tawpenny, *sb.* a hen with a tuft on its head.

Tear, (1) *v.* to run fast.

(2) *v.* to knock or ring violently at a door.

(3) [Teer] 'There's a *tear* in yer e'e like a threv'lin' rat,' saying.

Tears. 'The *tears* were running down his cheeks like beetles up a hill:' said in ridicule of a child who is crying for nothing.

Teem, (1) *v.* to pour. 'He *teemed* a pint of it down the dog's throat.'

(2) *sb.* heaviest rain. 'I was out in a perfect *teem*.'

Telling. 'It would be no *tellin*,' *i. e.* it would not tell or count in one's favour—would be hurtful. 'It would be *tellin*' me a quare dale if I'd knowed that afore,' *i. e.* it would have been of great consequence to me to have known, &c.

Temp a sant (tempt a saint), to be very annoying. 'It would *temp* a *sunt* the way you're gettin' on.'

Tendered, *v.* made tender, as linen sometimes is in 'the bleach.' 'The fibre (of flax) *tendered* by excess of moisture.'

Tent of ink, *sb.* as much ink as a pen will lift at once out of an ink-bottle.

Thairm, *sb.* cat-gut.

That, (1) *so.* 'He was *that* heavy we couldn't lift him.'

(2) used in sense of *this*. A common salutation. '*That's* a soft day,' means, 'This is a wet day.'

The day, to-day. 'Will you go *the day*, or the morrow?'

Thee, *sb.* the thigh.

Thegither, *adv.* together.

Theirsels, themselves.

The long eleventh of June, saying, used as a comparison of length.

The more, *adv.* although. 'He did it, *the more* he said he wouldn't.'

The morra come niver, never.

The pigs ran through it, something interfered to prevent the arrangement being carried out.

Thick, (1) *adj.* friendly; confidential. 'As *thick* as thieves.'

(2) *adj.* in quick succession; close together.

Think a heap, *v.* to like; to value. 'We *think a heap* of him.'

Think long, *v.* to feel a longing; to be home-sick. 'What's the matter with you; are you *thinking long*?'

Think pity, *v.* to pity; to take pity. 'I *thought pity* o' the chile he was that cowl.'

Think shame, be ashamed. 'Think *shame* o' yersel', child!'

Thirtage, *sb.* Same as **Mootther**, or **Moulter**. The proportion of meal paid to a miller for grinding. *Obsolete, I believe.*

Thirteen, *sb.* a name for a British shilling at the time when the British and Irish currencies were different. The shilling was worth thirteen pence Irish.

Thole, (1) *v.* to bear; to endure.

(2) 'A haporth o' *thole*-weel, an' a pennorth o' nivir-let-on-ye-hae-it,' recommended as a cure for a trifling ailment.

Thon, *adv.* yon.

Thonder, *adv.* yonder.

Thongin', *sb.* a beating.

Thoom, *sb.* the thumb.

Thooms (thumbs). 'They might lick *thooms* tae the elbows,' *i. e.* the one is as bad as the other. 'We may lick *thooms* upon that,' a common saying when two parties agree to a bargain, or have a community of opinion (*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*).

Thorn grey, *sb.* the common grey linnet. Also called **Hedge grey**.

Thorough, or **Thorra**, *adj.* wise; sane. 'The poor fellow's not *thorough*.'

Thought, *sb.* a small quantity of anything. 'A wee *thought*,' a less quantity.

Thraiveless, *adj.* careless; silly, or restless, applied to a person disinclined to do anything, the disinclination arising from weakness. 'I was *thraiveless* after that long illness.'

Thrapple, **Thrap**, *sb.* the wind-pipe; the throat.

Thraw, *v.* to twist; to turn.

"Wha scarce can *thraw* her neck half roun',
Tae bid guid morn her neighbour."—HUDDLESTON.

'Them boots would *thraw* yer feet.'

Thraw a rope, to be hanged (the weight of the body causes the rope to '*thraw*').

Thraw hook, *sb.* a hooked stick used for twisting hay-rope.

Thraw mule, *sb.* a perverse and obstinate person.

Thread the needle and sew, *sb.* a children's game.

Threave, *sb.* the straw of two stooks (shocks) of corn.

Threep, *v.* to argue, or contest a point.

Threshel, *sb.* the threshold.

Thristle cock, *sb.* the common bunting.

Throm, *prep.* from.

Throng, *adj.* crowded. 'The streets were very *throng*,' over-throng = over-crowded.

Through, (1) *adv.* in the course of. 'I'll call *through* the day.'

(2) *adv.* a horse 'working *through* land,' means working in fields,

ploughing, &c. 'Going *through* the floor' = walking about a room as a nurse does with a restless child.

Through-other, Throother, *adj.* confused; untidy; without order. 'She's a *through-other* sort o' buddy.' 'His horse is all *through-other*.'

Throw, *v.* to cause. 'It *throws* us that we can't get the place cleared out.'

Throw by, *v.* throw away. '*Throw by* that owl hat aff ye.'

Thrum, *sb.* a threepence. A commission of three pence per stone on flax, paid by a flax buyer to a person who brings the buyer and seller together in open market.

Thrumphry, *sb.* rubbish; broken furniture.

Thruns, *sb. pl.* the ends of the threads of a weaver's warp.

Thrush, *sb.* a boy's game.

Thrush, the, *sb.* a skin eruption.

Thrushed in the feet, applied to a horse whose feet have become tender from the effect of dry hot weather.

Thump, *sb.* bean champ, *i. e.* mashed potatoes and beans.

Thunder. 'He turned up his eyes like a duck in *thunder*,' *i. e.* he showed astonishment.

Thunder-bolt, a stone celt; also a belemnite.

Thunderin', *very.* '*Thunderin'* good hay.'

Thurrish, *v.* to be friendly, kindly, or accommodating. 'These people wouldn't *thurrish* together.'

Tib's eve, or **St. Tib's eve**, never. 'I'll marry you on *Tib's eve*, an' that's neither before Christmas nor after,' saying.

Ticht, *adj.* smart; active. 'A *ticht*, clean fellow.'

Ticklish, *adj.* difficult; precarious.

Tid, Tidge, *sb.* a fine warm bed for crops; *adj.* the quality of soil that is fit for the reception of seed. 'That ground is in fine *tid*,' *i. e.* pulverised and dry.

Tied. 'He was fit to be *tied*,' *i. e.* in a great passion.

Tig, *sb.* a children's game. The one that 'has *tig*,' chases the others till he 'gives *tig*' to one of them by touching; the one '*tigged*' then chases the others who avoid him as dangerous. 'Cross-*tig*,' is a modification of this game.

Till, (1) *sb.* heavy clay; the subsoil.

(2) *prep.* used for to. 'A'm goin' *till* Lisburn.'

Till iron, *sb.* a crow-bar.

Till midden, *sb.* a manure-heap in a ploughed field.

Time, (1) 'If I can make *time*' = if I have time.

(2) 'You kept *time* between you and the day,' i. e. you kept putting off the evil day.

Time o' day. To 'bid the *time o' day*,' is to salute a person with 'good morning' or anything similar.

Timmersome, *adj.* timorous.

Tin, *sb.* What is known as 'a *tin*,' is a tin mug or porringer.

Tinker's toast, *sb.* the crust at the side of a loaf which has been one of the outside loaves of a batch.

Tint, *adj.* one-third rotten, applied to wood that has been kept seasoning till it begins to decay.

Tip, *sb.* a ram.

Tirl, Thirl, *v.* to turn up something. 'The wun' *thirled* the thatch las' nicht.'

To, (1) *adv.* used for till. 'Come here *to* I kiss you.'

(2) *prep.* used for *for*. 'You can get a bit *to* yourself.'

Toardst, *adv.* towards.

Tod, *sb.* a fox.

To-morrow was a year, a year ago from to-morrow.

Tom pudden, *sb.* the little grebe; also called, 'penny-bird,' 'drink a penny,' 'Willie Hawkie.'

Tongue, (1) 'Has a *tongue* wud clip clouts.' 'Has a *tongue* wud clip iron or brass,' applied to a great talker, or to a person who has 'a cuttin' *tongue*.'

(2) *v.* to scold.

Tongue thrash, *v.* to scold.

Tongue-thrashing, *sb.* a scolding.

Tonguing, *sb.* abuse; a violent scolding.

Too big riggit, *adj.* over rigged, as a boat.

Took, (1) struck or caught. 'A stone just *took* him in the eye.'

(2) *v.* went. 'They *took* down the old road.'

Took-off, *v.* ran away.

Toom, *adj.* empty.

Tooth. Children when they are losing their first teeth, are told when a *tooth* is taken out, that if they do not put their tongue into the hole, a gold *tooth* will grow.

Top, *v.* to lop off the top branches in pruning a hedge.

Top pickle. 'The *top pickle* of all grain belongs to the gentry,' i. e. to the fairies.

Tory, *sb.* a deceiving person, usually applied in banter; a term of endearment for a child, thus—'Ah! you're a right *tory*.' 'A rayl *tory*.' 'A sore *tory*,' &c.

Tothan, *sb.* a silly person.

To the fore, in existence.

Tottherry, *adj.* untidy; ragged.

Touch, *sb.* a loop of cord put round a horse's tongue or lip.

Touch an' hail, *sb.* (touch and heal), the St. John's wort, *Hyporicum perforatum*. *Prunella vulgaris* is also so-called.

Tours, *sb. pl.* peat sods used in firing.

Tove, *v.* to boast or brag.

Tover, *sb.* a boaster.

Tovey, **Toved**, *adj.* puffed up; silly; self-important.

Tovy eedyot, *sb.* a puffed up fool.

Towarst, *adv.* towards.

Town stinker, *sb.* a boy's game, played with a ball. The 'town' is marked by a circle on the ground, and two parties of boys take possession of it alternately, according to their success in striking the ball in certain directions.

Track, *sb.* In playing marbles, a boy who hits one marble may 'take track off it,' i. e. he gets another shot.

Traik, (1) *sb.* a long, tiresome walk.

(2) *v.* to be sickly; not to thrive.

Train, *v.* to travel by train. 'He'll have to *train* it every day.'

Tramp cock, *sb.* a hay-cock, which has been tramped to make it more solid.

Trams, *sb. pl.* the portions of the shafts which project behind the body of a cart. They are also called **Back-trams**.

Trash, **Green trash**, *sb.* unripe or bad fruit.

Travel, *v.* to walk. 'I *travelled* it every fut o' the way.'

Treadwuddy, *sb.* an iron hook and swivel used to connect a single or double tree with a plough or harrow.

Trench, *v.* to dig land down to the sub-soil.

Trig, (1) *sb.* the line from which persons jumping start from, when making the jump.

(2) *adj.* neat; trim.

Trigged up, *v.* trimmed up; settled.

Trinket, *v.* a small artificial water-course.

- Trinkle**, *v.* to trickle.
- Trodge**, *v.* to walk ; to saunter.
- Trodger**, *sb.* a traveller on foot.
- Trog**, *sb.* slow and petty dealing in the market.
- Troth**, in truth. '*Troth* an' I won't.'
- Troubles the**, *sb.* the Irish rebellion of 1641.
- Trout heaght**, *sb.* trout height, the height that a trout can leap from the water, used as a standard or comparison of height.
- Truckle**, *sb.* a small car, in common use before the introduction of the present farm carts.
- Truff**, *v.* to steal.
- Truff the ducks**, a term applied to beggars and vagrants.
- Trule**, *sb.* a trowel.
- Trump**, *sb.* a Jew's-harp.
- Trunnel, Trinnel**, (1) *sb.* the wheel of a wheelbarrow.
(2) *v.* to trundle. 'Away out an' *trinnel* yer hoop.'
- Truss**, *sb.* A *truss* of hay is twelve score pounds. A *truss* of straw is nine score (McSKIMIN, *Hist. Carrickfergus*).
- Truth**. 'It's as true as *truth* has been this long time,' saying.
- Tryste**, (1) *sb.* an appointment. 'He put in a *tryste* with his girl.'
(2) *v.* to make an appointment; to bespeak. 'You can't have them boots, they're *trysted*.'
- Trysted**, *v.* appointed. 'I have *trysted* to meet him on Monday.'
- Tthur! Tthur!** a call for pigs.
- Tuck stick**, *sb.* a sword-stick.
- Tune**. 'The *tune* the old cow died of,' a comparison for any unrecognizable air, or any particularly bad attempt at music.
- Tuppenny ticket**, *sb.* 'It's not worth a *tuppenny ticket*,' i. e. it's quite worthless. These '*tickets*' were copper, tradesmen's tokens, value two-pence, of which considerable numbers were issued in the north of Ireland in the eighteenth century. They were about the size of farthings.
- Turn an arch**, *v.* to form or build an arch.
- Turned**, *adj.* slightly sour, applied to milk.
- Turn-footins**, *sb. pl.* small heaps of cut turf. See under **Clamp**.
- Turnips**.

'You may take one,
And you may take two,
But if you take three,
I'll take you.'

Supposed to be said by farmers concerning persons who take a turnip out of a field to eat it.

Turn out the, *sb.* a term for the Irish rebellion of 1798. Also called **The Hurries.**

Turn spit Jack, *sb.* a game at country balls, &c., in which young men compete by singing for their partners in the next dance.

Turn the word, to contradict, or dispute the correctness of a statement. 'I wouldn't begin to *turn the word* with you.'

Twa, *nu. adj.* two.

Twa hand boy, *sb.* a smart fellow.

Twall, *nu. adj.* twelve.

Twalmouth, *sb.* a year.

Twict, Twicet, *adv.* twice.

Two double, *adj.* 'Bent *two double.*' 'Going *two double,*' bent with pain or age.

Two-eyed beef-steak, *sb.* a herring.

Twussle, *sb.* a tussle.

Unaise, Unease, Unaisement, *sb.* an uneasy state. 'They got into an *unaise* when they heard about it.' 'It caused a *great unaisement* in the village.'

Unco, *adj.* strange.

Underboard, *adj.* dead and confined, but not yet buried.

Underconstumble, *v.* to understand; to comprehend.

Under foot salve, *sb.* filth applied as a poultice in the case of horses, &c.

Unfeelsome, *adj.* unpleasant; disagreeable.

Unfordersome, *adj.* unmanageable.

Unknownce, Unknownst, *adv.* unknown.

Unpossible, *adv.* impossible.

Unsignified, *adj.* insignificant.

Unsonsy, *adj.* unlucky.

Untimous, *adj.* at unseasonable times.

Upcast, *sb.* a reproach; something 'cast up' to one.

Upon, *prep.* with. 'I take the medicine *upon* milk.'

Upsetting, *adj.* arrogant; assuming. 'The're the most *upeettinest* in the country.'

Up the country people, *sb. pl.* persons from any part of Ireland, except the north-east of Ulster.

Us, *pron.* me.

Vaig, *sb.* a disreputable, wandering person.

Vaigish, *adj.* vagrant. 'A *vaigish* looking person.'

Vast. To be '*vast* against a person,' is to be very much opposed to him.

Vaut, *sb.* a vault.

Vermint o' rats, a great quantity of rats; a plague of rats.

Waarsh, Worsh, *adj.* insipid. 'A've got a *warsh* taste in ma mouth.'

Wabster, *sb.* a weaver.

Wad, *v.* to wager.

Wag at the wa', *sb.* a clock, of which the pendulum is exposed to view.

Wag on, *v.* to beckon. 'I *wagged on* him to come across the field to me.'

Wait a wee, wait a little bit.

Waited on, just expected to die. 'He was *waited on* last night.' 'He's just a *waitin' on*.'

Wakerife, Waukerife, *adj.* wakeful.

Wale, (1) *sb.* that which is chosen or selected.

(2) *v.* to pick the best out of a quantity of anything.

Waling [wailing] **glass**, *sb.* a weaver's counting glass, which magnifies a small portion of the surface of linen, and thus enables the set or count to be ascertained.

Walked [*l* sounded], *adj.* shrunken, applied to flannel that has shrunk in washing. 'The flannen 's as *walked an* hard as a ca's lug' [a calf's ear].

Wallop, *sb.* 'A *wallop* of a horse,' a loose-limbed horse.

Walloping, *v.* floundering. A certain lake had overflowed its banks, and it was said that 'the eels were *wallop'in* through the fields.'

Wallopy, *adj.* loose limbed.

Walter, *v.* 'The potatoes lie down and *walter* on the ground,' *i. e.* they remain lying.

Walthered, *adj.* mired or stuck in a boggy road, or swampy place. 'Whiles in the mornin' I find the branches of the trees all *walthered* and smashed,' broken down into the mire.

Wanst, *adv.* once.

Want, *v.* to do without. 'We can't *want* the pony the day.'

Wanting, without. 'You're better *wanting* that.'

Wants a square of being round: said of a person who is not wise.

War-hawk, *sb.* a bailiff or summons server.

Warm the wax in your ears, box your ears.

Warshness, *sb.* a sickish feeling, accompanied by a desire to taste something salt or with a strong flavour.

Warts. *Warts* are said to be caused by the foam of the sea if it touches the hands.

Washing, *sb.* A *washing* of clothes is as much as is washed at once.

Wasslin', *v.* making a rustling or hoarse sound in breathing. 'Do you hear the chile *wasslin'* in his chest?'

Wassock, *sb.* a wind-guard for the door of a cottage made of interwoven branches of birch or hazel. Same as **Corrag**.

Watch out, *v.* to watch for; to look out for.

Water, *sb.* a river. 'The six-mile *water*.' 'The Braid *water*.'

Water-brash, *sb.* a sensation as of water coming up the throat into the mouth.

Water-grass, *sb.* water-cress.

Water guns, *sb. pl.* sounds as of gun-shots said to be heard around the shores of Lough Neagh and by persons sailing on the lake. The cause of the sounds, which are generally heard in calm weather, has not been explained. The phenomenon is also spoken of as the **Lough shooting**.

Water of Ayr, *sb.* a kind of stone highly prized for hones; boys' marbles are also supposed to be made of it. Sometimes called **Wattery vair**.

Water table, *sb.* the channel at the side of a road.

Water wagtail, *sb.* the grey wagtail.

Waur, *adj.* worse. 'Ance ill, aye *waur*,' saying.

Way, *sb.* 'He's in a great *way* with her,' *i. e.* he is very much taken with her, or in love with her.

(2) 'What *way* are ye?' 'What *way* are ye commin' on?' *i. e.* how do you do?

Ways, *sb.* way; distance. 'It's a great *ways* off.'

Weak turn, *sb.* a fainting fit.

Wean, **Wain**, *sb.* a child.

Wear in, *v.* 'The time will soon *wear in*,' i. e. the time will soon pass.

Wearie. 'The auld *wearie* on you,' an evil wish or curse.

Weasel, *sb.* the stoat. The true weasel does not occur in Ireland.

Weather gall, *sb.* the end of a rainbow seen in squally weather. Same as **Dog**.

Weavers, *sb. pl.* spiders.

Webber, *sb.* a country linen buyer. (Obsolete.)

Week, *sb.* a wick—hence the riddle or puzzle, 'Licht a can'le on Monday mornin', an' it 'll burn tae the week's en'.'

Wed, *v.* weeded. 'The garden wants to be *wed*.'

Wee, (1) *sb.* a short time. 'In a *wee*' = in a short time.
(2) *adj.* little.

Weed, *sb.* a feverish attack to which women are sometimes liable.

Weel-faured, *adj.* good-looking.

Wee folk, **Wee people**, *sb. pl.* fairies.

Wee knowin', *sb.* a small quantity; what could be perceived.

Weel saired, *adj.* well served.

Weeny, *adj.* little. Same as **Wee**.

Wee ones, *sb. pl.* children. 'There was a wheen o' *wee ones* follayin' after thim.'

Wee thing, a little. 'It's a *wee thing* sharp this mornin'.'

Weght, *sb.* a round tray, made of sheepskin stretched on a hoop, for carrying corn, &c.

Weigh butter and sell cheese, *sb.* a children's game. Two persons stand back to back and interlock their arms; then each, by bending forward alternately, lifts the other off the ground.

Well? what?

Well-blooded, *adj.* with a high complexion; rosy.

Well ink, *sb.* a marsh plant, *Veronica Beccabunga*. It is used medicinally.

Well, I think! an exclamation of surprise; indeed!

Well of a car, *sb.* a receptacle for luggage or parcels in the central part of an 'outside car.'

Well put on, *adj.* well-dressed. The reverse is **Ill put on**.

Welshmen plucking their geese, a heavy shower of snow when the wind is S.E. or E.

Welt the fiure, a call of encouragement to persons dancing.

Wet-my-foot, *sb.* the quail : so called from its cry. Also called **Wet-my-lip**.

Wet shod, *adj.* having one's boots and stockings saturated.

Whack, (1) *sb.* a good allowance of drink. 'He can take his *whack*.'
A profit, or a share or slice of the profit, on a transaction.

(2) Quality. 'It's not the *whack*,' *i. e.* not the quality; not up to the mark.

Whalin', *sb.* a beating.

Whammel, *v.* to fall in a sprawling way.

Whammle, **Whummle**, *v.* to upset or knock over something.

Whang, (1) *sb.* a thong : hence a shoe-tie.

(2) *sb.* a large slice cut off a loaf.

Wharve, *sb.* the spool fastened on a spindle over which the band passes which drives the spindle.

What ails you at? means what objection or dislike have you to?
Thus: 'What ails you at that man?' 'What ails you at your stir-about?'

What come on you? what happened to you? what delayed you?

What do they call you? *i. e.* what is your name?

What'slike is he? what is he like?

What way are ye? how do you do?

What way is he? how is he?

Whatsumever, *adv.* whatever.

Whaup, *sb.* a curlew, *Numenius Arquata*.

Whee! Wee! call for a horse to stop.

When, *sb.* a quantity; a number. 'Give us a *when* o' them nuts.'
'I'll try it for a *when* o' days more.'

Wheep, *v.* to whistle.

Wheeppler, *sb.* a whistler.

Wheetie, *sb.* a duck.

Wheetie-wheetie, a call to ducks.

Which? what?

Which han' will ye have it in? a taunt, meaning you won't get it at all.

Whiles, *adv.* now and then; occasionally. 'Ogh, 'deed, *whiles* he's betther an' *whiles* he's waur.'

- Whillalooya.** 'Singing *whillalooya* to the day nettles,' dead and buried.
- Whimper, sb.** a whisper.
- Whim-wham.** 'A *whim-wham* for a goose's bridle,' something that April fools are sent in search of.
- Whin checker, sb.** the hen stone chat. See **Stone checker.**
- Whinge, v.** to whine; to cry in a complaining way.
- Whin grey, sb.** a bird, the lesser redpole.
- Whins, sb.** furze.
- Whin-stone, sb.** basalt.
- Whip, v.** to run quickly.
- Whish! Whisht! Wheesht! interj.** hush.
- White, v.** to cut small chips off a stick with a knife.
- White-headed boy, sb.** a favoured one; a mother's favourite among her boys.
- White horse, sb.** a summons.
- White side, sb.** the tufted duck, or the young of the golden eye.
- Whitey-brown thread, sb.** a strong kind of thread: so called from its colour.
- Whitterick, sb.** a small swimming bird, perhaps the little grebe.
- Whitterick, Whitterit, sb.** the stoat, *Mustela Erminea*.
- Whizeek, sb.** a severe blow. 'A hut him a *whizeek* on the lug.'
- Who's owe it? who owns it?**
- Whuddin', v.** applied to a hare when it is running about as if to amuse itself.
- Whumper, sb.** a whisper; a private intimation.
- Whup, sb.** a whip.
- Whutherit, sb.** a stoat.
- Why but you? why did (or do) you not? 'Why but you pay the man?' 'Why but you hut him?'**
- Wiley coat, sb.** a short shirt of flannel, with short sleeves, open down the front, worn by men, sometimes next the skin and sometimes over another garment.
- Wilk, sb.** a periwinkle.
- Williard, adj.** obstinate; self-willed.
- Willie Hawkie, sb.** the little grebe. Also called **Drink-a-penny.**
- Willie-wagtail, sb.** the wagtail.

Wilyart, Wulyart, *adj.* bashful ; stupid.

Win, *v.* to save or dry hay, turf, &c., by exposure to the wind.

Wind. (1) 'To get under the *wind*' of any affair is to get secret or early information about it.

(2) The following rhyme has regard to the various winds :

'When the *wind* 's from the north
It's good for cooling broth ;
When the *wind* 's from the south
It blows the dust into your mouth ;
When the *wind* 's from the east
It's neither good for man or beast ;
When the *wind* 's from the west,
Then the weather's best.

Winedins, *sb. pl.* The head and foot rig in a ploughed field on which the horses turn are the *winedins*.

Wine 'ere, Wind 'ere? a call to a horse to turn to the left or near side.

Wink o' sleep, any sleep. 'I didn't get a *wink o' sleep* for a week.'

Winlin, *sb.* a small roll of hay.

Winnle stroe, *sb.* a stalk of withered grass.

Winter dyke, *sb.* two strong fences of stones or earth crossing each other at right angles. These are erected on exposed pastures to shelter cattle left out in winter. Also a clothes-horse for drying clothes on.

Winter Friday, *sb.* a term for a cold, wretched-looking person.

Wit, (1) *sb.* knowledge ; intelligence.

(2) 'He has to seek his *wit* yet,' said of a fool.

Witch's cradle, *sb.* a Lias fossil, *Gryphea incurva*.

Wite, *v.* to blame.

Wi' the han', favourable ; easily done. This expression is taken from ploughing experience. When a man is ploughing across a sloping place, and has difficulty in getting the earth to lie back, he would say it was 'again the han' ;' if otherwise, he would say it was 'wi' the han'.' The horse that walks on the unploughed land is said to be 'in the han' ;' the other horse is called the 'fur horse,' because it walks in the furrow.

Without, *adv.* unless. 'Without you do it.'

Wizzen, *sb.* the windpipe.

Wobble, *v.* to lather the face before shaving ; to totter in walking ; to shake ; to be unsteady on the feet.

Wobblin' brush, *sb.* a shaving brush.

Wool cottar, *sb.* a cormorant.

Wool fire, wild fire, an eruption on the skin. 'It spreads like *wool fire*,' a comparison.

Word, *sb.* news; a message. ' *Word* come that his brother was dead.' 'Did the master leave *word* when he would be home?'

Words, *sb.* a falling-out. 'Why did you leave your last place?' 'Oh, the manager an' me had *words*.'

Worm month, *sb.* part of July and part of August; a fortnight before and a fortnight after Lammas. "Everything that has life in it lives this month."

Worm-picked, *adj.* worm-eaten, as wood.

'**Worse nor lose ye canna**,' *i. e.* you can but lose, so you may venture to do it.

Wraith, *sb.* a shadowy likeness of a person.

Wran, *sb.* a wren.

Wringin', *adj.* saturated; dripping with water. 'I was out in that pour, an' I'm all *wringing*.'

Wrought on, *v.* worked in the system. 'He took a swelling in his knee last July, an' it has *wrought on* him ever since.'

Wud, *adj.* enraged; mad.

Wun, *sb.* the wind.

Wunnher, *sb.* a sprite of a child. 'Come here, ye *wunnher*, ye.'

Wunnhur what ails ye. 'A'll mak ye *wunnhur what ails ye*,' a threat of a beating or punishment.

Wunnie claith, *sb.* winnow cloth, a large cloth on which the grain falls when it is winnowed by being tossed in the wind.

Wur sels, *sb. pl.* ourselves.

Yammerin', Yimmerin', *v.* complaining; grumbling.

Yap, (1) *sb.* a cross, peevish fellow.

(2) *v.* A chicken or young turkey is said to *yap* when it makes repeated calls for food.

Yappy, *adj.* thin; hungry-looking.

Yarn. 'Take the *yarn*,' said of herrings when they strike the net.

Yarwhelp, *sb.* a bird mentioned by Harris (*Hist. Co. Down*, 1744). It "is something like a woodcock." Called also **Yarwhip**.

Yaup, *v.* to bark; to cry as a young bird for food.

Yeat, *sb.* a gate.

Yell, *adj.* dry, as a cow when not giving milk.

Yelloch, *sb.* a yell.

Yellow-man, *sb.* a kind of toffee made of treacle and flour.

Yerp, *r.* to yelp. 'Whiles a whitterick *yerps* like a dug.' *i. e.* a stoat sometimes yelps like a dog.

Yilley-yorlin, **Yella-yoit**, **Yella-yert**, *sb.* the yellow-hammer or yellow bunting.

Yin, *adj.* one.

Yin ends erran', on particular or special purpose. 'He went *yin ends erran'* for it.'

Yirkin, *sb.* the side of a boot.

Yirnin', **Yermerin'**, *r.* grumbling ; complaining.

Yoke, **Yok**, *r.* to attach a horse to a cart or other vehicle.

Yirlin, *sb.* a yellow-hammer.

You and you else, *i. e.* you and others like you ; in the same line as you are, or the same way of thinking.

Your day, *sb.* your lifetime ; all your days. 'The watch will be you *your day*.'

You're no fit, you are not able.

Your uns, *sb.* your family.

Yous, *pron.* ye. 'Yous can't get commin' through this way.'

You've only the half of it, a reply to the observation, 'I'm glad to have seen you,' meaning 'I am as glad as you are.'

Yowl, *r.* to howl. 'The dog *yowled* when I clodded a stone at him.'

Yowlin', *sb.* a howling or yelping noise.

Yuky, *adj.* itchy.

Zinc, *sb.* This word is sometimes sounded as of two syllables, thus—*ess-zinc*.

☞ The Subscriptions for 1880 are due on January 1, and should be paid at once to GEORGE MILNER, ESQ. (*Treasurer*), Moston House, Moston, Manchester, by Cheque or Post-office Order (payable at the Manchester Post-office), or to the Society's account at the Manchester and County Bank, King Street, Manchester.

☞ No Publications for any year are sent to Members who have not paid their subscriptions for that year.

Seventh Annual Report,

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

- § 1. *Publications of the Year.*
- § 2. *Classified View of the Seven Years' Work.*
- § 3. *Work in Preparation.*
- § 4. *County Arrangements and Editors.*
- § 5. *Publications for 1880.*
- § 6. *Donations to the English Dialect Library.*
- § 7. *Finances and Membership.*
- § 8. *Dialect Work outside the Society.*
 - Treasurer's Balance Sheet.*
 - List of Subscribers.*

§ 1. The publications of the year 1879 are four in number. One of them, the second part of the Dictionary of English Plant Names, by Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., and Mr. Robert Holland, which comprises the names from G to O, has not yet been issued. Owing to various causes, but particularly to the laborious nature of the work, its progress though the press has been delayed. There is reason to hope that it will be ready by the end of February or beginning of March. Three publications have been sent out to the members—a series of Reprinted Glossaries; the first part or volume of Specimens of English Dialects; and a Supplement to Mr. Dickinson's Glossary of Cumberland Words, which is paged so that it can be bound with that work. The Reprinted Glossaries, like all the previous sets of reprints, were edited by the Rev. Professor Skeat, and comprise various dialectal words from Bishop Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*; Wiltshire Words, from J. Britten's *Beauties of Wiltshire*, compared with Akerman's Wiltshire Glossary, and the *Monthly Magazine* for September, 1814; East

Anglian Words, by the Rev. W. T. Spurden, supplemental to Forby's Glossary of East Anglia; Words in use in Hawsted, Suffolk, from Sir John Cullum's *History of Hawsted*; and a Supplement to Marshall's East Yorkshire Words. "With the present part," says Mr. Skeat in his Introduction, "we come almost to an end of the more important of what may be called the minor Glossaries." There are here collected all the dialectal words contained in no less than ten volumes; and the members will endorse Mr. Skeat's observation that "those who wish to work at dialects can only be thankful for the time and expense saved by such reprints" as are here given. The first volume of the Specimens of English Dialects contains the Exmoor Scolding and Courtship, and William de Worfat's Bran New Wark. Mr. Elworthy, the editor of the two famous Devonshire Dialogues, has done his work with elaborate care and exemplary thoroughness. In addition to an interesting Preface and an abundance of valuable Notes, he has placed a Glossic version of the dialogues opposite to the original text, and has added a glossary of fifty pages, which is full of valuable material. The scarce Westmoreland tract written by the Rev. William Hutton, rector of Beetham, near Milnthorpe, and printed in Kendal in 1785, has been edited, with notes and a glossary, by Professor Skeat. In his Introduction, Mr. Skeat points out the difference in tone between this production and the ordinary run of specimens of (so-called) provincial talk. "It breathes the language of genuine Christian love, and shows that the author was a man of kindly feeling and excellent sense. It is rightly styled 'A Plain Address,' and is well calculated to promote that kindly feeling amongst neighbours which the author had so much at heart. It will commend itself, to the reader who possesses a kindred spirit, as 'a gem of purest ray serene.'"

§ 2. The following shows the work done by the Society during its seven years' existence, in the way of re-editing and reprinting scarce or generally inaccessible glossaries, and of publishing original works. The list is arranged under the names of districts or counties.

CUMBERLAND :

Glossary. By William Dickinson, F.L.S. (Original.) With Supplement.

DERBYSHIRE :

Lead-Mining Terms, by Manlove, 1653, with Glossary by Tapping, 1851. (Reprint.)

Lead-Mining Terms, by T. Houghton, 1681. (Reprint.)

Mining Terms. By J. Mawe. 1802. (Reprint.)

DEVONSHIRE :

Provincialisms of West Devonshire. By W. H. Marshall. 1796. (Reprint, with additions by J. Shelly.)

The Exmoor Scolding and Courtship. Edited, with Notes, Glossary, and reproduction in glossic, by F. T. Elworthy. (Reprint.)

EAST ANGLIA :

East Anglian Words. From Spurden's Supplement to Forby. 1840. (Reprint.)

GLOUCESTER :

Provincialisms of the Vale of Gloucester. By Marshall. 1789. (Reprint.)

HEREFORDSHIRE :

Words used in Herefordshire. By J. Duncomb. 1804. (Reprint.)

KENT :

Words used in the Isle of Thanet. By Rev. J. Lewis. 1736. (Reprint.)

An Alphabet of Kenticisms, by Rev. Samuel Pegge, 1736. Edited by Rev. W. W. Skeat. (Reprint, re-arranged, with additions.)

LANCASHIRE :

Glossary. (A to E.) By J. H. Nodal and G. Milner. (Original.)

LINCOLNSHIRE :

Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, by E. Peacock, F.S.A. (Original.)

MIDLAND COUNTIES :

Provincialisms of the District with Leicester as Centre, including principal parts of the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Warwick, and margins of other adjoining shires. By Marshall. 1796. (Reprint.)

NORFOLK :

Provincialisms of East Norfolk, by Marshall, 1787. (Reprint.)

OXFORDSHIRE :

Oxfordshire Words. By Mrs. Parker. (Original.)

SCOTLAND :

Early Glossary. 1595. Edited by J. Small, M.A.

SOMERSET :

The Dialect of West Somerset. By F. T. Elworthy. (Original.)

Grammar of West Somerset. By F. T. Elworthy. (Original.)

SUFFOLK :

Suffolk Words : from Cullum's History of Hawsted. 1813. (Reprint.)

SURREY :

Provincialisms. By G. Leveson Gower. (Original.)

SUSSEX :

Dictionary of Sussex Dialect. By Rev. W. D. Parish. (Original.)

WARWICKSHIRE :

South Warwickshire Words. By Mrs. Francis. (Original.)

WESTMORELAND :

William de Worlat's Bran New Wark. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Professor W. W. Skeat. (Reprint.)

WILTSHIRE :

Wiltshire Words. From Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire, 1825, compared with Akerman's Glossary, 1842. (Reprint.)

YORKSHIRE :

Cleveland Words : Supplementary to Glossary. By Rev. J. C. Atkinson. (Original.)

East Yorkshire Provincialisms. By Marshall. 1788. (Reprint.)

Ditto ditto. 1796. Supplement.

(Reprint.)

Holderness Glossary. By F. Ross, R. Stead, and E. Holderness. (Original.)

Mid Yorkshire Glossary. By C. C. Robinson. (Original.)

North of England Words. By J. Hutton. (Reprint.)

Swaledale Glossary. By Captain John Harland. (Original.)

West Riding Words. By Dr. Willan. 1811. (Reprint.)

Whitby Glossary. By F. K. Robinson. (Original.)

GENERAL :

Bibliographical List. Edited by Professor W. W. Skeat and J. H. Nodal. (Original.)

Dialectal Words. From Kennett's Parochial Antiquities. 1695. (Reprint.)

Dictionary of English Plant Names. Two parts. (A to O.) By James Britten and Robert Holland. (Original.)

History of English Sounds. By Henry Sweet. (Original.)

On the Survival of Old English Words in our Dialects. By Dr. Richard Morris. (Original.)

On the Dialects of Eleven Southern Counties, with a New Classification of the English Dialects and two maps. By Prince L. L. Bonaparte. (Original.)

GENERAL (continued):

Ray's Collection of English Words. 1691. (Reprint, re-arranged, and edited by Rev. W. W. Skeat.)

Specimens of English Dialects. Vol. I. Edited by F. T. Elworthy and Professor W. W. Skeat.

Tusser's Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie. Edited by W. Payne and S. J. Herbage. (Reprint, with Original Notes and Glossary.)

Various Provincialisms. From Hearne's Glossaries. 1725. (Reprint.)

§ 8. The following shows the work in preparation. Though much of what is here set down is simply a repetition of previous reports, there are a few changes and additions of interest, as, for example, under the headings Bedfordshire, Somersetshire, Worcestershire, Bird Names, Animal, Reptile, and Insect Names, and Turner's Herbes:—

Beds. The Rev. W. F. Rose desires the removal of the Beds. Glossary from our list, so far as he is concerned. "Since my removal from Bedfordshire," he writes, "the work has been at a standstill, for the compilation of a provincial Glossary can only be carried on in the district which it is proposed to represent." The collections made by Mr. Rose are at the service of any member who is able and willing to undertake the task which he thus regretfully relinquishes. As will be seen further on, Mr. Rose offers welcome help in another quarter.

Berks. Contributions of some words have been received from the Rev. W. F. Rose. Sir F. Madden's MSS. also contain some notes of words.

Cheshire. Mr. Robert Holland has undertaken a Glossary of Cheshire Words for the Society.

Cornwall. The two Glossaries of words in use in Cornwall, the offer of which was announced in the last Report, are now in the printers' hands, and the volume will form the first of the Society's issues for 1880. The West Cornwall Glossary is the contribution of Miss M. A. Courtney, of Alverton House, Penzance; and the East Cornwall Glossary is by Mr. Thomas Q. Couch, F.S.A., of Bodmin. A map of the county, showing the portions covered respectively by the two authors, will, if possible, accompany the volume.

Cumberland. Miss Powley, of Langwathby, near Penrith, has promised to prepare for the Society her collection of Cumberland words, with notes on the old customs and old industries of the county on which the words throw light. If some member would contribute a chapter on the pronunciation of the various Cumbrian districts, with illustrations in Glossic, the Society will probably have done all that is now possible in connection with the dialect of Cumberland.

- Derbyshire.* Dr. Pegge's MS. of Derbyisms has been transcribed for the Society, to be edited by Mr. Hallam, assisted by Professor Skeat.
- Devonshire.* A Glossary is being prepared by Mr. Shelly; to be printed for the Society.
- Dorsetshire.* Some words have been contributed by the Rev. William Barnes, which are not to be found in his Glossary.
- Essex.* Professor Skeat has collected a considerable number of Essex words, from various sources.
- Hants.* The collections by Sir F. Madden and F. Wise, Esq., have been arranged by Professor Skeat, but require some revision to prepare them for the press.
- Lancashire.* It is expected that the second part will be in the hands of the printer by the end of the year.
- Leicestershire.* Dr. Sebastian Evans has completed his Glossary of Leicestershire words, and it will be printed as soon as possible.
- Lincolnshire.* Mr. Edward Sutton, of North Road, West Gorton, Manchester, has placed at the service of the Society a list of words in use, now or recently, in North Lincolnshire. The precise locality is between Alford and Grimsby, with Louth as a centre.
- Montgomeryshire.* The Rev. Elias Owen, of Caersws, is engaged upon a Glossary.
- Notts.* Mr. R. White has a Glossary in hand.
- Somersetshire.* Mr. Elworthy is still engaged upon his Glossary of West Somerset words, which, with the essay and grammar by him already issued, will complete his work upon this important dialect. Meanwhile, the Rev. W. F. Rose kindly offers to the Society his collection of North Somerset words, upon which he has been engaged during the last five years. He writes: "I have collected more than 1,000 words, each of which has actually been heard from the lips of the peasantry. My Glossary does not touch the West Somerset dialect, of which Mr. Elworthy is master; nor does it take in the lower portion of the county, as does Mr. Williams's Glossary. It is indeed a collection of words used in the North of the county, in the neighbourhood of Weston-super-Mare." It is needless to add that Mr. Rose's offer has been thankfully accepted.
- Staffordshire.* Mr. C. H. Poole, of Pailton, Rugby, has undertaken the preparation of a Glossary. Mr. Alfred T. Story, of Hanley, is also engaged in the collection of words in use in the northern part of the county.
- Westmoreland.* A Glossary by the late Mr. Just will be edited by Professor Skeat. The manuscript Glossary of North-country words by the late Rev. John Hodgson has been

examined by the owner of the transcript, Mr. William Jackson, F.S.A., and also by the Honorary Secretary, but as it contains nothing of value that has not already been published, the idea of its publication has been abandoned.

Worcestershire. This is a county which has not heretofore appeared in our record. Towards the close of the year, a lady wrote to the Honorary Secretary informing him that she has for some years been collecting the dialectal words in use in West Worcestershire, and placing her Glossary at the service of the Society. The offer has been thankfully accepted.

Yorkshire. Three original Glossaries are in preparation—Mr. J. G. Goodchild's of Swaledale words; the late Rev. A. Easter's list of Huddersfield words, by the Rev. Thomas Lees, of Wreay, Carlisle; and a Sheffield Glossary, by Mr. R. E. Leader and Mr. William Doig. Mr. Lees hopes, all being well, to complete Mr. Easter's Glossary sometime during the next three months.

Several contributions of a minor character have been received, amongst which may be mentioned Montgomeryshire words, from Mr. E. R. Morris; Herefordshire words (not found in Sir George C. Lewis's work), from Mr. J. C. Gregg, of Ledbury; some Cambridgeshire words, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Orwell and Royston, by Mr. J. D. Robertson; Gloucestershire and Cornwall words, from Miss Douglas, of Clifton; Worcestershire and Berkshire words, from the Rev. C. Wordsworth; Somersetshire words, from Mr. Shelly; Yorkshire and Shropshire words, from Mr. Munby; Sheffield, Oxfordshire, and Wiltshire words, from Mr. J. Theodore Dodd; various words from Mrs. Gutch and from Mr. Robert Charles Hope, of Cambridge.

Fish Names and Fishing Terms. Early in the year Mr. Thomas Satchell issued a provisional list of British Fish Names, in the hope of obtaining additions. It is probable that his work may be among the publications of 1880.

Bird Names. The Folk-lore Society have announced the pending issue of a work on English Bird Names and Folk-lore, by the Rev. C. Swainson. It is anticipated that some arrangement may be made whereby the list of Bird Names will be available for issue to the members of the Dialect Society.

Animal, Reptile, and Insect Names.—Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., has kindly undertaken to compile a Dictionary of the English Names of Animals, Reptiles, and Insects, which, with the lists of birds, plants, and fishes already provided for, will render a complete natural history dictionary possible some day.

Turner's "Herbes." Mr. James Britten has kindly offered to edit Turner's very rare *Names of Herbes* for the Society, identify-

ing all his plants, making a separate list of his English names with their modern equivalents, and adding such notes as may be needed. The little book, which is in black letter, has already been transcribed for the Society under Mr. Britten's superintendence.

Paston Letters. Mr. Sidney J. Herbage will prepare a complete Glossary of the dialectal words and forms in the *Paston Letters*.

Notes and Queries. Mr. J. Eglington Bailey, F.S.A., has undertaken to arrange and edit the Index to the list of Provincialisms mentioned in *Notes and Queries*. The index to the twelve volumes of the First Series has been completed by Mr. Satchell; and that to the Fourth Series by Mrs. Gutch. Mr. Bailey will himself compile the index to the Fifth Series, the twelfth and last volume of which was completed at the end of 1879.

§ 4. The following is a list of the counties for which editors are now provided, and such members as have but a few words to contribute should communicate directly with the workers here indicated, instead of sending them in to the Secretary. For addresses, see the List of Subscribers.

Cheshire. Robert Holland, Esq.

Cornwall, East. Thomas Q. Couch, Esq., Bodmin.

Cornwall, West. Miss Courtney, Alverton House, Penzance.

Cumberland. William Dickinson, Esq.

Derbyshire. T. Hallam, Esq.

Devonshire. J. Shelly, Esq.

Lancashire. J. H. Nodal, Esq.

Leicestershire. Dr. Sebastian Evans.

Lincolnshire. E. Peacock, Esq.

Nottinghamshire. Mr. R. White.

Somersetshire. F. T. Elworthy, Esq.

Somersetshire, North. The Rev. W. F. Rose.

Staffordshire. C. H. Poole, Esq.

Sussex. Rev. W. D. Parish.

Warwickshire. Mrs. Francis.

Westmoreland. William Jackson, Esq.

Yorkshire. (1) Neighbourhood of *Swaledale*, J. G. Goodchild, Esq.; (2) *Whitby*, Mr. F. K. Robinson; (3) *Huddersfield*, Rev. T. Lees; (4) *Sheffield*, R. E. Leader, Esq.; (5) *Holderness*, F. Ross, Esq., or R. Stead, Esq.

Essex, Hants, Kent, Norfolk. Rev. Professor Skeat.

Isle of Wight. C. Roach Smith, Esq.

Wales (Montgomeryshire). Rev. E. Owen.

Scotland. Dr. J. A. H. Murray.

Ireland. Rev. Dr. Hume; or (for *Down* and *Antrim*) W. H. Patterson, Esq.

All information relating to any other counties, and everything

of a general character, should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, J. H. Nodal, The Grange, Heaton Moor.

§ 5. The Publications for 1880 will probably be selected from the following :—

27. Glossaries of West and East Cornwall. By Miss M. A. Courtney and Thomas Q. Couch, F.S.A.
 Fish Names and Fishing Terms. By Thomas Satchell.
 A Glossary of Leicestershire Words. By Dr. Sebastian Evans.
 A Glossary of Huddersfield Words. By the late Rev. A. Easther. Edited by the Rev. Thomas Lees.
 Plant Names. Part III. (completing the Work). By J. Britten and R. Holland.

§ 6. The English Dialect Library, located in the Central Free Library, King-street, Manchester, is now in working order. To the Society's books and pamphlets, the dialect works belonging to the public library have been added, and it now contains (entries, not volumes)—

Dictionaries	47
General works on English dialects	61
English Counties... ..	352
Scotland	71
Isle of Man	2
Ireland	13
Slang	9
Gypsy (English)	3
Americanisms	8
China-English	1
Total	567

A Catalogue, for the compilation of which the Society is indebted to Mr. Charles W. Sutton, the Manchester Chief Librarian, has been printed, and a copy will be sent to every member. During the past year the following donations have been received, some of them too late to be included in the catalogue :—

From W. E. A. Axon, Esq.

Song Sermons. By [W. D. Latto] the author of *Tammas Bodkin*.
Cupar-Fife, 1879.

From Mr. CHRISTOPHER BARKER, Manchester.

The Manners and Customs of Westmorland, and the adjoining parts of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, in the former part of the Eighteenth Century. By a Literary Antiquarian. Second Edition.
Kendal, 1847.

From J. C. CLOUGH (the author).

Betty Bresskittle's Pattens, or, Sanshum Fair: A Cheshire-mon's Crack. By J. C. Clough. [In the Dialect of Cheshire. Pp. 20.] *Altrincham*, 1879.

From COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE PROVINCIALISMS.

Third Report. Read at Ilfracombe, July, 1879. Edited by W. Pengelly, F.R.S.

From J. P. EARWAKER, Esq., Manchester.

A Pastoral Dialogue in the Cumberland Dialect; also, A Humorous Epistle by a Young Shepherd.

Keswick, 1849.

From Mr. ROBERT HOLT, Manchester.

Bobby Shuttle un his Woife Sayroh ut the Grand Review in Yetton Perk. By J. T. Staton. *Manchester*, 1872.

Bairnsia Foaks Annual un Pogmoor Olmenack. Be Tom Treddlehoyle. *Leeds*, 1850.

Ditto ditto *Leeds*, 1878.

A Six Days' Aght, or a Barnsley Chap's Adventers e Lunnun. By Peter Pledge. *Barnsley*, 1862.

Calliopeia, or a Rich Store-house of Proper, Choyce, and elegant Latine words, and Phrases. Collected for the most part out of Tullies' Works. By Thomas Drax.

London, 1643.

Dewsbre Back at Moon Olmenac *Batley*, 1871.

Goblin's Grave, The. By Edwin Waugh. Revised from *Lancashire Sketches*. *Manchester*, 1861.

List of Provincial Words in use at Wakefield. Collected by Wm. Stott Banks. *Wakefield*, 1865.

Nidderdill Olminac for 1869. By Nattie Nydds. *Pateley Bridge*, 1869.

Singular Story of a Lancashire Thief. Told by Himself. *Manchester*, n. d.

George Eliot in Derbyshire. By Guy Roslyn. 1876.

Nathan Hogg's Letters and Poems in the Devonshire Dialect. Fifth edition. 1865.

Humorous Sketches in the Lancashire Dialect. [By Benjamin Wood.] Reprinted from the *Bury Guardian*.

Bury, n. d.

Songs and Recitations in the Lancashire Dialect. By Benjamin Wood. *Bury*, n. d.

Examination of the "Remarks on the Glossary to the Antient Metrical Romance of Havelok the Dane. In a letter to Francis Douce, F.S.A. By S. W. Singer:" addressed to Henry Petre, Esq., keeper of H. M.'s Records in the Tower of London. By the Editor of *Havelok*. *London*, 1829.

- From the Rev. Canon HUME, Liverpool
 Poor Rabbin's Ollminick for the Toun o' Bilfawst. For 1861,
 1862, and 1868. By Billy M'Cart [Dr. Hume].
- From J. A. LUNDELL (the Editor).
 Nyare bidrag till Kännedom om De Svenska Landsmälen
 ock Svenskt Folkliif. [New Contributions to the Know-
 ledge of Swedish Dialects and Folk-life. By Members
 of the Dialect Society of Upsala.] *Stockholm*, 1879.
- From J. H. NODAL.
 Remarks on the Irish Dialect of the English Language.
 By A. Hume, D.C.L., F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Chester.
 (From the Transactions of the Historic Soc. of Lan-
 cashire and Cheshire.) *Liverpool*, 1878.
- From Miss M. A. POWLEY (the author).
 A Plea for Old Names. Part II. *Kendal*, 1879.
- From the Rev. Professor SKEAT.
 Collation of the Durham Ritual, with Notes. By the Rev.
 Professor Skeat. (Reprinted from the Philological
 Society's Transactions, 1877-9.)
- From an UNKNOWN DONOR.
 The Dialect Poems of Benjamin Preston. With a notice of
 the author by John E. Preston. *Saltaire*, 1872.

§ 7. The Treasurer's balance sheet shows an income (with the balance from last year) of £284. 19s. 5d., and an expenditure of £212. 16s. 1d., carrying over to next year's account a balance in favour of the Society of £72. 8s. 4d. This sum will about meet the cost, already incurred, of printing and binding the *Specimens of English Dialects*. The prevailing depression seems to have affected the English Dialect Society in common with other printing clubs, during the past two years, and the number of members in arrear with their subscriptions is large. Had these been all paid in, the sum in hand would have met all the demands against the Society, and have left a balance which could have been profitably expended in additional publications during the ensuing year.

§ 8. As regards work on dialects outside the Society, mention may be made of the publication of a Glossary of the Essex Dialect, by Dr. R. S. Charnock. The Committee on Devonshire Provincialisms appointed by the Devonshire Association of Science, Literature, and Art, continue their labours, and have issued a Third Report. Mr. Henry Sweet on December 5th read a paper before the Philological Society on the History of English Sounds and Dialects. According to a report in the *Academy*, the paper "dealt with the history of the English dialects in the middle period, and their development out of the Old-English ones. Mr. Sweet gave a survey of the materials for the study of the old dialects, and of the

principles of determining the value of MS. evidence, remarking that only a small proportion of existing MSS. represent a pure dialect, or, indeed, a possible language. He gave great prominence to the influence of the dialects on one another, and described their history as a series of partial levellings over varying areas at different periods. West-Saxon as a separate dialect became extinct in the twelfth century, being absorbed into Mercian, although it communicated many of its own distinctive features to the latter." Mr. Alexander J. Ellis has now completed his collections for the Comparative Phonology of the English Dialects, and his lectures at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29th and 31st January, 1879, and his reports to the Philological Society on the 18th of April and 2nd of May, gave a complete sketch of the arrangement of his work, with a dialect map. Other investigations have occupied him from the 10th of May, 1879, and will not be completed till March next, when he hopes to devote himself exclusively to this work, so that it shall be published in 1881.

Mr. Thomas Hallam, a member of the Council of the E.D.S., has visited a large number of places during 1879, in order to obtain versions of the "Dialect Text" for Mr. A. J. Ellis, as well as separate collections of words and phrases. The following table is of interest as showing the nature and extent of Mr. Hallam's labours:—

Places visited and Dialectal information recorded by Mr. Thomas Hallam during the year 1879.

County.	PLACES.	No. of versions of Mr. A. J. Ellis's "Dialect Text."	Separate Collections of words, phrases, &c.
Cambs.....	Sawston (procured at Nottingham).....	1	1
Cheshire ...	*Shrigley	1	1
Derby	Castleton (procured at Manchester)		1
Lancashire..	*Manchester, Oldham, Todmorden, *Blackburn, *Huddlesden, *Clitheroe, *Colne	5	8
Leicester ...	Loughborough		1
Notts	*Retford, *Newark, Southwell, *Nottingham, *Mansfield, *Worksop, *Mansfield Woodhouse, *Bulwell, Bingham	7	10
Stafford ...	Wolverhampton, Willenhall, Walsall, Wednesbury, *Darlaston, Tamworth, Hopwas, Yoxall (procured at Tamworth), Burton-on-Trent	2	9
Warwick ...	Saltley (near Birmingham), Polesworth (procured at Tamworth)		2
Worcester..	*Worcester, Kidderminster (procured at Walsall).	1	2
Yorkshire..	Gisburn		1
		17	36

N.B.—The places marked with an asterisk (*) are those for which versions of the "Dialect Text" have been obtained. The places in each county are named in the order in which they were visited.

THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY in account with GEORGE MILNER, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct, January 26th, 1880,
C. ROWLEY, JUNR., Auditor.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

LIBRARY, ADVOCATES', Edinburgh.

- „ BERLIN ROYAL (per Asher and Co.)
- „ BIRMINGHAM CENTRAL FREE (J. D. Mullins).
- „ BLACKBURN FREE (per D. Geddes, Librarian, Borough
Treasurer's Office, Town Hall, Blackburn).
- „ BOLTON MUSEUM AND LIBRARY (per George Swainson,
Treasurer's Office, Town Hall, Bolton).
- „ BOSTON ATHENÆUM, U. S. (per E. G. Allen, 12, Tavi-
stock Row, Covent Garden, W.C.)
- „ BRADFORD LITERARY CLUB (per Charles Behrens, Man-
ningham Lane, Bradford).
- „ BRITISH SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY (per J. Lee, 158, Leaden-
hall Street, London, E.C.)
- „ CAIUS COLLEGE, Cambridge.
- „ CAMBRIDGE FREE (per J. Pink, Librarian, Guildhall,
Cambridge).
- „ CHEETHAM, Manchester (per James Crossley, F.S.A.)
- „ CHICAGO, U. S. (per Mr. Trübner; Librarian, J. Robson).
- „ CHRIST'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.
- „ COPENHAGEN ROYAL (Herr Chr. Brunn, Librarian).
- „ DR. SHEPHERDS', Preston (per Charles Fryer, Town
Clerk's Office, Preston).
- „ GLASGOW UNIVERSITY (care of James Maclehose, 61,
Vincent Street, Glasgow; per Messrs. Dumbleton,
Ave Maria Lane, E.C.)
- „ GOTTINGEN UNIVERSITY (per Messrs. Asher and Co.)
- „ HALLE UNIVERSITY (per Asher and Co.)
- „ HARVARD COLLEGE, Cambridge, Mass., U. S.
- „ HOUSE OF COMMONS.
- „ JOHN HOPKIN'S UNIVERSITY, U. S. (per E. G. Allen,
London).
- „ LIVERPOOL FREE PUBLIC (Librarian, Peter Cowell,
William Brown Street).
- „ LONDON INSTITUTION, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
- „ LIBRARY COMPANY, Philadelphia (per E. G. Allen).
- „ ——— OF CONGRESS, Washington, U. S. (per E. G.
Allen).
- „ MANCHESTER FREE (Librarian, O. W. Sutton).

- LIBRARY, MUNICH ROYAL (per Messrs. Trübner).
 „ NEWCASTLE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (Mr. Lyall, Librarian).
 „ OWENS COLLEGE (per Mr. J. E. Cornish, 88, Piccadilly, Manchester).
 „ PEABODY INSTITUTE, Baltimore, U. S. (per E. G. Allen, 12, Tavistock Road, W.C.)
 „ PORTICO, Manchester (per E. Slater, St. Ann's Square, Manchester).
 „ QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Oxford (R. L. Clarke, Librarian).
 „ ROCHDALE FREE.
 „ ROYAL, Windsor Castle.
 „ ROYAL, Stockholm (per Messrs. Trübner).
 „ ROYAL INSTITUTION (per A. R. Smith, Albemarle Street, London, W.)
 „ SHEFFIELD FREE PUBLIC (per T. Hurst, Sunny Street, Sheffield).
 „ ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge (per Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co.)
 „ STONYHURST COLLEGE (per Rev. E. J. Purbrick, Blackburn).
 „ STRASBURG UNIVERSITY (per Messrs. Trübner).
 „ TAYLOR INSTITUTION, Oxford (per Rev. W. Jackson).
 „ TORQUAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (per W. Pengelly, Hon. Sec., Museum, Torquay).
 „ WARRINGTON MUSEUM AND LIBRARY (per C. Madeley, Warrington).
 „ WATKINSON, Hartford, U. S. (per E. G. Allen).
 „ WEST BROMWICH FREE (D. Dickinson).
 „ YALE COLLEGE, New Haven, U. S. (per E. G. Allen).

ADSHEAD, G. H., Strawberry Terrace, Strawberry Road, Pendleton, near Manchester.

ALEXANDER, J., 79, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

ALLISON, R. A., Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.

ANGUS, Rev. J., College, Regent's Park, N.W.

ANSLOW, R., Parville, Wellington, Salop.

ARNOLD'S BUCKHUNDLUNG, Dresden (per Messrs. Trübner).

ATKINSON, Rev. J. C., Danby-in-Cleveland, Yarm.

ATKINSON, Rev. Dr., Clare College Lodge, Cambridge.

ATKINSON, Mrs. J., Winderwath, Penrith, Cumberland.

AXON, W. E. A., Fern Bank, Bowker Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

BAILEY, H. F., 4, Great James Street, Bedford Row, London.

BAILEY, J. E., Chapel Lane, Stretford, Manchester.

BAIN, J., 1, Haymarket, London, S.W.

BANKS, Mrs. G. Linnaeus, 82, Greenwood Road, Dalston, E.

- BARNES, Rev. W., Came Rectory, Dorchester.
BARNETT, J. D., 28, Victoria Street, Montreal, Canada.
BAYLEY, C. H., West Bromwich.
BEARD, J., The Grange, Burnage Lane, Levenshulme, Manchester.
BELL, G., 6, York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
BENNETT, Capt. H. Anthony, Nelson Street, C.-on-M., Manchester.
BICKERS AND SON, Leicester Square, London.
BINGHAM, Rev. C. W., Bingham's Melcombe, Dorchester.
BINNS, ISAAC, Town Hall, Batley, Yorkshire.
BLANDFORD, G. Fielding, M.D., 71, Grosvenor Street, London, W.
BONAPARTE, PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN, 6, Norfolk Terrace, Westbourne Grove West, W.
BORRER, Lindfield, Red Oaks, Henfield, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
BOWEN, H. C., The Grocers' Company Schools, Hackney Downs, Clapton, London, E.
BOWSTEAD, Rev. J. Wilson, St. Helen's Rectory, Worcester.
BRADSHAW, H., King's College, Cambridge.
BRETHERTON, F., 11, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells.
BRIGG, B. Septimus, Burlington House, Keighley.
BRISCOE, J. P., F.R.H.S., Free Library, Nottingham.
BRITTEN, J., British Museum, London, W.C.
BRODHURST, Rev. F., Sutton-in-Ashfield Vicarage, Mansfield, Notts.
BROOKE, F. C., Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
BROOKE, T., Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield.
BUCKLEY, Rev. W. E., Rectory, Middleton Cheney, Banbury.
BUCKTON, G., North Hill, Round Hay, Leeds.
BURRA, J. S., Ashford, Kent.
BURTON, John H., 5, Trafalgar Square, Ashton-under-Lyne.
BURTT, G. W., 4, Eskdale Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
CAMPELL, Mrs. G. M. E., 150, Camden Grove North, Peckham, S.E.
CARDALL, F. W., 40, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.
CARLINGFORD, Rt. Hon. Lord, 7, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.
CARR, Rev. E. T. S., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.
CARTMELL, Rev. J. W., Christ's College, Cambridge.
CARTMELL, Rev. Dr., Christ's College, Cambridge.
CLAY, J. (per Messrs. Trübner).
CLOUGH, J. C., Beacon House, Aspatria, Carlisle.
COLFOX, T., Rax, Bridport.
COOLING, E., 42, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
COOPER, Joseph, Eaves Knoll, New Mills, Derbyshire.
COX, J. C., Chevin House, Belper, Derbyshire.
COXE, Rev. H. O., Bodleian Library, Oxford.
CRAIG, W. J., Professor, University College, Aberystwyth, S. Wales.
CRAIK, G. Lillie, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London.
CROFTON, Mrs., 29, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, London, W.
CROFTON, Rev. Addison, 29, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
CROFTON, H. T., 29, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.

- MACLEAR**, Rev. Dr., King's College School, Strand, W.C.
MACMILLAN, Messrs., Cambridge.
MACMILLAN, Alexander, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London.
MAGNUSSEN, E., 81, Bateman Street, Cambridge.
MARSHALL, T., Highfield, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.
MATHWIN, H., Junr., Bickerton House, Birkdale Park, Southport.
MAYOR, Rev. Professor, St. John's College, Cambridge.
MEDLICOTT, W. G. (care of B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W.)
MERRIMAN, Rev. J., Surrey County School, Cranleigh, Guildford.
MIELCK, Dr., Gr. Theaterstrasse, Hamburg.
MILDMAY, Capt., 19, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.
MILNER, G., Moston House, Moston, Manchester. (*Treasurer.*)
MORETON, Lord, Tortworth Court, Falfield, Berkeley.
MORGAN, Rev. E. H., Jesus College, Cambridge.
MORLEY, Professor, Upper Park Road, Haverston Hill, London.
MORRIS, E. R., Homestay, Newtown, Montgomery.
MORRIS, Rev. M. C. F., St. Michael's College, Tenbury, Worcester-shire.
MORRIS, Rev. Dr., Lordship Lodge, Wood Green, London, N.
MOULTON, Rev. Dr., The Leys, Cambridge.
MUNBY, A. J., 6, Figtree Court, Inner Temple, E.C.
MUNTZ, G. H. M., Church Hill House, Handsworth, Birmingham.
MURDOCK, J. B., Hamilton Place, Langside, Glasgow.
MURRAY, Dr. J. A. H., Mill Hill School, Hendon, N.W.
NAPIER, Rev. F. P., Wesleyan College, Richmond, Surrey.
NAPIER, A. S., Merchistoun, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.
NAPIER, G. W., Merchistoun, Alderley Edge, near Manchester.
NEWTON, Professor, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
NICHOLL, G. W., The Ham, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.
NICHOLSON, Dr. B., 806, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, London.
NICOL, H., 52, Thornhill Road, Barnsbury, N.
NIVEN, W. D., Trinity College, Cambridge.
NODAL, J. H., The Grange, Heaton Moor, Stockport. (*Hon. Secretary.*)
OLIPHANT, T. L. Kington, Charlton House, Wimbledon, S.W.
ORTON, Rev. J. S., Rector of Beeston-next-Milcham, Norfolk.
OWEN, Rev. E., Caersws, Montgomeryshire.
PAINE, Cornelius, 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.
PAINE, W. D., Cockshot Hill, Reigate.
PARISH, Rev. W. D., Selmeaton Vicarage, Lewes.
PARKER, G., 9, Hythe Bridge Street, Oxford.
PARKER, Rev. James Dunne, LL.D., Vicar of Hawes, Bedale, Yorkshire.
PATTERSON, A. J., 156, St. Paul's Road, London, N.
PATTERSON, W. H., Strandtown, Belfast.
PAYNE, W., Hatchlands, Cuckfield, Sussex.
PEACOCK, E., Bottesford Manor, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
PEEL, George, Soho Iron Works, Pollard Street, Manchester.

PEILE, J., Christ's College, Cambridge.
PHILPOT, Rev. W. B., South Bersted Vicarage, Bognor.
PICTON, J. A., Sandyknowe, Wavertree, Liverpool.
PILCHER, R., 10, Rylands Street, Warrington.
PIPER, W. G., 44A, Cannon Street, E.C.
POOLE, C. H., Pailton, Rugby.
PORTER, R. T., Beckenham, Kent.
POWLEY, Miss, Langwathby, Penrith, Cumberland.
PRESCOTT, Rev. I. P., Great Alne, Henley-in-Arden.
PRIAULX, O. de B., 8, Cavendish Square, W.
PUGH, G., Wheathill, near Wellington, Salop.
RAVEN, Rev. Dr., Grammar School, Yarmouth.
REDFERN, Rev. B. S., Acton Vicarage, Nantwich.
REID, J. S., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
RIDLEY, Thomas D., Coatham, Redcar.
RIGBY, John, Fern Lea, Altrincham, near Manchester.
ROBERTSON, J. D., 53, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
ROBINSON, F. K., Whitby.
ROCK, W. F., Hyde Cliff, Blackheath, S.E.
ROOKLEY, J. G., 12, East Parade, Sheffield.
ROOPE, W., Craven Cottage, Merton Road, Wandsworth, Surrey.
ROSE, Rev. W. F., Worle Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
ROSS, F., 4, Tinsley Terrace, Stamford Hill, S. Tottenham, N.
ROWLEY, Charles, Jun., The Glen, Church Lane, Harpurhey, near Manchester.
BOWTREE, J. S., Mount Villas, Dringhouses, near York.
SANDRACH, J. E., Shaw Holme, Withington, Manchester.
SANDYS, J. E., St. John's College, Cambridge.
SATCHELL, Thos., Downshire Hill House, Hampstead, London, N.W.
SCHOFIELD, Thos., Commercial Mills, Cornbrook, Manchester.
SEARLE, Rev. W. G., Hockington Vicarage, Cambridgeshire.
SHADWELL, Miss B., 21, Nottingham Place, London, W.
SEAW, J., 87, Bedford Street, Russell Square, W.C.
SHELLY, J., 20, Princess Square, Plymouth.
SIMONTON, J. W., Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.
SIMMONS, Rev. Canon, Dalton Holme, Hull.
SKEAT, Rev. W. W., 2, Salisbury Villas, Cambridge. (*Two Copies.*)
SMART, Bath C., M.D., 90, Gt. Ducie Street, Manchester.
SMILES, S., 4, Pembroke Gardens, Kensington, W.
SMITH, A. Russell, 86, Soho Square, London, W.
SMITH, C. Roach, Strood-by-Rochester, Kent.
SMITHSON, E. W., St. Mary's Lodge, York.
SNELGROVE, A. G., London Hospital, E.
SOMERSET, Rev. B. B., Trinity College, Cambridge.
SOTHERAN AND Co., Queen Street, London.
SPURBELL, W., 87, King Street, Carmarthen.

- STANFORD, E., 55, Charing Cross, S.W.
 STEAD, R., Grammar School, Folkestone.
 STEPHENS, Professor, Cheapinghaven, Denmark. (Care of Messrs. Williams and Norgate.)
 STORR, F., 40, Mecklenburg Square, London, W.C.
 STOTT, Jos. Seville, Mount Street, Halifax.
 STRATMANN, Dr. F. H., Krefeld, Germany.
 STUBBIN, J., 29, Great Charles Street, Birmingham.
 SURTEES, Rev. F. Scott, Sprotburgh Rectory, Doncaster.
 SWAINSON, Rev. C., High Hurst-Wood Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.
 SWEET, C., 28, King Street, Portman Square, London, W.
 SWEET, Henry, Mansfield Cottage, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
 SWINDELLS, G. H., Oak Villa, Heaton Moor, Stockport.
 TANCOCK, Rev. O. W., King's School, Sherborne.
 TAYLOR, H. M., Trinity College, Cambridge.
 TEN BRINK, Professor (per Messrs. Trübner).
 TENNYSON, Alfred, Aldworth, Blackdown, Haslemere.
 TERRY, F. C. Birkbeck, School House, Cardiff.
 THE MASTER OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE (per H. J. Ansell, Cambridge).
 THEOBALD, Dr. A., 29, Schöne, Aussicht, Hamburg.
 THOMPSON, Joseph, Woodlands, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
 THOMPSON, Richard, Park Street, The Mount, York.
 THORP, Wm. Jun., 89, Sandringham Road, Kingsland, E.
 THORPE, Rev. J. F., Hernhill Vicarage, Faversham, Kent.
 TIMMINS, S., Elvethan Lodge, Birmingham.
 TINKLER, Rev. J., Arkengarth Dale Vicarage, Richmond, Yorkshire.
 TOLLER, T. Northcott, Prince's Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.
 TOMBS, Rev. J., Burton Rectory, Haverford West, Pembrokeshire.
 TOMKINS, Rev. H. G., Park Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
 TRAFFORD, J. Leigh, Northwich, Cheshire.
 TREVOR, Rev. G. A., Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London.
 TRURO, The Right Rev. the Bishop of
 TURNBULL, Thomas, J.P., Whitehall Dockyard, Whitby.
 TYLER, C. J., Stanthill, Dursley, Gloucestershire.
 USHERWOOD, Rev. T. E., Hurst, Bournemouth.
 VILES, E., Pendryl Hall, Codsall Road, Wolverhampton.
 VLOTEN, Dr. J. Van, Haarlem, Holland.
 WACE, F. C., St. John's College, Cambridge.
 WALKER, J., Eastfield House, Corbridge-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
 WALKER, J. L., 6, Albany Courtyard, London, W.
 WALLIS, H. W., Cambridge (per Messrs. Trübner).
 WALTHER, Dr., 22, Grindelberg, Hamburg.
 WALTON, Rev. T. J., Ickleford Rectory, Hitchin.
 WARBURTON, S., Sunnyhill, Crumpsall, near Manchester.
 WAUGH, Edwin, Kersal Hotel, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
 WEATHERHILL, H., Fulford Road, York.
 WEDGWOOD, Hensleigh, 81, Queen Anne Street, London, W.

WELCH, W., Surrey County School, Cranleigh, Guildford.
WELCH, Capt. G. A. W., R.N., Arle House, near Cheltenham.
WHELPTON, Rev. H. R., St. Saviour's Parsonage, Eastbourne.
WHITE, G., Ashley House, Epsom.
WHITE, R., Park Place, Worksop, Notts.
WILCOCK, Rev. H. S., Stoke Cottage, Stoke, Devonport.
WILEY, J. and Son, New York, U.S. (per Messrs. Trübner).
WILKINS, Professor A. S., Victoria Park, Manchester.
WILKINSON, J., 1, Cambridge Place, Regent's Park, N.W.
WILKINSON, Miss, Laurel House, Horsham Road, Dorking.
WILKINSON, J. H., Leeds District Offices, New Briggate, Leeds.
WILKINSON, Isaac, Boosbeck, Guisbro', Yorkshire.
WILLIAMS, S. H., 5, Essex Court, The Temple, E.C.
WILSON, E. S., Melton Grange, Brough, Yorkshire.
WILSON, E., 8, Osborne Terrace, Beech Grove, Leeds.
WILSON, J., King William Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
WILSON, J. G., M.A., East Bridge, Durham.
WOOLLEY, T. S., South Collingham, Newark.
WORDSWORTH, Rev. C., Glaston Rectory, Uppingham, Rutland.
WRIGHT, W. Aldis, Trinity College, Cambridge.
WÜLCHER, Prof. Dr., Leipzig (per A. Twietmeyer).
ZUPITZA, Prof. Dr., University of Vienna (per Asher and Co.)

The Honorary Secretary cannot undertake to reply to every communication. A reply will be sent in all cases where one is really required, but a delay of two or three weeks is sometimes inevitable.

All complaints as to the non-delivery of the Publications should be addressed to the Publishers.

Subscriptions should be paid to the Treasurer, and not to the Secretary.

MAY 18TH 1902.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
STANFORD AUXILIARY LIBRARY 1 & 2
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-6059

(650) 723-9201

salcirculation@stanford.edu

All books are subject to recall.

DATE DUE

MAR 30 2006
JUN 30 2006

